

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

THE HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION AND MAJOR CHALLENGES OF INTERNALLY  
DISPLACED PERSONS: THE CASE OF RESETTLEMENT SITES IN DAWURO ZONE

BY: TIZAZU BAYOU LAMORE

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA  
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**Declaration;**

I, the undersigned declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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## **Acronyms**

**AAU** – Addis Ababa University

**ACHPR** – African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights

**ADLI** – Agricultural Development Led Industrialization

**AU** – African Union

**CHR** – Commission on Human Rights

**DFID** – Department for International Development

**DPPA** – Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency

**EPRDF** – Ethiopian peoples’ Revolutionary Democratic Front

**EU** – European Union

**FDRF** – Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

**FGD** – Focused Group Discussion

**FSCB** – Food Security Coordination Bureau

**FSP** – Food Security Program

**IASC** – Inter-Agency Standing Committee

**ICCPR** – International Convention on Civil and Political Rights

**ICESCR** – International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

**IDPs** – Internally Displaced Persons

**IFRC** – International Federation of the Red Cross

**ILO** – International Labor Organization

**IOM** – International Organization for Migration

**MoFED** – Ministry of Finance and Economy Development

**NGOs** – Non-Governmental Organizations

**OAU** – Organization for African Unity

**OHCHR** – Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights

**PASDEP** – Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty

**RRC** – Relief and Rehabilitation Center

**RSG** – Representative of Secretary General

**SDPRP** – Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program

**SNNPR** – Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region

**SRSG** – Special Representative to the Secretary General

**TGE** – Transitional Government of Ethiopia

**UDHR** – Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**UN** – United Nations

**UNDP** – United Nations Development Program

**UNHCR** – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**UNICEF** – United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund

**URRAP** – Universal Rural Road Access Program

**WFP** – World Food Program

**WHO** – World Health Organization



## Definition of Local Terms

***Belg:*** A season from February to April

***Dega:*** Highland agro climate

***Enset:*** A root crop widely grown in southern Ethiopia

***Godare:*** One season root crop

***Kebele:*** The lowest administrative unit of the region

***Kiremt:*** A season from June to September

***Kola:*** Low land agro climate

***Manna:*** Potter who perceived as having bad spirit

***Teff:*** Small seeded grain, endemic to Ethiopia used for making injera

***Woreda:*** The third level administrative unit of the region between *kebele* and zone

***Woynadega:*** Midland agro climate

## **Abstract**

*Ethiopia implemented various resettlement programs in different regimes. Part of the different objectives include promoting rational land use; conserving resources; providing access to clean water and to health and education services; strengthening security, and more . This study is aimed to understand the human rights protection of settlers in resettlement sites at Essera woreda of Dawuro zone, southwestern Ethiopia.. The study is a qualitative study which used different data collection methods such as in-depth interview, FGD and personal observation. The study found out the multifaceted violations of rights of settlers ranging from their right to education, the constitutionally guaranteed rights of individuals to promote their culture, to use their language, to preserve and promote their history and identity to their right to employment and the basic political rights. The resettlement sites face huge problems of sanitation, feeble infrastructure and basic facilities such as electricity and water. There is problem of good governance and a tense / antagonistic relationship between hosts and re-settlers that put the sustainability of the program under question. Lack of any responsible body promoting and/or protecting the rights and interests of settlers make the problems more critical. Even though the resettlement scheme in the study area is applauded for enhancing food security and attending to the basic food demand of the settler communities, the settler communities face multifaceted challenges and various violations of rights.*

## CHAPTER ONE

### **Background of the Study**

IDPs are people who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residences and who, unlike refugees, remain within their own country.<sup>1</sup> There are more than 27.1 million IDPs throughout the world as a result of conflict and development.<sup>2</sup> Resettlement is a worldwide rural development policy practice, particularly in developing countries, each undertaking the program under specific motives of its own.<sup>3</sup> The common aim of rural resettlement undertaken in most countries include; increasing the material well-being of the resettled population and social revolution in the rural areas through peasant associations and cooperatives, relieving high population pressure and provision of land for landless population, utilization of underutilized frontier resources, and increasing rural production. Resettlement is also initiated to rehabilitate populations affected by natural disasters, wars, conflict tensions, and unfavorable climate hazards.<sup>4</sup>

Land resettlement or colonization schemes have been adopted in many countries, often at enormous costs. Although they have a common aim of rising the incomes and living standards of the rural landless, resettlements nevertheless appear to differ in their approaches and objectives. Issues of population redistribution and efficient utilization of unused lands are predominant in

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<sup>1</sup> UNOSRSG for Children and Armed Conflict, (2010), The Rights and Guarantees of Internally Displaced Children in Armed Conflict, Working Paper no. 2 pp11

<sup>2</sup> IDMC (2009), Global Overview of Trends and Developments pp8

<sup>3</sup> Desalegne Workineh (2005) Challenges and Prospects of Post 1991 Resettlement Program in The Quest of Food Security: The Case of Kenaf Site, Western Oromia Region, Unpublished MA Thesis, RLDS, AAU

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

many developing countries.<sup>5</sup> There have also been instances where extensive resettlement programs have been adopted in place of more radical agrarian reforms.<sup>6</sup> Resettlement, so, has been used as a means of rural agrarian reform.

When we look at the World experience of resettlement in general, it has been undertaken in many developing countries as a rural development program with different specific objectives. The achievement of its objectives, however, depends on the specific country objectives and specific factors. In Ethiopia, both self- initiated and government sponsored resettlement have been undertaken in the history of the country. The first resettlement scheme took place during the imperial regime where a large number of peasants were relocated to Sidama and Illubabor areas. After the fall of the imperial regime, the *Derg* regime took the resettlement strategy aiming to resettle about eight million people in order to solve recurring drought problem and ease population pressure.<sup>7</sup>

The resettlement program was one of the controversial policies of the regime. The government made little preparation and planning before moving large number of people. Areas selected for resettlement were not suitable for peasant agriculture and found to be infested with many kinds of diseases. This led to a lot of suffering, death and family separation.<sup>8</sup> But the government on its part argued that resettlement was a sound policy to rehabilitate the drought affected population by moving them from the degraded areas to relatively fertile and sparsely inhabited areas (ibid).

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<sup>5</sup> Oberai, S. (1988). *Land Settlement Policies and Population Redistribution in Developing Countries*, Praeger Publisher, New York, USA

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

<sup>8</sup> Mihret Ayenew (1994) The Koto Resettlement; A brief Comparative Survey of the land Tenure System 1985/86 and 1993, In Desalegne Rahmato (ed). *Land Tenure and Land Policy in Ethiopia after the Derg*, Addis Ababa,

The current government, EPDRF, also took the same action with the aim of resettling about two million food insecure people. Thus, intra-regional resettlement scheme launched in Oromia, Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR regions since 2003.<sup>9</sup>

Studies show that the main pushing factor contributed to the movement of people was food insecurity.<sup>10</sup> Some of the causes usually mentioned for food insecurity include: land degradation, drought, high population pressure, subsistence agriculture, small farm size, land fragmentation and landlessness.<sup>11</sup> In addressing the above mentioned problems, the government has developed and been implementing different policies and strategies. Despite its questioned success story, resettlement is among the most exercised program in the history of the country.<sup>12</sup> Taking this point as background, the present study, therefore, intended to understand the protection of the rights of settlers in the study area and the challenges they face in their new site.

### **1.1.Statement of the Problem**

Human rights are inherent rights of human beings and hence, every person has the right to fully realize rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of any grounds, including internal displacement.<sup>13</sup> According to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IDPs shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country.<sup>14</sup> Accordingly, IDPs shall not be discriminated against

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<sup>9</sup> Desalegne (2005) supra note3

<sup>10</sup> Gemechu Admasu (2008) The Effects of Inter Regional Spontaneous Resettlements on The Livelihood of The Host Population, The Case of Jidda Ayana Woredas, Unpublished MA thesis, IDR, AAU

<sup>11</sup> Desalegne (2005) supra note3

<sup>12</sup> Ibid

<sup>13</sup> Universal Declaration of Human Rights /UDHR/ (1948), Article 2

<sup>14</sup> UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, (1998) principle 1

the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced. In a similar fashion with other international human rights instruments, the UN Guiding Principles provides duty on the state parties to respect and ensure the respect and protection of all the human rights of IDPs by providing the normative and institutional frameworks necessary to effectively realize their rights.<sup>15</sup>

UDHR, which recognizes the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of human beings, provides that all individuals are equally entitled to all rights and freedoms without distinction to, among others, national or social origin birth or other status<sup>16</sup> and individuals' right to freedom of movement and residence within and outside the border of each state<sup>17</sup> and their political rights just to take part in the government institutions either directly or through representation and equal access to public services, including education.<sup>18</sup>

Similar with that of UN Guiding Principles, both ICCPR and ICESCR provide the equal respect and protection of human rights of all individuals without considering any grounds and they further provide duty on state parties to take legislative or/and other measures to better implement the human rights provision enshrined in the conventions.<sup>19</sup>

The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (here after "Kampala Convention") provides an obligation on the state parties to ensure respect and protection of rights of internally displaced individuals including humane treatment,

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid

<sup>16</sup> UDHR (1948) supra note13

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

<sup>19</sup> ICCPR, 1966, ICESCR, 1966

non-discrimination, equality and equal protection of law.<sup>20</sup> Since IDPs are human beings and inherited with all forms of basic human rights, all their rights should be protected regardless of the place where they are settled.

Accordingly, States shall bear the primary responsibility to protect IDPs and to provide assistance to them that enables them to enjoy their rights. These human rights include, among others, the right to education, the right to promote and to use their culture, to use, develop and promote their language, the political right to be represented by law making and other governmental institutions and others.<sup>21</sup>

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (here after the Banjul Charter) clearly guarantees the equal enjoyment of all the rights and freedoms (Banjul Charter, 1981) without considering any discriminatory grounds, including internal displacement; in a similar fashion with other above stated international and regional human rights instruments.<sup>22</sup>

The 1995 FDRE constitution states the citizens' right to freedom of movement within and outside the national boundary and their political right to take part in the issues of his/her country.<sup>23</sup> They have unconditional right to promote and use their language, express, develop

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<sup>20</sup> African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009) Kampala, Uganda Article 5

<sup>21</sup> Ibid

<sup>22</sup> African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, adopted by OAU in 1981 and entered in to force in 1986, Nairobi, Kenya Article 13

<sup>23</sup> Ibid Article 32

and preserve their culture and history.<sup>24</sup> Beyond all, the constitution, under Article 25 clearly provides the equality right of all persons without any discrimination and equal protection of law.

Apart from these legal provisions, most of the previous academic researchers have focused on the principles and goals of resettlement programme and its effect on natural environment (Messay Mulugeta and Bekure Woldesemait, 2011, Till Stellmacher and Irit Eguavoen, 2011 on the impact of resettlement on the institutional setups for forest management in the Kaffa zone, south western Ethiopia.) and gave due emphasis on evaluating the theory and practice of the resettlement programme in line with its principles.<sup>25</sup> Hence those works were not as such focusing on the means that individual IDPs are being treated and their human rights are being realized. Very few researches have briefly considered for the protection of human rights of IDPs<sup>26</sup> but this also merely focused on the protection of single right of IDPs, i.e. the right to education.

There is also a research conducted in the living experiences of the human rights protection of IDPs in Ethiopia, however, such research was conducted on conflict-induced displacement with the aim to investigate the root causes of the displacement and to examine the situation of the rights of IDPs before, during and after displacement<sup>27</sup> in which, this particular paper has not addressed at all. There is also a research conducted on the issue of villagization and focused on the examination of the protection of socio-cultural and economic rights, as well as, the of

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid Article 39

<sup>25</sup> Megeresa Tolessa (2012) Contradictions between Rhetoric and Practice: The Case of Intra-Regional Resettlement Programme in Northern Ethiopia; Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa Vol. 14 No.2

<sup>26</sup> Amy S. Rhoades (2010) Displaced Futures: Internally Displaced Persons and the Right to Education, United Nations University for Peace.

<sup>27</sup> For example, Kebede Desissa (2014) The Practice of Internally Displaced Persons Protection in Ethiopia: The Case of Garri-Borena Conflict-Induced Displacement in Moyale Woreda, AAU Collage of Law and Governance, Center for Human Rights

indigenous community's right to prior consultation during the implementation of the villagization program in the area.<sup>28</sup> Such research has focused on the protection of the rights of the host community that it tried to address the issue of compensation for indigenous community during the time of implementing such villagization program and examined the implication of the program for the right to development of the host community rather not on the protection of the rights of the new comers in which this particular research focused on. On the other hand, some researcher has also tried to assess the process in which the resettlement and villagization program has been implemented in their particular areas and its negative and positive outcomes for the hosting indigenous community in light with human rights standards and human rights based-approach to development.<sup>29</sup> This specific research therefore tries to analyze the existing conditions of IDPs in study area in the line with above stated regional and international human rights instruments.

Therefore, this study aims at addressing the gap of research on the protection of the human rights of IDPs in very comprehensive manner and also lack of brief analysis on national and international normative and institutional frameworks on the issue of IDPs. Moreover, there is no research conducted in the study area and as such this study might pave the way for later researches to be conducted in the area.

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<sup>28</sup> For example, Zinabu Endalfer (2014) Villagization in Contemporary Ethiopia: The Experience of Gambella Region, Anywaa zone from Human Rights Perspective, AAU Collage of Law and Governance, Center for Human Rights

<sup>29</sup> Fasika Hailu (2013) The Approach and Reproaches of the Resettlement and Villagization Program in South Omo Zone, AAU Collage of Law and Governance, Center for Human Rights

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

#### **1.3.1. General Objective**

The general objective of this study is to critically analyze the human rights protection of settlers in two resettlement sites in *Dawuro* called “*Senget*” and “*Boyina*” by giving especial emphasis to the socio- political and cultural rights of the settlers. In addition, the paper also tries to describe the existing normative and institutional frameworks on the issue of IDPs in general and the relation between hosts and settlers, as it has crucial role on the lives of the settlers.

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

The specific objectives of this study are:

- To identify the existing normative and institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights of IDPs
- To understand the protection/violation of human rights of IDPs in the study area
- To examine the major challenges settlers face in the settlement sites
- To describe the existing relationship between hosts and settlers
- To provide recommendations on ways of realizing the protection of rights of IDPs in the study area and addressing the major challenges the settlers face.

### **1.4. Research Questions**

This study aimed at addressing the following general research questions:

- ✓ What are the existing normative and institutional frameworks relating to IDPs
- ✓ How are the political rights to participate and their right to be recruited at government institutions, the socio-cultural rights of IDPs in the study areas are being protected?

- ✓ What are the major challenges faced by the IDPS in the study areas?
- ✓ What type of relationship exists between hosts and settlers?
- ✓ What are the potential measures that can enhance the realization of protecting the human rights of IDPs?

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

Internal displacement raises various social, economical and political concerns as well as rights issue to both the settler communities and that of the hosts. It is also part of our past and present history that we have experienced and it will also take part in our future life. However, there are lots of situations that negatively affect the implementation of human rights of IDPs.

As such, the findings of this study will generate valuable information about the protection of human rights of IDPs for the concerned governmental and non-governmental bodies so as to enable them to adopt and implement programs and policies for the better realization of human rights of IDPs. Beyond the adoption of policies and programs on the issue of IDPs, there is also critical problem in implementing already existing legal frameworks. As such, this study will suggest to policy makers and different stakeholders the various challenges the IDPs face and the potential ways of promoting and protecting the rights and interests of IDPs.

Furthermore, this study will contribute to the existing gap of research on the subject matter and can hence help as initial reference for researchers conducting further researches.

## **1.6. Research Methodology**

In this part of the thesis an outline of the research methodology, including the research design, data collection techniques and tools, data compilation and analysis methods, which used to carry out this research are given and discussed briefly.

### **1.6.1. Research Design:**

This research mainly focuses on the exploration and understanding of the perspectives, perceptions, and opinions of those individuals who are involved and affected by the resettlement scheme and also on the identification of different causes and multifaceted challenges of IDPs. The research aimed to reflect, explore and disseminate the views, feelings and experiences of research participants. Ethnography, the central methodological strategy which is used in this study, has proven to be a powerful tool for unpacking a series of widely propagated suppositions about the challenges and causes of IDPs.

### **1.6.2. Target Population and Sampling technique.**

In the resettlement program undertaken in the specific study *areas*, settlers were from different areas of origin with various ethnic backgrounds. Thus, the settlers in *Senget* and *Boyina* resettlement sites were therefore, the target population of the study.

The study used purposive sampling with the major objective of making the data as representative as possible. There are 1500 household settlers in *Senget* and *Boyina* resettlement sites. The ethnic profile of the settlers is; 359 households are from Hadiya, 600 households are from Kembata-Tambaro and 541 households are from Wolayta. For the purpose of this paper, approximately 7 percents of each ethnic group were included in the interview as key informants. Individuals

included in the sample are selected purposely based on their position, understanding the issue, awareness, and willingness to participate.

### **1.6.3. Data Collection Techniques**

Pertaining to the research design proposed above, both primary and, to some extent, secondary sources of data were consulted in this research to obtain the required data for conducting the research. Most of the information pertaining to the secondary data sources was obtained from published and unpublished government documents, different researches, magazines, pamphlets, etc. Documents from different governmental offices are the major secondary sources consulted during the study. The Secondary data were gathered from archival sources such as, books, journals and other published and unpublished materials, documents and electronic resources that have some relevancies and help me to undertake a theoretical informed research.

Primary data was collected directly from individuals and community members who are directly affected and involved in the resettlement programmes. Different qualitative data gathering techniques were used to obtain the primary or firsthand information directly from the informants.

In order to collect reliable data and check the validity of the data collected by each data collection techniques, a combination of the following qualitative data collection tools were employed in the research.

#### **In-depth interviews:**

Of the different data collection tools used in this study, the research heavily relied on ethnographic interviewing to garner in the required data. Both unstructured and structured

interview questions were prepared and an interview, formal and informal, was made with different informants. Key informant interview (**KII**) is one type of interviewing where by the researcher had able to generate rich and all rounded information about a particular topic. As Bernard says interviewing, particularly unstructured in depth interviewing, can be used for studying sensitive issues, “like sexuality, racial or ethnic prejudice, or hot political topics” (2006: 213). For it is one of the sensitive issues of our time applying interview as a data collection tool is useful in studying IDPs. In an effort to get in depth information about the issue under consideration, unstructured interviews were conducted with key informants such as Zonal and *woreda* administration officials, community representatives and youth and women from settlers. The selection was purposive depending on the information they might provide on the issue under consideration. A total of 104 informants from all ethnic groups were interviewed during the research.

### **Focus Group Discussion:**

Focus group discussions was conducted to gain further insight on issues not adequately covered by the interviews and to see if there are common consensus or contestation on the different issues raised. Two focus group discussions with settlers; one in each resettlement sites containing; in *Senget* eight participants all of which are males while in *Boyina* six participants (five males and one female) in which, all were selected purposively from the settlers. Similarly, two focus group discussions held with hosts living around the resettlement sites in which totally eight participants (six male and two females) in *Senget* resettlement site and five participants (four male and one female) participants from *Boyina* resettlement site.

## **Personal Observation:**

As Mack and her colleagues discussed in their book *Qualitative Research Methods*, that using observation in combination with other qualitative methods such as interview and FGD is an integral part of the iterative research process which helps and enables the researcher to facilitate and develop positive relationship among key informants and stakeholders whose assistance and approval are needed for the study to become reality. Data gathered through observation is also invaluable in determining whom to recruit as an informant for the study and how best to recruit them (Mack *et al* 2005: 16).

Direct observation is an important mechanism to cross-check the data gathered through other methods and supports the whole information through eye witness. It is important as it enables the researcher to realize the actual situation in resettlement areas as in relation to hosts and settlers. The researcher basically observed the tension existing between the hosts and settlers and poor provision in social services and infrastructures in the resettlement sites.

## **1.7. Data Processing Method**

After collecting the necessary data through the help of the above data collection tools, the next task that needs to be done was the categorizing, combining, synthesizing, and thereby analyzing of the collected data. Before the actual analysis of the data, the collected data was sorted and categorized in accordance to its source and type. For the purpose of clarity and convenience some selected data collected by each data collection technique was transcribed, compiled and further elaborated in to meaningful and patterned information soon after the completion of that particular data collection session. Above all, the whole collected data was analyzed in

thematically organized way by pursuing to the original descriptions of the field notes so as to infer meanings and generalizations.

### **1.8. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study aims to critically analyze the lived experiences of protection/violation of human rights of IDPs in the study area, i.e. in *Dawuro Zone Essera Woreda*. The researcher has selected this specific area for a number of reasons. First, the familiarity of the researcher to the proposed research area is one key factor. This involves the competence in the local language which the researcher can capitalize on. Second, this study may also serve as the benchmark for future legal studies to be conducted in this specific area as there is no research conducted in the fields of human rights in the specific resettlement sites.

This study is only limited in analyzing the protection/violation of the human rights of settlers in the study areas that due to time constraint and financial shortage, this study does not assess the process in which the program was carried out and its implementation in line with human rights based approach to development.

### **1.9. Organization of the Paper**

The paper has been organized in such a way that it can form coherent and consistent structure and be convenient for understanding its subject matter. In view of this, the paper was divided in to six chapters. The first chapter of the paper mainly addressed with the background of the study and the statement of the problem. The objective of the study and its significance, methods and methodology that the research employed has also been dealt with under this particular chapter. The second chapter of the paper deals with conceptual clarification and resettlement experience in Ethiopia. The definitions of IDPs, environment-induced displacement, resettlement and the

concept of human rights were presented under the chapter. The resettlement experience of Ethiopia during the Imperial Regime, Derg and the current EPRDF government was also highlighted in the chapter.

The paper under chapter three address with international, regional and national normative and institutional frameworks for the protection of the rights of IDPs. Various international and regional human rights instruments and national policy documents and also international, regional and national institutions which are mandated to protect and assist IDPs are discussed under the chapter. The fourth chapter presents the general information of the study area and the planning and implementation of the resettlement scheme based on data collected by using the data collection tools in the study area. The fifth chapter provides data concerning the limitations in protecting the rights of IDPs and the challenges that they are facing in their new sites based on the responses of various actors involved in the study. The last chapter provides general conclusion based on data presented under chapter four and five and also provides recommendations as the way forward to better protect the rights of IDPs in the study area.

## CHAPTER TWO

### CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION AND RESETTLEMENT IN ETHIOPIA

This particular chapter reviews related works that deal with the definitions and concepts of IDPs, resettlement, environment-induced displacement and general concepts of human rights and in addition, the chapter describes the resettlement experience in Ethiopia from past to present.

#### 2.1. Definitions and Conceptual Frameworks

##### 2.1.1. The Concept of IDPs

Recognition of internal displacement and IDPs emerged gradually through the late 1980s and became prominent on the international legal and political agenda in the 1990s.<sup>30</sup> Over 25 million people worldwide have been uprooted within their own country as a result of conflict and human rights violations in particular as consequence of civil war, inter-communal violence and government repression not to mention large-scale development infrastructure projects and natural disasters.<sup>31</sup>

Accordingly, it is emerged as one of the most pressing humanitarian, human rights and political issues facing the international community that the growing numbers of internally displaced may represent a change in the priorities of the international humanitarian regime which has a

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<sup>30</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), (2005c), cited in Sarah Haynes, *Displaced People and the Challenge to Development*, 2010, University of Leeds

<sup>31</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., (2004), *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, Geneva: United Nations Publications

preoccupation with limiting refugee flows.<sup>32</sup> Even presently, some physical environments are changing into unfavorable circumstances making human population more vulnerable to socio economic and environmental stresses that in turn result in massive population displacement.<sup>33</sup> Accordingly, the concept of environmental displaced persons was firstly described by Essam El-Hinnawi in 1985 as:

*"...those people who have been forced to leave their traditional habitat, temporally or permanently, because of a marked environmental disruption (natural and/or triggered by people) that jeopardize their existence and/or seriously affected the quality of their life."*<sup>34</sup>

According to the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, IDPs are defined as:

*"...persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border."*<sup>35</sup>

However, it is not a sustainable solution as this protection extends to only a percentage of those internally displaced across the globe and at present, there still does not exist within the UN framework an agency with the specific mandate to protect and assist IDPs.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Cohen, R., and Deng, F., (1998a), *Masses in Flight: The Global Crisis of Internal Displacement*, Washington DC: Brookings Institute

<sup>33</sup> Ibid

<sup>34</sup> Bates C. (2002), *Environmental Refugees? Classifying Human Migrations Caused by Environmental Change*. In *Population and Environment*, Vol. 23. No. 5. Human Science Series, Inc

<sup>35</sup> Article 2 of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, (1998)

<sup>36</sup> Amy R. (2010), *supra note*26

Without considering the reasons for displacement, there is a broad consensus on the element of internal displacement that the movement remains within the country of people displaced and the Guiding Principles recognize the human rights and protection needs of people displaced in the context of climate change and natural hazard-related disasters.<sup>37</sup>

The 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, commonly known as the Kampala Convention which is also believed the first regional legal document on the issue of internal displacement, defined the IDPs in similar fashion with that of the UN Guiding principles.<sup>38</sup>

However, the definition of the internally displaced persons has become something of a disputed semantic exercise that the current working definition of the internally displaced persons provided under UN Guiding Principles is now widely deemed too narrow that writers argued on the issue that IDPs in some countries; like for example in Iraq and Ethiopia were not ‘forced to flee’ but were expelled from their homes because of ethnic and religious ties.<sup>39</sup>

According to the above stated writers, the definition given to IDPs under both international and regional legal documents is modified in a sense that there is a case in which persons can be drifted from their original land to other new sites voluntarily without being forced by other external agents. As such, these theoretical provisions contravene with the definitions of IDPs provided under both UN Guiding principles for internal displacement and Kampala Convention

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<sup>37</sup> Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (2010), The Rights and Guarantees of Internally Displaced Children in Armed Conflict, working paper no.2 pp11

<sup>38</sup> Kampala Convention, (2009), Article 1(k)

<sup>39</sup> Korn, D. (1999). cited in Sarah Haynes, (2011) Displaced People and the Challenge to Development, University of Leeds

in according to which the element of “*forced flee*” is essential to determine the existence of internal displacement. According to its modified definition, IDPs refers to:

*“... persons or groups of persons who are forcibly or voluntarily forced to flee or leave their places of habitual residence in order to avoid the effects of natural and/or human-made disasters and resettle within internationally recognized state borders.”*<sup>40</sup>

Most of the time, writers interchangeably use internal displacement and internal migration in which the latter refers to human migration within one geopolitical entity, usually, a nation-state prominently for economic and education reasons rather not for political reason as the cross-border migration.<sup>41</sup> A general trend of movement from rural to urban areas has also produced a form of internal migration, leading to rapid urbanizations in many countries throughout the world.<sup>42</sup>

The concept of IDPs is also different from that of refugee that the latter refers to human displacement specially out from once own country. As it is clearly indicated under the 1951 refugee convention, refuge refers to:

*“...a person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.”*<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid

<sup>41</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internal-migration> accessed at July 4 2016

<sup>42</sup> ibid

<sup>43</sup> Article 1(A) of the 1951 refugee convention

For the sake of this paper, as it is mainly concerned with planned and government sponsored internal displacement and it was also carried out due to external influence, especially unsuitability of the living environment for the settlers which resulted in such resettlement program, the definition provided under both UN Guiding principles and Kampala Convention is more viable that the settlers were forced by the external natural factors to leave their original home.

### **2.1.2. Conceptualizing Resettlement**

Different authors use different terms for the process of population distribution or redistribution to the new locations. According to Desalegne, identified ‘resettlement’, ‘colonization’, and ‘transmigration’, are synonyms and refers to the phenomena of population redistribution, either planned or spontaneous.<sup>44</sup>

According to Wood, resettlement refers to the settlement of people for a second or subsequent time and the process of movement from a source of home area to a destination or resettlement.<sup>45</sup> According to him, resettlement refers not only the physical process of becoming settled or stationary as opposed to mobile but also to the process of settling in or becoming established in an area. Establishment involves the development of social contacts, formation of economic basis

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<sup>44</sup> Desalegne Rahmato. (2003), cited in Gemechu Admasu. (2008). The Effects of Inter Regional Spontaneous Resettlements on The Livelihood of The Host Population, The Case of Jidda Ayana Woredas, Unpublished AAU

<sup>45</sup> Wood, P. (1977). Resettlement in Illubabor Province, Ethiopia, Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of Liverpool

for subsistence, establishment of physical assets, process of psychological set up for familiarity with places, and adaptation of physical and cultural environments.<sup>46</sup>

On the other hand, Oberai defines resettlement as a planned or spontaneous movement of people to areas of underutilized agricultural potential.<sup>47</sup> He notes that it as a process of population redistribution, the movement of people from excessively populated areas to sparsely populated parts and land redistribution is the principal objective of the resettlement.

Scudder also further defined resettlement as the spontaneous and sponsored settlement of areas which are largely uncultivated at the time of their occupation.<sup>48</sup> The distinction between spontaneous and sponsored settlers refers to whether the settlers are self recruited or respond to the recruitment initiative of sponsoring agency, usually the government.<sup>49</sup> The author gives emphasis on the phrase “largely uncultivated” in his definition. According to him, the emphasis is given because the lands are in fact occupied by others- the hosts at the time of resettlement, or if currently unoccupied, are always subject to rights of customary use tenure by the hosts.<sup>50</sup>

For the sake of this paper, the researcher used the following definition of resettlement provided by Kasahun as the working definition for this particular paper that provides resettlement as:

*“...a movement of people from areas where there are no factors that are suitable for the smooth maintenance of life to areas presumed to be endowed with potentials that could provide opportunities for the life nourishment. Hence, resettlement is understood as planned or*

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<sup>46</sup> Ibid

<sup>47</sup> Oberai, S. (1988). Land Settlement Policies and Population Redistribution in Developing Countries, Praeger Publisher, New York, USA

<sup>48</sup> Scudder, T. (1985). Agricultural Resettlement, In Colson E. (ed.) Putting People First, West view Press,

<sup>49</sup> Ibid

<sup>50</sup> Ibid

*unplanned movement of people to get access to enough land and adequate rainfall for the betterment of their livelihood”.*<sup>51</sup>

The term ‘resettlement’ also refers to a double process including not only means of leaving territory rather changing of the settlers whole traditional way of life (ecological, cultural, technical); and also not only settling in a restricted environment but also accepting and integrating into the cultural references that are bound up with it.<sup>52</sup>

### **2.1.3. Conceptualizing Environment-Induced Displacement**

Resettlement or internal displacement can be classified into three categories based on its pushing factors. These are conflict, environmental, and development induced displacements.<sup>53</sup>

Accordingly, conflict-induced displacement happens when people abandon their habitual areas in fear of either small-scale clashes or wide-ranging battles. On the other hand, development-induced displacements refers to the displacement of persons due to undertaking of different developmental projects by the government like, roads, dam, housing and other mega projects and by non-government actors, including several investment projects.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> Kasahun, (2000), cited in Helena Buzuneh. (2007).The Impact of Intra Regional Resettlement on the Livelihood of Host Population and Resettlers, The Case of Chewaka Woredas, Unpublished, AAU (*the researcher used this working definition in this study due to the fact that the settlers in the study areas were moved to their new sites in planned way and in need of fertile land and rainfall for betterment of livelihood.*)

<sup>52</sup> Evrard and Goudineau, ( 2004), cited in Asrat Tadesse (2009), the Dynamics of Resettlement with Reference to Ethiopian Experience Kimmage Development Studies Center, Ireland

<sup>53</sup> Messay Mulugeta and Bekure Woldesemait, (2011), The Impact of Resettlement Schemes on Land-use/Land-Cover Changes in Ethiopia: A Case Study from Nonno Resettlement Sites, Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa, Vol. 13, No.2. AAU

<sup>54</sup> Ibid

Environmental-induced displacement, which this study specially concerns, usually attributed to man-made and natural disasters like erratic rainfall, drought incident, forest-fire, flooding, earthquake, and avalanche. It has been a chronic problem in Ethiopia resulting in massive spontaneous and planned population displacements.<sup>55</sup>

Researchers usually dichotomize environmental-induced resettlement schemes into two forms: spontaneous and planned (rather assisted or sponsored). Spontaneous resettlement refers to the gradual drift of population, usually in the form of chain migration, from more socio-economic and environmentally stressful areas to areas of better biophysical resources that offer them better livelihood opportunities. It happens when people on their own initiatives move to other places where they think they will be more secure in various aspects such as food security, resource ownership, social stability, and health.<sup>56</sup>

The second form of environmental-induced resettlement is planned resettlement, otherwise assisted or sponsored resettlement. This type of government sponsored or planned resettlement programs became well-known in the world in the first four decades following World War II in many developing countries.<sup>57</sup> But starting from the mid-1980s, this kind of resettlement schemes were highly criticized and no longer favored for their high expenses in relation to the number of persons settled. Such resettlement schemes have been suffering from low productivity, natural resource depletion, high rates of desertion and deaths.<sup>58</sup> In some cases they also appear to have

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<sup>55</sup> *ibid*

<sup>56</sup> *ibid*

<sup>57</sup> Oberai, A. (1986). Land Settlement Policies and Population Redistribution in Developing Countries: Performance, Problems, and Prospects. *International Labor Review* 125 (2)

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid*

created social tensions among the settlers and the hosting community and as a result, the number and scale of resettlement programs declined but restarted in countries such as Ethiopia.<sup>59</sup>

#### **2.1.4. The Concepts of Human Rights**

The question regarding what human rights are and how they should be defined has attracted a number of thinkers who advance a diverse array of theories on the nature of human rights into the details of which it is not the purpose of this piece to go. At a very basic level, human rights can be defined as entitlements that all human beings assert merely because they are human.<sup>60</sup>

As such human rights are basic moral claims invoked for the purpose of enjoying a decent human life rooted in dignity. Often linked to the nature of human kind, they are also asserted as ‘natural’ rights.<sup>61</sup>

According to Mariek Piechowiak human rights refers to rights of all human beings acknowledged independently of law.<sup>62</sup> Amparo Tomas, discussing human rights in the context of his argument for human rights based approach to development, defines human rights as:

*“...universal legal guarantees that belong to all human beings and that protect individuals and/or groups from actions and omissions of the State and some non-State actors that affect fundamental human dignity.”<sup>63</sup>*

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<sup>59</sup> Ibid

<sup>60</sup> Tsegaye Regassa (2009), Making Legal Sense of Human Rights: The Judicial Role in Protecting Human Rights in Ethiopia, Mizan Law Review Vol. 3 No.2, pp290

<sup>61</sup> Ibid

<sup>62</sup> Mariek Piechowiak, (1999), What are Human Rights?: The Concept of Human Rights and their Extra-legal Justification, cited in Tsegaye Regassa, (2009), Making Legal Sense of Human Rights: The Judicial Role in Protecting Human Rights in Ethiopia, Mizan Law Review Vol. 3 No.2

The human rights idea declares that every human being in every political society has rights recognized legitimate claims up on his/her society to specific freedoms and other goods and benefits in which the society morally, politically, even legally obligated to respect, ensure and realize.<sup>64</sup>

IDPs as human being are all entitled with the protection of their fundamental dignity. However, for the purpose of this research, due attention is given particularly to the challenges that settlers are facing in protecting their social, cultural, political and economic rights which are listed particularly under UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, Kampala convention, ACHPR and also in other several international and regional human rights instruments.

## **2.2. Resettlement Experience in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia has begun to practice population relocation most notably since 1958 when the Imperial Government (1930-1974) established the first known planned resettlement scheme in the present day SNNP Regional State.<sup>65</sup> Such resettlement program involved only 20,000 households and it was designed to achieve specific and limited objectives.<sup>66</sup> At that time, state- sponsored- resettlement was largely undertaken to promote two objectives including; first, to rationalize land use on government owned land and thus raise state revenue. The second was to provide

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<sup>63</sup> Tsegaye Regassa, (2009), supra note60

<sup>64</sup> Louis Henkin (1999), Human Rights: Ideology and Aspiration, Reality and Prospect, New York Foundation press pp5.

<sup>65</sup> Gebre Y. (2004). The Metekel Resettlement in Ethiopia: Why Did It Fail? In Alula Pankhurst and F. Piguet (Eds), People, Space and the State: Migration, Resettlement and Displacement in Ethiopia, Workshop Proceedings, 28-30 January 2003, pp.92-111, Addis Ababa University

<sup>66</sup> Piguet, F. & Dechasa Lemessa (2004). Review of Voluntary Migration and Resettlement Programs up to the End of 2001. In Alula Pankhurst and F. Piguet (Eds), People, Space and the State: Migration, Resettlement and Displacement in Ethiopia, Workshop Proceedings, 28-30 January 2003, pp 133-161, Addis Ababa University

additional resources for the hard pressed northern peasantry by relocating them to the southern regions.<sup>67</sup> In addition, it was impliedly aimed in increasing political power in Southern parts of the country by moving soldiers and administrators from North and Central.<sup>68</sup>

The then state-sponsored settlers are settled in areas selected by resettlement administering authorities without consulting the host population, assessing the capacity of receiving areas to accommodate settlers and factoring in the implications of the resettlement program to the host population and the environment which resulted in hostilities and violent clashes among host communities and resettled families.<sup>69</sup>

It was during the Military Government (*Derg*) (1974-1991) that intensive and widespread resettlement schemes took place in the history of Ethiopia which is aimed to promote economic development and improve the living standards of the rural people.<sup>70</sup> The military government considered resettlement as a very powerful policy instrument to alleviate the problem of chronic food insecurity in drought-prone areas of northern Ethiopia. After the 1984-85 famine, the Derg resettled more than half a million settlers in a couple of years mainly from Wello, Tigray and Shewa- all in the Northern part of Ethiopia to areas to the west, especially Wellega, Kafa and Illu Aba Bora.<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Messay M. and Bekure W. (2011), The impact of resettlement schemes on land-use/land-cover changes in Ethiopia: a case study from Nonno resettlement sites, *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, Vol. 13, No.2, Addis Ababa University, pp275

<sup>68</sup> Pankhurst A. (1992). *Resettlement and Famine in Ethiopia; The Villagers' Experience*. Manchester, Manchester University Press, UK

<sup>69</sup> Laura Hammond, (2008), cited in Megerssa Tolessa Walo (2012), Contradictions between Rhetoric and Practice: The Case of Intra-Regional Resettlement Programme in Northern Ethiopia, *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa* Vol. 14, No.2. PP45

<sup>70</sup> Gebre Y. (2004) *supra* note65

<sup>71</sup> Messay M (2011) *supra* note67

The government implemented the then resettlement program forcefully and even on quota bases without the consent of the potential settlers clearly indicates the forceful mass dislocation practices to the extent of compelling the potential settlers from market places and farms and sending them off collectively to the new areas where they had no prior information and the settlers at their new areas had been deprived of their basic human rights, such as freedom of movement and social gatherings, thinking that the settlers may get away.<sup>72</sup>

During the military government of Ethiopia, there were two pushing factors that initiated the resettlement program.<sup>73</sup> The first one was the Land Reform Proclamation of 1975. The Proclamation nationalized all land resources and this created State intervention in land distribution and land relocation. The second was the establishment of various agencies that were responsible for undertaking resettlement such as Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) in 1974 and Settlement Authority in 1976 with the objectives of settling unemployed people, displaced groups, landless, peasants, and nomads.<sup>74</sup>

The current government of EPRDF came to consider it as a vital component of food security and poverty reduction strategies. To avoid excesses and failures of the *Derg* resettlement the government and its donor, and international organization partners, established the New Coalition for Food Security in 2003 which proposed a major resettlement component involving resettling 2.2 million people in three years.<sup>75</sup> The government hoped the program greatly solves the food

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<sup>72</sup> Messay M. (2011) supra note67

<sup>73</sup> Gemechu Admasu. (2008). The Effects of Inter Regional Spontaneous Resettlements on The Livelihood of The Host Population, The Case of Jidda Ayana Woredas, Unpublished MA thesis, IDR, AAU

<sup>74</sup> Megerssa Tolessa Walo (2012), Contradictions between Rhetoric and Practice: The Case of Intra-Regional Resettlement Programme in Northern Ethiopia, Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa Vol. 14, No.2. pp45

<sup>75</sup> Alula, P.(2009). Revising Resettlement under Two Regimes in Ethiopia: The 2000s Programme Reviewed in the

insecurity problem of the rural residents. Nonetheless, the program could not fully achieve its intended objective due to its failure to fully adhere to the resettlement pillars and guidelines it set.<sup>76</sup>

According to UN report, in May 2003, 12.6 million were in need of immediate food aid, at least 30,000 had already died of starvation and people were dying ‘at an alarming rate in the south.’<sup>77</sup> The number of structurally poor, locked into a cycle of food dependency, had risen to 5 million, according to the UN. In addition to these 5 million, more than 7 million also needed food urgently, many in areas which had never before experienced famine, including traditionally surplus producing areas and as the mechanism to overcome such problem, the government responded to resettle 2.2 million people over three years starting from 2003.<sup>78</sup>

Between the years 2003 and 2005 more than 180,000 households were resettled<sup>79</sup> and Western and Southern parts of the country were selected as areas of destination with the usual argument used by previous regimes that the areas were sparsely populated and underutilized.<sup>80</sup> Some writers reveal that the resettlement program of the current FDRE government still follows top

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Light of the 1980s Experience. In Alula Pankhurst and Francois Pigeut (eds). Moving People in Ethiopia, Development Displacement and the State. Eastern Africa Series, Addis Ababa

<sup>76</sup> Ibid

<sup>77</sup> UNIRIN, United Nations Integrated Regional Information Networks,(2003), Ethiopia: Feature stopping the cycle of famine at [www.irinnews.org](http://www.irinnews.org)

<sup>78</sup> Ibid

<sup>79</sup> Helena Buzuneh, (2007).The Impact of Intra Regional Resettlement on the Livelihood of Host Population and Resettlers, The Case of Chewaka Woredas, Unpublished MA Thesis, IDR, AAU

<sup>80</sup> Gemechu, (2008), supra note71

down approach and conflict over natural resources, grazing lands, and forests remain challenging.<sup>81</sup>

The current resettlement program seems different from the cases of the two previous governments in various ways. The most important variations are the fact that the current program considers only voluntary households as well as the settlers are offered with the right to return to their home if unhappy in the new areas and keep their holdings in their original homeland for 3 years. The current program is also carried out intra-regionally to prevent conflicts among settlers and host community and enable both groups partake in local sustainable development endeavors. Moreover, the potential settlers are recruited after intensive discussion forums and campaigns at *kebele* and sub-*kebele* levels.<sup>82</sup> In this case, Alula (2009:175) writes, "...many of the abuses, shortcomings, and failures of the earlier phase [1980s] are avoided in the current program".

However, the existing political environment makes the current resettlement program more challenging. As it is known the political orientation of EPRDF is ethnic based federalism. The question arises as to whether the political environment that has made ethnicity the basis for structuring federal constituencies is compatible with such policies.

Can communities from the environmentally degraded areas of the country be resettled in the resource-rich areas of the country to produce a spatially balanced population distribution? This question is more important in the case of SNNPR where there are many ethnic groups. The possibility and sustainability of the resettlement programs aimed at balanced population distribution in the region is more difficult than any other regions because of ethnic diversity.

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<sup>81</sup> Ibid

<sup>82</sup> Alula P.(2009), supra note75

Therefore, in the present conditions of Ethiopia where concerned multi institutions are weak and under current political orientation, many researchers agree that undertaking resettlement programmes might repeat the same problems of previous periods, even worse, ethnic conflict.<sup>83</sup>

To sum up, though the definition of IDPs provided by the Un Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement is deemed too narrow which excludes those peoples who expel from their home without any external influences, it is commonly understood that IDPs 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 unlike refugees who cross international border, IDPs have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. Environment-induced displacement on the other hand, refers to displacement of people from their home due to man-made or natural disasters like erratic rainfall, drought, forest-fire, flooding, earthquake and avalanche.

In Ethiopia, planned resettlement begun since in 1958 during Imperial regime which involved 20,000 food insecure households and the Derg has carried out intensive and widespread resettlement program with aim to promote economic development and to improve the living standards of the rural people. Similarly, the program is also considered as a vital component of food security and poverty reduction strategies of the current EPRDF government in which the government in 2003 proposed to resettle 2.2 million food insecure peoples in the three years and around 1,317,054 peoples were resettled in between 2003 to 2005.

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<sup>83</sup> Gebre Y. (2004) supra note65

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **NORMATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO THE PROTECTION OF IDPs**

Now, it is a space to assess the normative and institutional frameworks to the protection of IDPs. Generally, IDPs enjoy the same human rights as every person due to the fact that they are human beings. However, the expression ‘internally displaced persons’ is not mentioned in any existing international legal instrument except that of UN Guiding Principles and Kampala convention. Institutionally too, there is no separated legally mandated institution at the international level that protects IDPs just like refugees, in which UNHCR is mandated to protect them. But, this does not mean that IDPs are at all excluded from the enjoyment of any legal protection under existing international law. As said they are human beings as others and are equally guaranteed the same entitlements. Moreover, their specific situation requires additional protection to ensure that they are enjoying their rights as other citizens. Protection and assistance to IDPs have been invoked from various existing legal instruments of general and specific application. International human rights and international humanitarian law are pivotal in the protection of IDPs applying in different situations. With regard to the institutional mechanism, though we lack a centralized and accountable institution, there is a means that the international community responds to the crisis of internal displacement.

Accordingly, the focus of this chapter is to examine the normative and institutional mechanisms to the protection of IDPs at all international, regional and national levels. In doing so, it first looks at the international frameworks followed by a regional discussion. Finally the chapter presents and examines the national approaches to the protection of IDPs.

### **3.1. International Normative and Institutional Frameworks**

#### **3.1.1. Applicable laws in Situations of Internal Displacement**

The protection of IDPs can be basically invoked from international human rights and humanitarian law. To start with human rights law, which consists of both treaty and customary law, obliges states to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of all persons without discrimination of any kind, including on the bases of age, gender, ethnic origin, religion, birth or any other status.<sup>84</sup> The 1948 UDHR establishes the main civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to which all persons are entitled.<sup>85</sup> Although UDHR is not a binding legal instrument in and of itself, many of its principles constitute customary law and/ or have been incorporated into treaty law and consequently have gained binding force.<sup>86</sup> Basing upon the UDHR and incorporating its principles into legally binding treaty law, ICCPR and ICESCR both of 1966 guarantees the rights of IDPs.<sup>87</sup>

Coming to humanitarian law, which contains rules regulating the means and methods of warfare also provides protection to IDPs. As armed conflict constitutes the main cause of forced displacement, including internal displacement, humanitarian law inevitably plays a decisive role as a source of protection for the IDPs.<sup>88</sup> The main provisions of humanitarian law can be found in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two additional Protocols of 1977. Humanitarian law provides a more comprehensive protection during international armed

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<sup>84</sup> United Nations, *The Rights and Guarantees of Internally Displaced Children in Armed Conflict* (UN, September 2010), 13.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>88</sup> Catherine Phuong, *The International Protection of Internally Displaced Persons* (Cambridge University, 2004), 44.

conflicts to which the Fourth Geneva Convention and Protocol I apply, whereas the law regulating non-international armed conflicts is less elaborate.<sup>89</sup> The only provisions which are applicable during non-international armed conflicts are Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and Protocol II.<sup>90</sup>

### **The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement**

After a study of existing normative frameworks by the Representative and his legal team, thirty Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement were drafted and submitted to the commission on human rights in March 1998.<sup>91</sup> The Guiding Principles brings together in one document the many norms of special importance to IDPs that previously were diffused in different instruments making them not easily accessible or sufficiently understood.<sup>92</sup> The Principles also constitute, an innovation in so far as they comprise the elements of international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law and demonstrate high degree of complementarities between these three bodies of law.<sup>93</sup> In many instances, the Principles cite verbatim the text of the provisions of human rights and humanitarian laws on which they are based.<sup>94</sup>

The Principles address the specific needs of internally displaced persons. It identifies rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of persons from forced displacement and to their protection

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<sup>89</sup> *Ibid*, 45.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>91</sup> Catherine Phuong (2004) *The International Protection of Internally Displaced Persons*, Cambridge University pp44

<sup>92</sup> IDMC, Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention: An Opportunity for Development Actors:-Analytical Paper on the Relevance of Human Rights Approaches for Development Activities Targeting Conflict- and Disaster-Induced Displacement in Africa (IDMC, November, 2012), 17.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid*

and assistance during displacement as well as during return or resettlement and reintegration. In the first part, it outlines some general principles such as the right to asylum, the primary responsibility of states in providing protection to the internally displaced and the principle of non-discrimination.<sup>95</sup> In the second part, it provides provisions against arbitrary displacement of every human being from his or her home or place of habitual residence.<sup>96</sup> To this effect, all authorities and international actors are responsible to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under international law including human rights and humanitarian law, in all circumstances, so as to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to displacement of persons.<sup>97</sup>

Prior to displacement, authorities concerned are bound to ensure that all feasible alternatives are explored in order to avoid displacement altogether, where no alternatives exist, all measures to be taken to minimize displacement and its adverse effects.<sup>98</sup> It further address a wide range of particular concerns that typically arise in situations of internal displacement, covering rights relating to: physical security and integrity (e.g. right to life and to protection from torture and rape); basic necessities of life (e.g. food, potable water, shelter, health and sanitation); other economic, social and cultural protection concerns (e.g. access to education) and other civil and political protection issues (e.g. right to personal documentation and to participate in community affairs).<sup>99</sup> Moreover, it gives emphasis to the protection of certain groups of persons such as

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<sup>95</sup> The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Section I, General Principles.

<sup>96</sup> The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Principle,6

<sup>97</sup> The UN Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement, Principle 5

<sup>98</sup> The UN Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement, Principle,7(1)

<sup>99</sup> United Nations OSRSG for Children and Armed Conflict (2010) *The Rights and Guarantees of Internally Displaced Children in Armed Conflict*, working paper no.2, New York, pp13.

children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons.<sup>100</sup>

Lastly the Guiding Principles gives the primary duty to national authorities 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.<sup>101</sup> Although not a binding document, the Principles have been recognized by all heads of State, at the 2005 World Summit.

### **3.1.2. The International Institutional Frameworks**

Apart from the legal frameworks, institutional response is another pillar for the protection and assistance of IDPs. Institutional mechanisms are vital because they are assigned with mandate to realize and implement the legal protection to such persons. However, the setting up of adequate and responsible institutional mechanisms on behalf of IDPs has not been an easy task in the past. The crisis of internal displacement is not responded with single institution that handles the problem like refugees for instance. The institutional response to internal displacement has long been characterized as a collaborative one involving a broad range of UN and non-UN, governmental and non-governmental actors.<sup>102</sup>

However, the collaborative approach of protection and assistance to IDPs was found to be flawed and deficient. At times, there has been no clear delineation of responsibilities, coordination

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<sup>100</sup> The UN Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement, Principle, 4(2)

<sup>101</sup> The, UN Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement, Principle,28(1)

<sup>102</sup> Refugee Studies Center, Putting IDPs on the map: achievements and challenges (Brookings Institution-University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement, December 2006),9.: Global Protection Cluster Working Group, *Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons*, (Global Protection Cluster Working Group: Geneva, December 2007), 35.

among the different actors has been inconsistent, and critical gaps have resulted.<sup>103</sup> The humanitarian reform initiative of 2005 sought to overcome these deficiencies by bringing transparency and consistency, predictability and accountability, through the introduction of the cluster approach in which different organizations would assume lead coordinating responsibilities for IDPs in their areas of expertise.<sup>104</sup> This approach aims to ensure greater leadership and accountability in key sectors where gaps in humanitarian response have been identified, and to enhance partnerships among humanitarian, human rights and development actors, including the UN, NGOs and other organizations.<sup>105</sup> It also aims to address repeated calls for a more predictable, effective and accountable inter-agency response to ensuring protection and assistance for IDPs.<sup>106</sup>

Consequently, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (hereinafter, IASC) agreed in September 2005 to the designation of a lead agency for each of the clusters where critical gaps had been identified. Among these are the designation of the UNHCR as cluster lead for protection, emergency shelter and camp management and coordination in situations of complex emergencies, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (hereinafter, UNICEF) for nutrition, water and sanitation, World Health Organization (hereinafter, WHO) for health, World Food Program (hereinafter, WFP) for logistics and United Nations Development Program (hereinafter, UNDP) for early recovery.<sup>107</sup> Other agencies outside the UN structure such as

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<sup>103</sup> Ibid

<sup>104</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons* (Human Rights Council, Thirteenth Session, Agenda Item 3, January 2010), 15.

<sup>105</sup> Global Protection Cluster Working Group, *Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons*, 36.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid

<sup>107</sup> Admasu Alemayehu, *The African Displacement Problem and the Responses of African Union: -An examination of the Essential Features of the AU IDPs Convention*, pp38.

International Organization for Migration (hereinafter, IOM) are made responsible for camp management and coordination and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (hereinafter, IFRC) are involved in the provision of emergency shelter for IDPs from disaster situations.<sup>108</sup> Protection, one of the essential concerns of IDPs, is distributed among the UN agencies such as the UNHCR, UNICEF and Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (hereinafter, OHCHR) for IDPs both from conflict and non-conflict situations.<sup>109</sup>

### **3.2. The African Legal and Institutional Frameworks on IDPs**

#### **3.2.1. The African Legal Frameworks on IDPs**

Within the African human rights system, the issue of IDPs is addressed in both specific and general manner. IDPs as human beings have all the human rights enshrined under several human rights instruments recognized by OAU/AU. In addition, due to their vulnerability, they need special extra measures to be taken so as to enable IDPs to resist the external influences on their lives.

Among these regional human rights instruments which addressed the issues of IDPs, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights /ACHPR/ clearly provides all peoples' right to enjoy all the rights and freedoms recognized in the charter without distinction of any kind such as, race, ethnic group, national and social origin, and any other status.<sup>110</sup> This provision of the charter entitles IDPs, as they are human beings, all the rights and freedoms guaranteed and recognized in

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<sup>108</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>109</sup> Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Guidance Note on using the Cluster Approach to Strengthen Humanitarian Response (24 November 2006,) 1.

<sup>110</sup> African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, adopted by OAU in 1981 and entered in to force in 1986, Nairobi, Kenya Article 2

the charter. The charter further obliges the state parties to recognize the rights, freedoms and duties enshrined in the charter and to adopt legislative and other measures which are believed in effective implementation of the charter.<sup>111</sup>

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child provides about the non-discrimination clause that according to the charter, no any child, including internally displaced child, shall be discriminated in enjoying the rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed in the charter therein based on any status of either the child him/herself or his/her own.<sup>112</sup> The charter recognizes the child's right to education directed to the promotion and development of the child's personality, fostering respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms with particular reference to international and regional human rights instruments and for the preservation and strengthening of positive African morals, traditional values and cultures.<sup>113</sup>

The Kigali declaration, though it is not a binding instrument, also reaffirms the principles of human rights that they are universal, indivisible, inter-dependent and inter-related and recall the states to build up the protection for all individuals for the benefit and welfare of all African peoples, including IDPs.<sup>114</sup> The declaration further elaborates the on-going efforts to address the plight of refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs and call states to recognize forced displacement as

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<sup>111</sup> Ibid Article 1

<sup>112</sup> The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child adopted in 1990 and entered in to force 1999, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Article 3

<sup>113</sup> Ibid Article 11

<sup>114</sup> Kigali Declaration adopted by the AU Ministerial Conference on Human Rights in Africa in May 2003, Kigali, Rwanda Articles 1 and 2

serious violation of fundamental rights, peace, security and dignity and to take all the appropriate measures to tackle the problem.<sup>115</sup>

### **AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs**

The AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa, which is also called “the Kampala Convention”, is the first international treaty on IDPs. With providing IDPs as source of continuing instability and tension for the region, the convention is aimed to provide durable solution for the situation of IDPs, especially by establishing appropriate legal framework for the protection and assistance and by eradicating its root causes.<sup>116</sup> The convention relies on the basic principles of non-discrimination, equality and equal protection of the law enshrined under the 1981 ACHPR and other international and regional human rights instruments by recognizing the inherent rights of IDPs as provided and protected in international human rights and humanitarian instruments and in 1998 UN Guiding Principles on internal displacement.<sup>117</sup>

The convention provides duty up on states to refrain from prohibits and prevent arbitrary displacement of population, to prevent political, social, cultural and economic exclusion and marginalization that are likely to cause displacement, respect for the principles of humanity and human dignity of IDPs, respect and ensure the human rights of IDPs, including humane treatment, non-discrimination and equal protection.<sup>118</sup> It also oblige states to incorporate the appropriate domestic laws, policies and strategies and to establish an authority/body which is

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<sup>115</sup> Ibid Article 11

<sup>116</sup> Preamble of the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa adopted in 2009 and entered in to force in 2012, Kampala, Uganda

<sup>117</sup> Ibid

<sup>118</sup> Ibid article 3

responsible for coordinating activities aimed at protecting and assisting IDPs.<sup>119</sup> The convention also provides duty on the state to protect and to assist IDPs without considering the root cause of their displacement.<sup>120</sup>

### **3.2.2. Regional Institutional Frameworks on IDPs**

Still there is no single and immediate responsible organ on the issue of IDPs in Africa. Like that of the UN system on the issue, the institutional response to internal displacement in the region has collaborative character that invite national states, regional and international inter-governmental organizations, Non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to take part in efforts to address the issues of IDPs.<sup>121</sup> States, beyond legislative framework, are also required to establish competent authoritative body on the issue of IDPs.<sup>122</sup>

There are several institutions and methods in the continent to address the issue of IDPs including the African human rights commission, African Court of Justice and Human Rights, Conference of states parties, African Peer Review Mechanism, and others. The Kampala convention, for example, provides the IDPs right to lodge a complaint with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights or the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, or in any other competent international body.<sup>123</sup> There is a Conference of states parties to monitor and review the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and they are also required to indicate the legislative and other measures that have been taken to give effect to the Convention during the African Peer Review Mechanism when presenting their reports on the implementation of human

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<sup>119</sup> Ibid

<sup>120</sup> Ibid Article 9

<sup>121</sup> AU Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs, supra note101

<sup>122</sup> Ibid

<sup>123</sup> Ibid Article 20 (3)

rights instruments in accordance with the provision of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.<sup>124</sup>

The convention clearly provides the collaborative approach in protecting and assisting IDPs by requesting the states to cooperate with the African Union and international organizations or humanitarian agencies and civil society organizations in the course of finding and implementing solutions for sustainable return, local integration or relocation and long-term reconstruction.<sup>125</sup>

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which is solely aimed to promote human and peoples' rights, including the promotion and protection of the rights of IDPs, is another institution in African human rights system authorized to monitor the protection of human rights within the continent and the implementation of the human rights instruments adopted by OAU/AU.<sup>126</sup> The African Court on human and peoples' rights, which is mandated to analyze all the cases regarding the human rights issue based on regional and international humanitarian and human rights instruments, has the power to entertain and interpret the human rights issue of IDPs based on Kampala convention or any other relevant human rights and humanitarian instruments as its jurisdiction extends to all cases and disputes submitted to it concerning the interpretation and application of the any relevant human rights instrument ratified by the states concerned.<sup>127</sup>

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<sup>124</sup> Ibid Article 14(4)

<sup>125</sup> Ibid (Article 11(3))

<sup>126</sup> The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981/1986) Article 30

<sup>127</sup> Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted in 1998 and entered into force in 2004, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Article 3

### **3.3. National Normative and Institutional Frameworks on Internal Displacement**

#### **3.3.1. National Legal Framework on IDPs**

There is no any independent legal document that provides protection for IDPs in Ethiopia rather several policy documents, which talk about resettlement program as part of rural development strategy and to alleviate food insecurity within a country. These include; the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) which was drafted in 2002 provide the overall development goal of a country with the ultimate goal of reducing poverty. Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI) is another rural development strategy adopted as a part of SDPRP. Its main focus is to commercialize the agricultural sector, implying more intensive farming, increasing proportion of marketable output, and less production for own consumption.

To do this, guaranteeing the availability of land for people who are able and willing to make a living out of farming is fundamental and is a step in the right direction for proper use of land resources<sup>128</sup> and accordingly, voluntary resettlement programs can also be used to alleviate land shortages as well as helping to develop hitherto uncultivated lands as provided by the document.<sup>129</sup>

Recognizing the need to deal with food insecurity more systematically, the Government of Ethiopia and its development partners created a new coalition for food security in June, 2003. In line with the SDPRP, the New Coalition for Food Security has its objectives to develop a new strategy and investment package to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, issues of

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<sup>128</sup> *ibid*

<sup>129</sup> *ibid*

recovery, asset protection and sustainable development for affected areas<sup>130</sup>. One among the three main components of the FSP is the resettlement program and the productive safety net program and other food security programs are the remaining components of the program.

Under the Voluntary Resettlement Program (Access to Improved Land)<sup>131</sup> document the government, in accordance with the international principles and guidelines discussed above, prepared four pillars and 13 key principles and approaches of intra-regional resettlement program<sup>132</sup>.

Amongst them the first is the principle of *voluntarism*. It is believed that the participants of the program must be fully informed in order to make choices concerning the program, and they must have real options. Voluntarism is only meaningful if participants at all levels fully understand the programs benefits, options and requirements.<sup>133</sup> According to the paper, the resettlement program will be implemented within *regional boundaries*. It is thought that this will help to reduce conflict because differences in language and customs are minimized. The document also provides duty on the regional government to assure the *availability of underutilized land, consultation with the host community* and the provision of *minimum infrastructure* in the resettlement areas before the program starts.<sup>134</sup>

In addition to the four pillars, the New Coalition for Food Security document outlines 13 further key principles and approaches including;

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<sup>130</sup> The New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia, 2003

<sup>131</sup> *ibid*

<sup>132</sup> *ibid*

<sup>133</sup> *ibid*

<sup>134</sup> *ibid*

*Intra-regional Resettlement* - Ethiopia is a nation with multi-ethnic groups having their own languages and customs. In such countries implementing inter-regional resettlement could result in conflict between and among the different ethnic groups as the case during the Derg regime. Drawing lessons from the past, the FDRE government embarked upon intra-regional resettlement as a major principle has to avoid linguistic/ethnic differences between settlers and host populations and eventually avoid potential clashes among the re-settlers.

*Environmental Concern*- The concept of environment and resettlement is strongly correlated. Whenever there is resettlement of people in an area, there is an inevitability of environmental degradation particularly deforestation associated with expansion of agricultural land and accordingly, one should be careful in the environment issues while taking the program.<sup>135</sup>

*Development Process*- The guidelines advocate promoting not just food security but marketable surpluses to improve livelihoods.

*Partnership*- the guideline calls for cooperation among stakeholders in the implementation of the resettlement program such as government, donors, NGOs, private enterprise, hosts and re-settlers.

*Self-help and Cost Sharing*- The guidelines suggest the need for the settlers to avoid dependency and participate in the process through their labour.

*Transparency*-The guidelines stress the need for adherence to rules and for active information to be available to partners.

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<sup>135</sup> Asefa Tolera (2005) in Tone Elisabeth Fosse, (2006), Migration and Livelihoods: The Voluntary Resettlement Program in Ethiopia, Noragric pp52

*An Iterative Process*-The need to learn and adapt resettlement practice on the basis of learning from experience was emphasized.

*Self reliance*- Breaking the dependency syndrome and fostering self-reliance have been major aims.

*Income and Employment*-The guidelines suggest the need to promote not just agricultural production but off-farm activities and small businesses, which could eventually increase the incomes of the re-settlers.

*Community Management*-The guideline suggests that settler communities should be in the driver's seat, actively involved in planning, implementation and monitoring.

### **3.3.2. National Institutional Frameworks on Internal Displacement**

The New Coalition for Food Security document clearly provides the responsibility of various organs including; government, development partners, civil society, the private sector and local communities in implementing the resettlement program.<sup>136</sup> However, some writers argue against the document that the development partners and civil societies have still no participation on the program rather they oppose the undertaking resettlement program within a country.<sup>137</sup>

The FDRE government has established a new bureau under the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development with a mandate to administer the FSP. Thus, the newly established bureau is called the Food Security Coordination Bureau (FSCB). It is the FSCB that coordinates the

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<sup>136</sup> The New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia supra note 115

<sup>137</sup> Tone Elisabeth Fosse, (2006), supra note 135 pp50

resettlement program at the federal level.<sup>138</sup> Before the establishment of the FSCB, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) was responsible for the all food security issues but currently the agency is only mandated with the emergency assistance related with food security.<sup>139</sup> At the regional level, Early Warning and Food Security work core process, established under the bureau of agriculture in collaboration with regional resettlement task forces are responsible for the direct implementation and management of the program.<sup>140</sup>

At the regional level, there are also manually established resettlement task forces within all structures of the government starting from the region to *kebele* levels which are chaired by the head of the state at the regional level and similarly chaired by the heads of the government at its respective levels.<sup>141</sup> The task force at regional level has 16 member bureaus which are mandated with the powers and functions to select the resettlement sending and host sites, monitor the proper implementation of the program in accordance with its principles and pillars, identify the responsibility of the regional government to undertake the program, allocate both budgets and human resources, and others as listed in the manual.<sup>142</sup>

The mandate given to these task forces is seasonal that they only undertake their powers and functions at the time when there is intra-regional resettlement program. Nobody at any structure of the government in the regional level is mandated to follow up the issue of settlers. The regional early warning and food security work core process is also not exclusively mandated

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<sup>138</sup> Information from the SNNPR Early Warning and Food Security Work Core Process (2015)

<sup>139</sup> Ibid

<sup>140</sup> ibid

<sup>141</sup> SNNPRG Rural Development Coordinating Bureau, the Revised Resettlement Program Implementing Manual, 2003 pp19

<sup>142</sup> ibid

with the resettlement program rather it is mandated with food security program in general that includes, resettlement program, safety net program and other FSP.<sup>143</sup> There is also food security officers at zonal and *woreda* levels under the department of rural development but still they are not conscious on the resettlement program. What is observed on the ground is that, there is no responsible organ which is exactly and exclusively established at the regional level to follow up the program.

To conclude up, there are several international and regional human rights instruments which provide duty up on states to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of IDPs. Among these international and regional human rights instruments, UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two protocols of 1977, the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, ACHPR, ACRWC and Kampala Convention are among several normative frameworks toward the protection of the rights of IDPs at both international and regional arenas. In Ethiopian context, there are several policy documents, in addition to regional and international human rights instruments adopted by a country and the 1995 FDRE constitution, which provide the issues of resettlement program like; SDPRP, ADLI, New Coalition for Food Security Document, Voluntary Resettlement Program that provides pillars of resettlement program undertaken throughout a country.

In regarding the institutional frameworks toward IDPs, it has a cluster approach in international level since starting from 2005 in which various organizations would assume lead coordinating

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<sup>143</sup> Article 9 of the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa adopted in 2009 and entered in to force in 2012, Kampala, Uganda

responsibilities for IDPs in their area of expertise. In both regional and national levels, there is a collaborative approach that invites national states, regional and international intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders to take part in the issues of IDPs. There is no single authoritative body on the issue of IDPs both at international, regional and national levels.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### **Description of the Study Area and Planning and Implementation of the resettlement Scheme in the Study Area**

Resettlement has been undertaken in many developing countries as part of rural development program with the aim of achieving various development agendas. In some cases, the program has contributed for rural development in alleviating poverty, especially by providing fertile and sufficient land for landless farmers and for those farmers with decreased land productivity. However, there are also cases in which the program has failed due to certain factors like; poor planning, financial constraint and less legal and institutional set ups. Accordingly, various countries throughout the world implements resettlement program with various objectives in different approaches and as such, various experiences were recorded throughout the world

This chapter deals with the general description and the resettlement program in the study area. First it introduces the *Woreda* in which the study areas are located that it also provides readers with introductory information about the two specific research sites; i.e., *Senget* and *Boyina* resettlement areas by presenting biophysical and socioeconomic characteristics of the study areas. In addition, the chapter provides the readers with nature and implementation of resettlement scheme in the study areas.

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

##### **4.1.1. Description of Essera Woreda**

*Essera Woreda* is one of the five *Woredas* in *Dawuro* zone in SNNPR in south western part of Ethiopia. The *Woreda* shares boundary with *Tocha Woreda* to the North, *Lomma Woreda* to the South, *Mareka Woreda* to the East, and *Konta special Woreda* to the West. It is located 327 km

west from the capital of regional state, *Hawassa* and 79 km west from *Tarcha*, the capital of zonal administration. According to the data from the SNNPR Early Warning and Food Security core process, *woreda's* altitude ranges from 500 to 2500 meter above sea level. Total land area of the *Woreda* is about 110,018 hectares. From its total area, 26,404.32 hectare (24%) is “*Dega*” (highland agro climate), 49,728.14 (45.2%) is “*Woynadega*” (midland agro climate), and 33,885.54 (30.8%) is “*Kolla*” (low land agro climate). According to data from Central Statistical Authority, the *woreda's* total population is 117,435, among which 60,314 male and 57,121 female.

*Essera Woreda* is one of the areas of the country which receives rainfall in two seasons “*Belg*” from February to April and “*Kiremt*” from June to September. These seasons are time of crop production in the *Woreda*. As other parts of the region, mixed agriculture is common in the *Woreda*. Crops mainly produced include maize, *teff*, sorghum, wheat, and bean. Other cash crops such as coffee and vegetables are also commonly produced within the *woreda* as provided by the *woreda* and other officials and also as observed by the writer during data collection.

Land utilized for agriculture is 24% of its total area, 20% potentially cultivatable, 10% for grazing, 30% forest coverage, and 16% is occupied by roads, houses, water bodies and other infrastructures. The *woreda* is endowed with large forests, which is home for wild animals such as lion, elephant, tiger, buffalo and others due to the fact that Chebera\_ Churchra National park is located in the *woreda*.

#### **4.1.2. Resettlement in Essera Woreda**

*Essera woreda* of Dawuro zone is one of the destinations selected by the regional government for hosting settlers from different drought affected zones and *woredas* for the reason that there

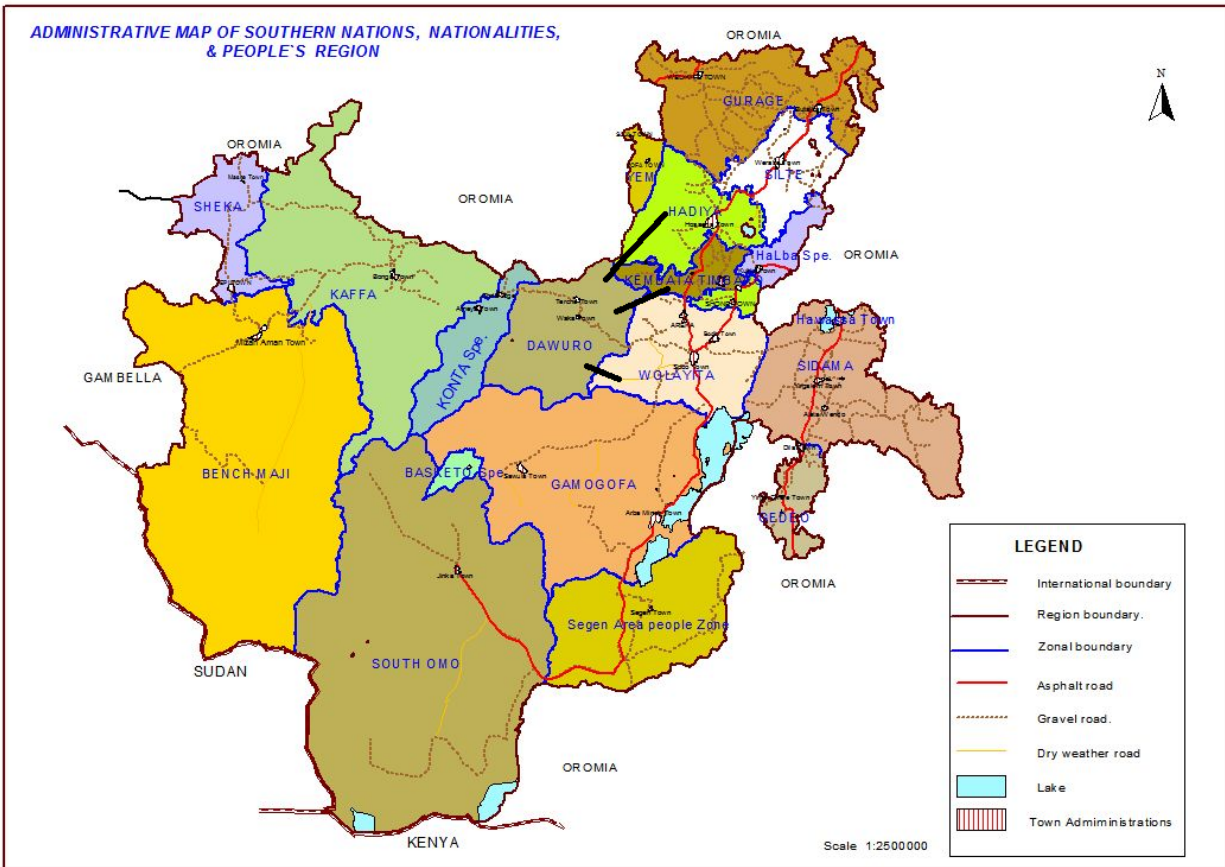
are large hectares of free and fertile land in the *woreda*. The regional government's plan for resettlement was to resettle a total of 100,000 heads of households within years of 2002 to 2004<sup>144</sup>. The settlers are from zones and *woredas* of the region where population pressure is high and food insecurity is most chronic.<sup>145</sup> As part of the regional government plan, the *woreda* currently hosted more than 10,000 households in its five resettlement sites namely: *Senget, Manara, Boyna, Hagali, and Yucha*. The sending zones of settlers are *Wolayta, Halaba, Hadiya, and Kembata\_Tambaro*.

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<sup>144</sup> A document Prepared by SNNPRG Early Warning and Food Security Core Process (unpublished), 2003

<sup>145</sup> Ibid

Figure 2.1: Administrative map of SNNPRS



Source: Dawuro Zone Finance and Economic Development Department, 2016

Figure 2.2: Administrative map of Dawuro Zone



Source: Dawuro Zone Finance and Economic Development Department, 2016



produce/work by enduring the inevitable initial hardships in the new sites. In addition, the resettle is expected to be free from any form of debt, and other misbehaviors such as theft and dishonesty. This selection process was done by the respective *kebele* councils on the base of voluntary choice of settlers without any external pressure, coercion or manipulative mechanisms.

The preparation process from hosting side also includes consulting the hosts, provision of infrastructures, and preparation of temporary shelters. The regional government document prepared during the program implementation states that the above-mentioned preparations were done before the settlers move to the area.<sup>146</sup>

The entire planning and implementation of the program was managed by the regional government. There was a committee headed by the head of the state, which was responsible for the program execution. However, the representatives from both sending and receiving zones were not included in the committee. According to information from key informants, at all levels of administration, there were committees with the same responsibility. There were also other technical committees which were responsible for the assessment of the technical aspects of planning and implementation.

#### **4.1.3. Description of *Senget* and *Boyina* Resettlement Sites**

*Senget* and *Boyina* are two among five resettlement areas in *Essera Woreda*, in which the settlers from three zones, Wolayta, Hadiya and Kembata\_ Tambaro were settled. Particularly, *Senget* resettlement site is located about 18Km east to the capital of *Essera woreda*, named *Essera \_Bale* while *Boyina* is located around 16Km southeast of the capital. The researcher selected these two resettlement sites due to certain factors like access to transportation, relative distance

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<sup>146</sup> Ibid

to the capital, relatively better topology than other sites and beyond all, financial constraint made him to limit the study in these specific sites. Before the resettlement scheme, both areas were totally forestland covered with different local tree species. According to the information from the *woreda* officials, forest coverage of the areas ranges between 1,500 hectare and 2,000 hectare respectively.

With regard to climate, according to information from *kebele* agriculture extension workers; *Senget* resettlement area is 75 percent “*Woynadega*” (mid land agro ecology) and 25 percent “*Kolla*” (lowland agro ecology) while the situation in *Boyina* is that 78.7 percent is *Woynadega* and the remaining 21.3 percent is *kola*. The climate in both resettlement sites is suitable for production of various crops such as *maize*, *teff*, *wheat*, *enset* and others. In addition, it is favorable for livestock production. The rainfall distribution in the area ranges from 1,800mm to 2,200mm annually. The altitude of the *Senget* resettlement site ranges from 1,700 to 2,000 meter above sea level while it ranges 1820 to 2050 meter above sea level in *Boyina*. *Maize*, *sorghum*, *bean*, *teff*, *enset*, and *godare* are among several agricultural products produced commonly in the areas. Other cash crops such as, coffee is also commonly produced in the areas.

With regard to population of both resettlement areas, before the resettlement program, nearby the forest land there were around 500 and 226 households of local host people living at *Senget* and *Boyina* sites respectively. In the first round of the resettlement program around 1,500 households moved to both sites from Wolayta, Kambata\_ Tambaro and Hadiya zones of SNNPR. For administrative purpose, settlers and hosts are placed at different *kebele* administrations. Currently, the total population of the settlers ranges 11,482 (6015 male and 5467 female) from which 7708 (with 4027 male and 3681 female) and 3774 (with 1985 male and 1789 female) at both *Senget* and *Boyina* sites respectively, as described by the *kebele* administrations of each

resettlement sites. Three ethnic groups named *Wolyata*, *Kambata-Tambaro*, and *Hadiya* who are living at both sites.

Though they are not well equipped both in human resources and materials and not delivering sufficient service to the community, there are elementary schools and health posts in both resettlement sites while in both sites there is a critical problem in access of road, potable water and light. There is also a mobile telecommunication service in the sites.

**Table 1: Ethnic diversity of the population in study areas**

No	Ethnic group	Resettlement sites	Number of households	Number of total population	remarks
1	Hadiya	Senget	-	-	
		Boyina	359	2724	
2	Kembata-Tanbaro	Senget	398	2980	
		Boyina	202	1050	
3	Wolayita	Senget	541	4728	
		Boyina	-	-	
Total			1500	11482	

*Source: information from SNNPRG Early Warning, Response and Food Security Core Work Process and the kebele administrations of the two resettlement sites*

#### **4.2. Causes of Resettlement Program in *Senget* and *Boyina* sites**

Main pushing factors which forced settlers to move from their area of origin include landlessness, low productivity of land (lack of fertile land), and drought. As Table 2.2 below shows, out of 104 sample key informants 32 (30.28 percent) replied that the main factor for their coming to resettlement area is landlessness. They did not have any land before. Whereas, 63 (61.52 percent) of informants stated the major drive being decreased land productivity. Even though they had land in their area of origin, its productivity was not sustaining their life. The

remaining 9 (8.2 percent) replied the frequent drought as being the pushing factor for their resettlement.

**Table 2: Factors that Contributed to Resettlement**

No	Facts Contributed to Resettlement	Responses	Frequency percentage
1	Landlessness	32	30.28
2	Decreased productivity of land	63	61.52
3	Drought	9	8.2
	Total	104	100

*Source: information gathered from key informants.*

### **4.3. Implementation and the Nature of Resettlement Program in the Study Areas**

As discussed under chapter two above, any current resettlement program should take into consideration four pillars namely; voluntarism, availability of underutilized land, consultation with the host community and provision of the minimum infrastructure. The finding of the study presented under this section draws on the data collected from the two research sites pertaining to;

#### **4.3.1. Voluntarism**

According to this pillar, the settlers should move to their new site based on their free consent and voluntarily.<sup>147</sup> When we look at the resettlement program in the study areas of both at *Senget* and *Boyina* sites, as discussed by both key informants and in FGD, the settlers were moved to the areas voluntarily. Accordingly, no household is moved to the area without his/her consent. Beyond this, it was discussed during the FGD that there were serious selection criteria

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<sup>147</sup> The New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia, 2003

of settlers in those sending *weredas* due to the fact that there was a competition among the settlers to be included in the program. One can argue that this specific program can meet the initial objectives due to the fact that it was based solely on the interests of settlers.

However, as information collected from the key informants, the *woreda* cabinet members while presenting the resettlement program proposal, outlined very interesting parts and they boldly focused on the positive sides of the program and the support to be delivered to the settlers at their arrival to the new site due to the fact that the cabinets target at the time was only achieve the resettlement program.

#### **4.3.2. The Availability of Underutilized Land**

This pillar provides duties on the regional government to identify the existence of free and sufficient land in the resettlement sites before carrying out the program. Accordingly, the regional government in collaboration with the *zonal* and *woreda* administrations identified free and underutilized land for the settlers and distributed two hectares of land per individual settler. The regional task force organized to facilitate the intra-regional resettlement program, which is headed by the head of the state cooperates with the zonal task force which is also headed by the zonal chief administrator so as to get vacant and fertile land to resettle the potential settlers selected throughout the region. The department of agriculture and rural development was especially charged with the mandate to identify the vacant land from the zone. Accordingly, the availability of vacant land was a sole criterion to implement the program. The above stated five resettlement sites in the Essra *woreda* were selected in accordance to this criterion.

As informed by the key informants from the hosts and as revealed by the FGD with the hosts themselves, no land was taken from the host people for such purposes. It is observed that except

for forest land which was common property resources cleared for the purpose of resettlement, no individual land holding have been affected due to the program. The settlers on their side recognized that they were provided with free and fertile land immediately after their arrival to new land. So it can be said that the government, prior to the program, had normally identified the free and fertile land in which the second pillar of the current resettlement program had effectively implemented in the study areas.

#### **4.3.3. Consultation with the Host Communities**

As provided under the new coalition for food security in Ethiopia, the host community must fully participate on the resettlement program from the planning stage to its implementation and the government must ensure that the hosts fully gave their consent to receive settlers in their areas so as to achieve both national and household objectives, the hosts should not negatively react to the program as recorded experiences from our past resettlement program, which in turn lead to conflict and other social disorder.

Unlike the first two issues, the prior consultations held with the local residents were quite futile. There were conflicting narratives regarding the point. On the one hand, settlers and *zonal* and *woreda* administration officials mentioned that the host community had accepted and approved the program during a prior consultative meetings held with the host community. On the other hand, the host communities reported that they were not consulted and informed about the program before hand. The following statement from one of the key informant more clarifies the issue;

*“I did not know when the woreda and zonal cabinet have decided to receive the settlers because in most of the time, ordinary persons are not participating in discussions which affect our*

*society. There are few individuals who are deemed loyal to the cabinets participate in such meetings. Accordingly, I had informed about the resettlement program while the woreda officials come to us and informed us to build a local house so as to receive settlers and after 15 days of such information, the settlers were arrived to their new site.”*<sup>148</sup>

The prior discussions were held only with some members of the community selected by *woreda* administration and convinced to accept the program. Key informants and FGD participants mentioned that these were individuals who were not representing the interest of the majority and even those handpicked individuals accepted the program based on several promises from the government side for the hosts; including road construction, providing the community with potable water, building of schools and health centers and other infrastructures. According to information from FGD and key informants, these few individuals were mainly *kebele* officials and party members and few religion leaders. *Kebele* people have its own council in which members represent the whole *kebele* but beyond them, other non authorized body by the community decided on behalf of the community.

Accordingly, those few individuals gave their consent to receive the settlers and it was taken as the consent of the community and the large community was informed late after the program was launching on. Key informant from the *woreda* on the other hand, described that due to lack of budget and transport problem, they could not able to participate the whole host communities and even there was no any mechanism used to communicate with the mass society except the first discussion with those above stated few influential individuals from the community.

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<sup>148</sup> Key Interview Informant no.91 interview conducted in *Senget* resettlement site February 2015

To sum up, there are controversies surrounding the participatory nature of the program specifically with the third pillar. The prior consultation made with the host society was said to be very superficial and the legitimacy of the community representatives is also questioned by key informants. This is said to contribute to the hostile relationship between the hosts and settlers.

#### **4.3.4. Proper Preparation**

According to the New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia document, a minimum of infrastructure must be in place before moving people to their new sites. Thus, the provision of minimum infrastructures; in accordance to the above stated document, includes access to road, potable water, social service centers like schools and health centers, which were hardly implemented both at *Boyina* and *Senget* resettlement sites. Equal to other *kebeles* in the area, there are two extension workers in each resettlement sites and one primary school in each site. However, the instruction in the schools and equipments in the health posts are very weak. On the other hand, there is no any health center in both sites and lack of accessible road currently affecting the settlers, especially by increasing maternal death in the sites.

As generally considered by key informants; including settlers and government officials, the settlers were provided with food, oxen, seeds, some money for their house expenditures at their initial stage. Other infrastructures such as potable water, health, and extension services are still problems in the areas. Especially at both *Boyina* and *Senget* resettlement sites, the water source which was developed at the initial time now is out of function due to lack of maintenance. The researcher observed that children and women travel long distances for about an hour to fetch water. There is no any responsible body particularly for those infrastructures built in the resettlement sites but several institutions in the zone like; water, mineral and energy department,

transport and road department, health department, education department and other similar institutions are in charge for the implementation and protection of such infrastructures throughout the zone. According to the information from FGD with the settlers, there is no any responsible body to listen and solve their problems.

The intra-regional resettlement guiding manual describes that the *woreda* administration is responsible on issues regarding settlers in its boundary while the *woreda* administration claims that it lacks economic capacity to solve the problem. The settlers on the other hand criticize the system on two critical points. First, lack of any special responsible body on issues concerning settlers and second, lack of good governance whereby the government officials at *woreda* level failed to deliver it.

#### **4.3.5. Recruitment and Preparations**

In addition to the above stated preparations in both sending and receiving *woredas*, before the settlers move to new sites, their representatives, elders and officials from sending zone/*woreda* visited the resettlement sites so as to assure the fertility of the land, climate conditions of the new sites and to check the availability of social infrastructures and other necessary provisions.

Settlers were transported by bus in group. On their way they were provided rations and first aid. According to officials, the sending *woreda* development agents and first aid providers moved with them up to the resettlement site for some times until they were accustomed to the new environment. Upon the arrival of the settlers, the host community warmly welcomed the newcomers in those resettlement sites. They cooperated in construction of houses, rented land and ox for them.

#### **4.3.6. Provision of Humanitarian Assistance/Social Relief**

One of the preconditions for successful resettlement program is the availability of social services such as health, education, road, and water at the resettlement sites before relocating people. Past lessons from Derg's resettlement program illustrate that such program often fail when the government relocates people before putting social services in place at the resettlement areas. In study areas, there was an attempt from the government side to provide the sites with social services.

On the other hand, local people were also mobilized to build shelters for settlers. In addition, the settlers were provided tools such as jerry cans, pots, plates and cups, clothing mainly in the form of blankets, bed nets against mosquitoes, and farm tools including hoes, sickles, and axes. Food aid up to 20 kg of grain/person /month (wheat, maize or sorghum) and in some cases 0.5 kg of cooking oil was distributed in the form of ration per a month for two consequence years.

To sum up, the resettlement program in the study area was carried out in 2003 as part of the regional government's plan to resettle 100,000 food insecure households throughout the region among which more than 10,000 households were resettled at five different resettlement sites of the study *woreda*. Before its implementation, the representatives of the potential settlers visited their potential sites and settlers were selected based on the criterion set by the regional resettlement task force. There were also preparations from hosting side that provision of infrastructures, building temporary shelters for settlers and even partially consultation with the host communities.

Landlessness, decreased land productivity and drought were the main pushing factors for settlers in the study area to flee from their homes. The program was mainly carried out voluntarily with

the full consent of the potential settlers on the existing underutilized land in which each settler has been provided with two hectares of fertile land after his/her arrival to the new site. However, there is a conflicting narrative on the proper consultation with the host communities before the implementation of the program and also the provision of minimum infrastructure in the resettlement sites is questioned in the ground.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSIONS ON THE MAJOR CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN PROTECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF SETTLERS IN RESETTLEMENT SITES

The major objective of the study is critically analyzing the human rights protection of settlers in two resettlement sites in *Dawuro* called “*Senget*” and “*Boyina*” by giving especial emphasis to the socio- political and cultural rights of the settlers. Under this part the impact of resettlement scheme on lives of settlers is discussed at length. Furthermore this chapter presents the major challenges the Settlers faced and the relation exist between the hosts and settlers.

#### 5.1. Resettlement as a Threat to Identity

The 1995 Ethiopian constitution articulated a provision to protect, develop and preserve the language and culture of the nations, nationalities and peoples in Ethiopia.<sup>149</sup> According to this provision, any nations, nationalities and peoples within a country have the right to speak, to write and to develop its language and to express, to promote its culture and to preserve its history.

However, in case of resettlement program in both *Senget* and *Boyina* sites, the settlers’ right to develop their language and to promote their culture is being compromised. First, the language of instruction is the major hurdle identified as the children of the settlers attend their primary studies through the hosts’ language i.e *dawurothuwa* which the settlers are not mostly familiar with. This is described as being a threat to developing their respective mother tongues due to the fact that the younger generations are speaking a language different from their families. This generational rupture is believed to affect the ends the continuity of a language among generations.

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<sup>149</sup> The 1995 FDRE constitution Article 39(2)

The second point is relating to the working language of the settlement sites whereby the daily interactions are carried out mostly by the hosts' language and sometimes by Amharic language, especially at *woreda* and zonal levels, as described by the key informants.

The settlers, so as to sustain their social, economic and other political integrations with the hosts are in condition obliged to speak a language of their host a process described to lead to being assimilated by the host community. The following verbatim from one of the key informants clearly illustrates the issue;

*The first three years of resettlement were very hard for us. This was mainly because our children could not attain their school due to the fact that they could not understand the local language. Most of our children dropped out from the school. Later on, we understood that it is mandatory to learn the hosts' language. However, learning the hosts' language came at the expense of our mother tongue and our culture. What is even more threatening is the fact that our coming generations learns and knows more about the hosts' culture, language and history than their own. Sometimes, I feel that we are facing identity crisis due to the fact that we are being assimilated by the hosts.*<sup>150</sup>

Education is a key instrument to promote one's own language. In *Dawuro* zone, the primary education is being delivered by local language called *dawurothuwa* since from 1996 and in implementing this intra-regional environment-induced resettlement program in 2003 the government did not made any arrangement in school program. It simply provided the settlers with fertile and underutilized land so as to achieve the primary goal of the resettlement program which was ensuring food security within the household level.

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<sup>150</sup> Key Interview Informant no.17 interview conducted in *Boyina* resettlement site February 2015

There is no single students' text book published by the settlers' language around the schools in the resettlement sites. There were also no occasions such as symposiums and/or panel discussions carried out to promote, develop and to preserve the language, culture and history of the settlers. This in turn, negatively affected the rights of settlers and the resettlement program currently resembled in assimilation rather than diversification. The following case obtained from one of the key informants again clarifies the issue.

*Our resettlement program basically assured food security of settlers in the household level. Of course, we are currently achieving this goal in the household level nevertheless we are facing several challenges. Nobody cares about those challenges. For example, large numbers of our children are still out of school for a language related reason. Above all, the critical problem is lack of any responsible organ to consider our legitimate concerns.<sup>151</sup>*

During the FGD, most of the settlers mentioned that there is limitation in protecting rights of the settlers to publicly speak, write and develop their language, to publicly express and promote their culture and in preserving their history. Few individuals among the settlers described that they never worry about those limitations on the ground that securing daily bread is more important than language for survival. During this discussion, most of the settlers, however, attach the issue with their identity and they feel that they are losing their identity.

As Table 5.2 below shows, out of the 104 key informants from both resettlement sites 97 percent of them mentioned that there are serious limitations in protecting the language, history and culture of the settlers. Only three percent of the informants informed that the settlers' right to promote, develop, use and preserve their language, culture and history is protected.

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<sup>151</sup> Key Interview Informant no.38 interview conducted in *Senget* resettlement site February 2015

**Table 3: The settlers’ Right to Develop, Promote and Preserve Their Language, Culture and History**

How do you describe the settlers’ right to develop, promote and preserve their language, culture and history?	Responses	
	frequency	Percentage
Protected	5	3
Not protected	99	97
Total	104	100

*Source: information gathered from key informants*

The other point raised during the FGD regarding the language is that the settlers are even still not effectively getting a service from social service delivery institutions like health posts due to the communication barrier between them and the service providers/employees. This is because most of the employees in the *kebeles* are from the host community as they are conversant with the working language.

## **5.2. Challenges Pertaining to Protection of Rights of Settlers**

Informants accented the existing problems pertaining to protecting rights of settlers. The following table presents the opinion of the informants assessing the existing on human rights protection and other basic needs of the settlers in the resettlement sites. All 104 key informants from two resettlement sites responded that there is no mechanism in place and that there is no responsible organ mandated to follow up on the protection of rights and other basic interests of the settlers.

**Table 4: Existence of responsible body in charge of protecting Human Rights and interests of settlers**

Is there any mechanism to follow up the human rights protection of the settlers? Is there any responsible body on the issues of settlers?	Responses	
	Frequency	Percentage
No any mechanism and no any concerned body	104	100
Total	104	100

*Source: information from key informants*

All regional, zonal and *woreda* government officials included in key informant interview assured that there is no special mechanism to check the human rights protection of the settlers. Similarly, the officials admitted that there is no authorized body with the mandate to follow up on the provision and protection of basic rights and interests of the settlers. The basic problem here is that the intra-regional resettlement program was led by the manual called “the revised resettlement program enforcing manual” which provides a committee (task force) to implement a program. Accordingly, the head of regional government chairs the committee and similarly the heads of the government in each level chairs the committee. According to such manual, the powers and functions of the committee is only coordinating the program until the settlers arrival to their new land. It keeps silent about the protection of the rights and interests of settlers after their arrival to the resettlement sites, except the distribution of food and other tools as discussed above.

### **5.3. Poor Provisions in Social Services and Infrastructures**

According to the 1995 Regional revised resettlement enforcing manual, the primary objective of the resettlement program in both sites was assisting the current development program mainly by enabling settlers to secure their food sufficiency at household level. As discussed above, the settlers in both sites recognize the real changes happening on their life especially in assuring food security at the household level.

One among the most critical problems that the settlers are facing is lack of road access in the areas. Today, the settlers are producing their agricultural products beyond home consumption and are producing surplus products for sale. However, the problem of road to access markets is one of the pressing challenges informants mentioned both during the FGD and individual interviews. Most critically, the location of *Boyina* resettlement site surrounded by deep forest and rivers and the natural topography complicates the accessibility of markets. Secondly; they could not get actual market value for their products due to the fact that their products are not being accessed to the market. After 12 years of the resettlement program in the sites, the Universal Rural Road Access Program (URRAP) is currently cross-cutting the *Senget* resettlement site on its way to Chebera-Churchura National Park, which is located in the *woreda* and settlers believe to see a better.

On the other hand, the health centers and posts around the resettlement sites are less equipped both in skilled human powers and medical equipment. In the FGD with settlers in *Boyina* site, they raised a concern related to lack of potable water, lack of access to road in addition with substandard health institutions. The resettlement sites have no veterinary centers for treating their animals.

Shortage of potable water in both *Senget* and *Boyina* sites is another critical problem of the settlers. There are numbers of medium rivers around the resettlement sites but they all are not accessible for the settlers. Currently, almost all of the settlers drink river water which their cattle's drink. They share the river with animals and also these rivers are not accessible due to hard topography. It is observed that children and women travel long distances in search of water. The water source which was developed at the initial time now is out of function due to lack of maintenance. There is also no responsible body in charge of providing or maintaining water sources in both resettlement sites. There is lack of coordination among *woreda*, zone and regional government bodies in supervision of the program. The *kebele* officials interviewed during the research mentioned that they have reported to *woreda* and zone administration which did not take any action so far. Lack of potable water in these two resettlement sites is an immediate and common problem raised by settlers. The following information obtained from one of the key informants clarifies the stated problems.

*The government, prior to the resettlement program, promised to provide the resettlement sites with social services and minimum of infrastructures, including road, schools, potable water, health institutions, sufficient, fertile and underutilized land and to support us until we get used to the new sites. However, among those promises the only a promise that was kept was providing us with fertile and underutilized land. Both settlers and their cattle are drinking from the same rivers; parts of our products are left to monkeys while the rest are sold in valueless way to the local merchants and consumers. We are not getting our value from our products because of road. The medical services are also in poor condition and we are losing lives as mothers cannot get ambulance service while giving delivery. We have repeatedly discussed with the woreda*

officials and asked them to solve our problems but they only pretend to understand the problems.<sup>152</sup>

According to the information from key informants, accesses to potable water, road and health facilities are critical problems in both resettlement sites. As the table below shows, among 104 key informants 95.8 percent of informants responded that they have no access to potable water and only 4.2 percent of them replied that they have limited access to water. 77.16 percent of the informants replied that they have limited access to roads while 6.18 percent of them replied that they have no access to roads. The remaining 16.6 percent replied that they have medium access to roads. 68.84 percent of the informants recognized that they have limited access to health facilities and 28.1 and 3.06 percent of informants had informed that they have medium and no access to health facilities respectively.

**Table 5: Settlers' Access to Potable Water, Roads and Health facilities**

How do you describe your access to water, road and health facilities?	Responses					
	Water		Roads		Health facilities	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
Medium access	-	-	18	16.66	29	28.10
Limited access	6	4.2	79	77.16	71	68.84
No access	98	95.8	7	6.18	4	3.06
Total	104	100	104	100	104	100

<sup>152</sup> Key Interview Informant no.4 interview conducted in *Boyina* resettlement site February 2015

The *woreda* officials on their side recognized the problems and assured that the government is currently planning to overcome those problems. They provided that the above stated problems are not exceptional to settlers and are rather common within other *kebeles* in which hosts are living.

#### **5.4. Governance as a Challenge in the Resettlement Sites**

Good governance plays a vital role in maintaining peace and security in areas and well being of a society. It either negatively or positively affects the productivity of the settlers. The citizens may lack a confidence to sustainably plan and to securely settle on the areas where there is no rule of law, accountability and transparency. Beyond all, maladministration greatly hinders the rights and interests of individuals. In resettlement sites where there are different interest groups and diversified cultures, lack of good governance and discrimination based on settlers' background may lead to conflict, which in turn leads to great social and economic crisis both for hosts and settlers.<sup>153</sup>

Discrimination and favoritism are the reflection of lack of good governance in both *Senget* and *Boyina* resettlement sites. The first dimension of lack of good governance is described to relate to the *kebele* maladministration. Informants complained that the *Kebele* officials in most circumstances favor their ethnic groups. One of the settlers in key informant interview revealed the following case:

*"I had 12 family members when the food aid was given out by the kebele officials in 2004. I was given only half of the quota assigned. What they did was they increase the family of their*

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<sup>153</sup> Eshetu Mengesha (2009), Resettlement and Conflict over Land use in Resettlement Areas: The Case of Dawuro zone Resettlement Areas, Ethiopia, pp81

*relatives or their family size and take more than what they deserve. No one listen to our complaints because everyone there belongs to the same group.”<sup>154</sup>*

The following narrative is obtained from one of the key informants from settlers;

*“A month ago, three residents of the same neighborhood (one from the hosts and two from settlers) went out for group hunting and killed a buffalo. The gun belonged to the person from the host society. After the case was investigated by kebele administrators, the two, settlers were persecuted, whereas, the one from hosts is still not yet found. It is because they don’t want to persecute him since he is from Dawuro.”<sup>155</sup>*

Even though the election of *kebele* officials is on the base of competence, willingness to serve the community, and knowledge, after taking the position, people compete to take office. This competition contributed its part to the antagonistic relation among the settlers. Resettling different ethnic groups in one site contributed to the competition over power and led to corruption. The region and zone administration overlooked the ethnic diversity and to the extent resettled several ethnic groups in one site

The second dimension of the problem is between the *woreda* officials and the settlers in which the settlers complain that the *woreda* officials favor to hosts in situation of disagreement among hosts and settlers. As information obtained from FGD conducted with settlers they verify the issue by giving examples like forest use in the area and other personal and daily complaints among individuals. Accordingly, they revealed that forest use in the resettlement sites is discriminatory in a sense that the hosts are favored and less/un controlled for using the forest for

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<sup>154</sup> Key Interview Informant no.43 interview conducted in *Senget* resettlement site February 2015

<sup>155</sup> Key Interview Informant no.101 interview conducted in *Boyina* resettlement site February 2015

firewood and construction. According to information from key informants from the settlers, on those circumstances when the hosts are seen in cutting trees or hunting wild animals, the punishment is not as strong as it is for a settler. The other problem raised by the settlers was related to employment process and recruitment for vacancies whereby the officials favour hosts.

The other challenge the settlers often face is the resistance from the host society whereby some hosts deliberately destroy the farms of settlers claiming that it was their former grazing land. There are cases which created group dispute between settlers and hosts. This was triggered when the farm of some settlers was destroyed by hosts'. The following narrative is obtained from an interview with one of the settlers more clarify the situation.

*“My neighbor who is one of the settlers from Wolayta planted maize on his farm land. Last year, one of the hosts brought his cattle to graze at the totally damaging the crops. When the owner of the farm returns from the market, he came to know about it and complained to the kebele officials. They weren't supportive at all.”<sup>156</sup>*

### **5.5. The protection of Economic and Political Rights of Settlers**

The 1995 FDRE Constitution clearly provides individuals' right to freely engage in any economic activities and to pursue a livelihood of his/her choice anywhere in the national territory and it elaborates citizens right to choose his/her means of livelihood, occupation and profession.

<sup>157</sup>The New Coalition for Food Security document also suggests the adjustment of additional and alternative employment options for settlers in addition to agricultural production, i.e. off-farm activities and small businesses, which could eventually increase the incomes of the settlers.<sup>158</sup>

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<sup>156</sup> Key Interview Informant no.101 interview conducted in *Senget* resettlement site February 2015

<sup>157</sup> The 1995 FDRE Constitution Article 41(1,2)

<sup>158</sup> New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia, *Supra* note248

As discussed above, the settlers in both resettlement sites have been achieving the primary goal of the program, i.e. assuring their food security in household level. As indicated by the report prepared by the regional early warning and food security core process, 78 percent of settlers had assured food security in their household level. It is believed that ensuring food security in household level is the initial point to secure the economic rights of settlers. However, there are two critical points challenging against the settlers economic rights. First; to better secure their economic rights, the settlers should access market to their surplus products. But currently they are not enabling to do this due to critical limitation in access to road as discussed above. This negatively affects the settlers' right to be benefited from their resources.

The second and more critical point is that in both resettlement sites the settlers who had completed secondary education and above were ignored from being employed at different government institutions. Based on the information obtained from FGD with settlers in *Boyina* resettlement site, all participants of the FGD mentioned that they are often discriminated from being employed at any government institutions due to their ethnic background.

*When we came here in 2003 some individuals among us had completed secondary school and some even had college diploma. However, they were all treated as a farmer and were not considered for vacancies. We couldn't compete with the hosts to hold the positions at any government institutions. Our children, after completing their education, are not also equally competing with the hosts' children due to ethnic bias of the government officials doing the recruitment. As such, we are currently preparing ourselves to send back our children to our former land in order to enable them to attend their secondary education. Within more than ten*

years of our stay here, not more than two or three individuals from settlers were employed at the government institutions.<sup>159</sup>

As the Table below shows, among 104 selected key informants from both resettlement sites, 61.52 percent of them informed that it is impossible for settlers to take part in government due to maladministration while 27.12 percent informed that it is possible. The remaining 11.36 percent of respondents were not sure on the issue.

**Table 6: the settlers’ Right to Take Part in Government Organizations**

How do you describe the settlers’ right to take part in the government institutions?	Responses	
	frequency	Percentage
Possible	28	27.12
Impossible	63	61.52
no sure	13	11.36
Total	104	100

*Source: information from key informants*

Unlike the above accounts, both *woreda* and *zonal* officials argued that the settlers’ children are not discriminated in any way from any government institutions. As observed on the ground, their right to freely engage in any occupations and professions is limited and agriculture is the only means to sustain their livelihood.

Regarding the political rights of settlers, in *Senget* resettlement site, the settlers fully occupied the *kebele* council since there is no host included in such *kebele* administration. In addition, settlers in *Senget* resettlement site had been represented by five representatives at *woreda*

<sup>159</sup> Key Interview Informant no.53 interview conducted in *Senget* resettlement site February 2015

council. On the other hand, settlers in *Boyina* resettlement site took part in *kebele* council and represented by three representatives at *woreda* council. According to data obtained from *kebele* administrations of both resettlement sites, there are currently more than 11,400 individuals in these two sites.

Their non-representation at zonal and regional council may directly and indirectly affect their rights and interests. There is no concerned body that follows up the rights and interests as well as the living conditions of the settlers. As such, their non-participation in these councils hinder their chances to make their agenda on zonal and above level. Second, the settlers by themselves lack any opportunity to directly take part and to discuss on agendas that affects their lives.

#### **5.6. The Relationship between Hosts and Settlers**

The issue that is given less attention in resettlement planning and the most important and crucial in terms of sustainability of the program is the relation between settlers and the hosts. Tensions between the hosts and settlers partly relate to use of natural resources.<sup>160</sup> Resentments towards the settlers had already built up in some cases before their arrival because in many cases the program was imposed without the consent of the hosts. Moreover, delimitation of areas of land, with access to water, forest products are some of factors exacerbate tension in resettlement areas<sup>161</sup>. In many cases the land given to settlers is fresh and fertile. This success of settlers often generates a sense of resentment and envy on the part of host people. Since settlers are perceived as being prospered at the expense of the host people<sup>162</sup>. Moreover, the ethnic diversity and cultural differences also play a great role in the type of relation between hosts and settlers.

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<sup>160</sup> Pankhurst A. (2004), Longer Term Implications of Resettlement in Ethiopia, in Pankhurst A. and Piguat F. (eds.) *People, Space and the State: Migration, Resettlement and Displacement in Ethiopia*, Addis Ababa, pp112-132

<sup>161</sup> Ibid

<sup>162</sup> Ibid

In both resettlement sites, the relation among settlers is entirely defined in terms of their ethnic background. As Table below shows, out of 104 key informants, 66 (64.5%) described the relation between the settlers and hosts as being tentious while 35 (33.4%) of them replied that the relation between different ethnic groups is peaceful. The remaining 3 (2.1%) informed that the situation is difficult to express, it is in between.

**Table 7: Relation between hosts and settlers**

How do you describe the relationship between different ethnic groups?		
Category	Response	Frequency Percentage
Peaceful	35	33.4
Conflictctual/tense	66	64.5
Can't comment	3	2.1
Total	104	100

*Source: information gathered from key informants*

In FGD participants revealed that incidence of conflict is high as a result the relation between the hosts and settlers is not peaceful. The relation in general can be categorized in to two on the base of ethnic diversity. Thus, settlers with hosts and, settlers with settlers are the dimension of relation in both resettlement sites.

When the relation between the host *Dawuro* and settlers is considered, the host *Dawuro* people did welcome the settlers when they arrived to their new sites by providing foods, constructing temporary shelters, and providing house utensils willingly. According to the information from settlers in FGD, the settlers were surprised by the welcome because it was above their expectation. In the discussion with hosts, they were asked about the welcome event. They said

that the reasons were first for humanity sake and the other is to share benefits from the program such as roads, schools, health centers, and grain mills as they were oriented by *woreda* and *zonal* administrators. But later on, the attitude of hosts gradually changed due to the following factor, according to information from FGD and key informants interview when their raised expectation was not met.

This particular point is that the promised benefits to the hosts were not materialized. The host societies on their part have the feeling that the settlers have received preferential treatment. The settlers were over treated by the government in the sense that all supports and benefits such as credit, extension service, and some other services either the hosts never experienced these benefits before or not benefiting with the settlers. This exclusion of the host led them to develop negative attitude towards the program and towards the settlers.

Social integration and interaction play great role in minimizing the tension among different groups. Inter marriage and involvement in social activities can contribute to the integration of hosts and the settlers. But in both resettlement sites, such social integrations are hard to find. According to the key informant interviews, there are no cases which the hosts and settlers get married. In sum the attitude of hosts towards the settlers is negative and full of prejudice.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1. Conclusions**

Ethiopia began planned resettlement since 1958 when the then Imperial Government established the first known planned resettlement scheme designed to rationalize land use on government owned land and thus raise state revenue and to provide additional resources for the hard pressed northern peasantry by relocating them to the southern regions though the result was poor. During the military era resettlement was considered as a very powerful policy instrument to alleviate the problem of chronic food insecurity in drought-prone areas of northern Ethiopia in very intensive manner so as to promote economic development and improve the living standards of the rural people. In both above stated eras, however, the program was implemented forcefully even on quota bases without the consent of the potential settlers and they had been deprived of their basic human rights.

The current FDRE government has also launched a large-scale resettlement program with the objective of settling 2.2 million chronically food insecure people. The program under the current government, unlike the previous resettlement programs, is designed to be voluntary and implemented intra-regionally based on the availability of underutilized land but there is ambiguity in consulting with host community about the program, which resulted in negative relation between hosts and new comers. Less provision of infrastructures in the resettlement sites is another challenge for the program in the study area.

The regional government provided transportation for the settlers and upon their arrival to their respective destinations; the host community warmly welcomed the settlers in those resettlement sites with an assumption that their arrival results in provision of social services but such expectation was not met.

Use of natural resources, lack of proper public consultation with the hosts, the ethnic diversity and cultural differences among the settlers and hosts and among settlers themselves, favoritism from the side of government officials, non-realization of the expected promises to the hosts after the arrival of the settlers to the area, and other related issues negatively affected the relation between hosts and settlers.

In the particular study areas, the settlers lack any opportunities to develop and preserve their language and culture hence the sons and daughters of settlers are growing up by learning and reading texts written by the language of hosts, which in turn led to great number of drop outs from settlers. The problem of language, absence of any occasions to publicly use their language and to publicly show their culture, lack of potable water, access to road, substandard health institutions, and the problem of governance at both local administration and government institutions are among major challenges that settlers in study areas are facing today. Settlers are not also fairly represented at public councils beyond *woreda* levels.

In regarding the institutional set ups, there is no any responsible institution on behalf of settlers in the study area. The Early Warning and Food Security work core process, established under the bureau of agriculture in collaboration with Regional Resettlement Task Forces are responsible for the direct implementation and management of the program. However, this particular study has revealed that the Early Warning and Food Security work core process is

regionally mandated with issues related with food security in general rather not solely with the resettlement program. It coordinates the resettlement program as one component of the food security program and accordingly not mandated to evaluate the overall aspects of the program rather it facilitates the program in its initial phase. The same is true for the regional resettlement task force that as a committee it functions seasonally, which coordinates the first phase of the resettlement program only.

Generally, the government, starting from its planning stage to date, appropriates the resettlement program with ensuring food security of the settlers within their household level and the protection and promotion of human rights other than the right to food is already neglected part of the program. Accordingly, the provisions of several international and regional human rights instruments; including ACHPR which provide socio-economic, political and cultural rights of all human beings, including IDPs and the provisions under Kampala convention which provide the protection of the human rights and human dignity of IDPs, their right to take part in any cultural and economic activities and to avoid marginalization and to establish national legal and institutional frameworks were questioned on the ground.

## **6.2. Recommendations**

Based on the finding of the study the following major recommendations are forwarded to the concerned bodies so as to take measures to protect the human rights of settlers in the study areas and to further consider the points in the future resettlement program.

- ❖ The government officials, especially in *woreda* level, should strategically work to strengthen the relation between the hosts and the new comers. There should be

continuous public dialogue to create awareness among the hosts society about the program.

- ❖ The prior discussions held with the settler and host societies should be participatory enough involving members of the community from different walks of life.
- ❖ The zonal and *woreda* government organs should also be in alert condition to check the existing conditions that it should not lead to ethnic conflict that may affect the general lives of both hosts and settlers and also negatively affect the human rights of the community.
- ❖ The regional government should adopt policy document that guides the resettlement program within the region.
- ❖ . Protection of rights of settlers should receive due attention as ensuring food security.
- ❖ There should be schools for settlers where the settlers' language is the medium of instruction. Teachers from the settlers should get training and teach students by their mother tongue.
- ❖ It is better to create cultural pluralism in the resettlement sites than cultural assimilation. The resettlement program gives an opportunity to have cultural diversity. Accordingly, the regional government bureau of Culture and Tourism in collaboration with Council of Nationalities should facilitate various cultural festivals and cultural show events, which may lead to the acculturation of the settlers' culture by the hosts which in turn is one step to build one friendly community in the sites and on the other hand, the settlers might not lose their identity.
- ❖ The *woreda* and zonal government should give due attention to good governance at *kebele* level. There should also be strong legal actions to be taken on individuals/officials

whom are acting in undisciplined manner in providing his/her duty toward the community.

- ❖ To avoid the problem of favoritism in the zonal and *woreda* government institutions, the regional government should have clear policy statements stating the rights and duties of the settlers; including their right to be represented at public council beyond *woreda* level and other responsibilities, like political appointment and recruitment at government institutions.
- ❖ The regional government should keep the promises they made to the settlers and to the host community before implementing the program. Non-realization of the promises made to the hosts changed their perception towards the settlers, which in turn lead to conflict between hosts and settlers. Both the hosts and settlers should be provided with minimum infrastructures including; potable water, road, health centers and others that may have the power to change the current existing situations on the ground.
- ❖ There is religious ties between most of the settlers and hosts and there are also several socially known methods to increase the social interaction between settlers and hosts, like *Ikub* and *Idir* in which settlers should strongly participate on such social activities and religious leaders, community elders and *Ikub* and *Idir* members should act positively to increase the relation between hosts and settlers as the negative consequence affects the whole community.
- ❖ Prior to the implementation of the similar resettlement program in the future, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission should conduct the comprehensive research on the resettlement sites so to phrase-out the over-all protection of the rights of settlers and to

find out the challenges settlers are facing in their new sites so to enable the government to come up with national policy on which the next resettlement programs will rely on.

- ❖ The civic societies and human rights advocates should properly recognize the threat toward the settlers in protecting their language and culture and they have to push the government to re-think the methods in which the rights of the settlers can be realized in their new sites.
- ❖ There should be also clear authoritative and responsible body on the issues of settlers starting from the regional government to the *woreda* level which permanently coordinates the protection and promotion of the rights of the settlers.

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## Annex I

### List of interview respondents

Name	Sex	Age	Education level	occupation	Ethnicity	Living site
Respondent 1	M	32	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 2	M	30	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 3	F	25	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 4	M	31	10+3	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 5	M	39	H/school	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 6	M	30	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 7	M	35	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 8	M	28	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 9	F	27	0	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 10	M	38	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 11	M	43	5 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 12	M	32	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 13	M	26	H/school	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 14	M	33	h/school	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 15	M	40	5 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 16	M	46	0	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 17	M	34	h/school	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 18	F	22	7 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina

Respondent 19	M	40	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 20	M	41	5 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 21	M	34	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 22	M	28	10+3	Kebele manager	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 23	M	30	10+3	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 24	M	40	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 25	M	25	10+3	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 26	M	47	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 27	F	24	10+3	Health extension worker	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 28	M	45	5 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 29	M	31	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 30	M	40	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 31	M	30	10+3	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 32	M	34	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 33	M	30	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Boyina
Respondent 34	F	35	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 35	M	42	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 36	M	33	10+3	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 37	F	21	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 38	M	46	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget

Respondent 39	M	30	10+3	Kebele manager	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 40	M	43	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 41	M	32	10+3	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 42	M	39	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 43	M	41	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 44	F	24	10+3	Health extension worker	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 45	F	30	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 46	M	40	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 47	M	32	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 48	M	28	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 49	M	44	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 50	M	41	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 51	F	32	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 52	M	45	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 53	M	41	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 54	M	30	10+3	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 55	M	23	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 56	F	33	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 57	M	43	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 58	M	35	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget

Respondent 59	M	30	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 60	M	42	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 61	M	30	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 62	M	40	7 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 63	F	31	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 64	M	43	0	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 65	M	39	10+3	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 66	M	34	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 67	M	21	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 68	M	41	5 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 69	M	30	h/school	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 70	F	20	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro	Senget
Respondent 71	M	40	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 72	M	45	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 73	M	36	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 74	M	41	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 75	F	32	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 76	M	31	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 77	M	47	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 78	M	40	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 79	M	36	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 80	M	42	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 81	F	27	6 <sup>th</sup>	farmer	Wolaita	Senget

Respondent 82	M	45	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 83	M	30	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 84	M	44	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 85	F	30	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 86	F	35	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 87	M	31	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 88	M	38	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 89	M	41	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 90	M	26	h/school	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 91	F	30	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 92	M	42	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 93	M	40	0	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 94	M	35	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 95	M	31	h/school	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 96	M	40	5 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 97	M	37	h/school	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 98	F	31	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 99	M	41	0	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 100	M	30	h/school	Farmer	Hadiya	Boyina
Respondent 101	F	32	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 102	M	43	0	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 103	M	34	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget
Respondent 104	F	30	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita	Senget

## I. Participants of focus group discussions

### a. Participants of focus group discussion with hosts in *senget* site

Name	Age	Sex	Education level	Occupation	Ethnicity
Participant 1	28	M	10+3	Teacher	Dawuro
Participant 2	26	F	10+3	Health extension worker	Dawuro
Participant 3	40	M	8 <sup>th</sup>	Kebele chief	Dawuro
Participant 4	29	M	10+3	Development agent	Dawuro
Participant 5	41	M	5 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Dawuro
Participant 6	24	F	10 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Dawuro
Participant 7	33	M	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Dawuro
Participant 8	31	M	10+3	Kebele manager	Dawuro

### b. Participants of focus group discussion with hosts in *boyina* site

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Education level	Occupation	Ethnicity
1	Participant 1	34	M	6 <sup>th</sup>	Kebele chief	Dawuro
2	Participant 2	28	M	10+3	Kebele manager	Dawuro

3	Participant 3	24	F	10+3	Health extension worker	Dawuro
4	Participant 4	40	M	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Dawuro
5	Participant 5	33	M	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Dawuro

**c. Participants of focus group discussion with settlers in senget site**

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Education level	Occupation	Ethnicity
1	Participant 1	31	M	10 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro
2	Participant 2	28	M	10 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro
3	Participant 3	26	M	10 <sup>th</sup>	Assistant teacher	K/Tembaro
4	Participant 4	23	M	8 <sup>th</sup>	Student	K/Tembaro
5	Participant 5	30	M	10+1	Kebele manager	K/Tembaro
6	Participant 6	19	M	9 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita
7	Participant 7	32	M	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita
8	Participant 8	35	M	5 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Wolaita

**d. Participants of focus group discussion with settlers in boyina site**

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Education level	Occupation	Ethnicity
1	Participant 1	35	M	8 <sup>th</sup>	Kebele head	Hadiya
2	Participant 2	33	M	10+3	Kebele manager	Hadiya
3	Participant 3	32	F	4 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya
4	Participant 4	30	M	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	Hadiya
5	Participant 5	30	M	6 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro
6	Participant 6	34	M	8 <sup>th</sup>	Farmer	K/Tembaro

**e. List of interview respondents from government institutions**

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Education level	Responsibility
1	Participant 1	34	M	Msc	From the early warning, response and food security core process
2	Participant 2	38	M	LL.B	From Nationalities' right enforcing and constitution promoting core work process

					Coordinator
3	Participant 3	33	M	MA	From Dawuro zone Administration
4	Participant 4	36	M	12+4	From Essera woreda Administration
5	Participant 5	28	M	MA	From of Essera <i>woreda</i> SEPDM office
6	Participant 6	29	M	Msc	From Dawuro zone education department
7	Participant 7	30	M	MA	From Dawuro zone culture, tourism and government communication department
8	Participant 8	26	M	Msc	From Dawuro zone agriculture and rural development department

## **Annex II**

### **I. Interview guideline for Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development**

- a. What are the roles of your bureau in resettlement programs that took place in the region?
- b. When did the resettlement program in *senget* and *boyna* sites take place? What are the basic reasons of the resettlement program?
- c. How many individuals were resettled?
- d. From where did those individuals were resettled? Why did they specifically resettled in these particular areas?
- e. What were the basic reasons and goals of resettlement program?
- f. What are the pre-conditions to carry out the resettlement program? How do you evaluate these pre-conditions in line with resettlement program in *senget* and *boyna* sites?
- g. What are the legal and institutional set ups in the region to carry out the resettlement program?
- h. Do you believe that the resettlement program in above two sites has achieved its goals? What are the evaluating mechanisms to proof the achievement or failure of the program?
- i. What are the mechanisms that the government follows up the proper protection of human rights and other basic needs of displaced persons?
- j. Is there any mechanism to let the displaced persons to preserve their culture, language and to participate in local government institutions and in political affairs in their resettled places?
- k. What are the limitations identified from your side in protecting the human rights and basic needs of displaced individuals in above two sites?
- l. What do you think should be taken to overcome those limitations?
- m. Any important and related issues, if any?

**THANK YOU!!!**

## **II. Interview Guideline for the SNNPR Council of Nations and Nationalities**

- a. What are the powers and functions of your Council?
- b. What are the roles of your Council in resettlement program and in protecting the rights of IDPs in the region?
- c. What are the normative and institutional frameworks that the council works to protect IDPs?
- d. What measures do you take to preserve the identity (language, culture and history) of displaced individuals in their resettlement sites?
- e. Is there any special regulation/mechanism to enable displaced individuals to take part in government institutions and to participate in political affairs in resettled sites?
- f. If yes, what are the existing mechanisms to follow the implementation of these regulations and other basic and fundamental human rights of displaced individuals in the resettlement sites?
- g. Which rights of IDPs do you think are at risk?
- h. What do you think are the core problems in resettlement programs in general and in the protection of human rights of IDPs in particular?
- i. What do you think should be taken to overcome these problems?
- j. Any important and related issues, if any?

**THANK YOU!!!**

**III. Interview guidelines for Dawuro zone and Essera *woreda* Government Institutions including; administrative offices, education departments, culture, tourism and government communication departments and agriculture and rural development departments.**

- a. How many resettlement sites within the zone/woreda?
- b. When did the resettlement program in *senget* and *boyna* sites take place?
- c. What are the roles of your department/office in the resettlement program?
- d. How many individuals were resettled in above two sites?
- e. What action has taken with native peoples prior to resettlement program?
- f. What are the problems that the new comers are facing in their new sites?
- g. What are the special supports given to new comers so as to enable them to realize their human rights and basic needs?
- h. Who is the concerned authoritative body on the issues of IDPs in the zone/woreda level?
- i. Is there any mechanism in the zone/woreda to deliver elementary education in new comers' language? Mechanism to let new comers to take part in government institutions and in local, regional and national political affairs, including membership to zonal/woreda council? Any means to promote and preserve culture and history of new comers?
- j. What are the existing legal and institutional frameworks to govern and follow up the rights and interests of new comers?
- k. How do you describe the limitations in protecting the human rights of displaced individuals?
- l. If so, what do you think are the effective solutions to overcome these limitations?
- m. Any important and related issues, if any?

**THANK YOU!!!**

#### IV. INTERVIEW GUIDELINE FOR INDIVIDUAL INFORMANTS

- a. Name.....sex.....age...ethnicity.....address.....educational background..... work .....
- b. When did you come here?
- c. How many individuals are here?
- d. What are the basic reasons of this resettlement program?
- e. Do you think that the settlers are currently achieving their initial goals of resettlement?
- f. How do you describe the relation between hosts and new comers? What kind of relation do you want to have with the host community?
- g. Have you informed about the program and gave your consent prior to the program?
- h. What problems you have faced during the process of resettlement?
- i. Is there any mechanisms lied by the government to follow up the human rights protection of the settlers? Is there any responsible government body on the issues of settlers?
- j. Can the settlers' children listen/speak *Dawurothuwa*? If no, how can he/she attend his/her elementary school? How do you describe the effect of this incidence on the school life of the children?
- k. Is there any alternative means to deliver elementary education by the settlers' language?
- l. How do you describe the settlers' right to develop, promote and preserve their culture, language and history in the resettlement sites?

- m. Is there any government institution in the *zone/woreda* that initiates settlers to use their language, culture and history?
- n. How do you describe the settlers' right to take part in government institutions?
- o. What are the challenges you are facing in various social, economical, administrative and political institutions within the *zone/woreda* as IDPs?
- p. How do you describe your access to potable water, road and healthy facilities in the resettlement sites?
- q. Do you think that delivering the elementary education by the hosts' language can have any effect on your own language and culture?
- r. Which rights if IDPs' community do you think are at risk?
- s. What measures do you think should be taken to realize all forms human rights of IDPs in the site?
- t. Any important and related issues, if any?

**THANK YOU!!!**

### **Annex III**

#### **I. GUIDELINE FOR FGD WITH HOSTS**

- a. How do describe your general feelings toward the resettlement program, which took place in your area?
- b. When did you informed about the program? Was there any prior consultation made between the government and the hosts on the program?
- c. If yes, what was the agreement reached through such consultation? Why?
- d. How the hosts did welcomed the new comers in their arrival to their new sites? If it is believed that they were warmly welcomed, do you describe any reasons behind?
- e. How do you describe the existing relation between the hosts and new comers?
- f. Do you think the resettlement program in your area either positively or negatively affected your socio-economic and political rights and interests? Is there any right you loosed due to the implementation of the program?
- g. What do you think the measures that the government should take prior to implement such programs in the future?

**THANK YOU!**

## **II. GUIDELINE FOR FGD WITH NEW COMERS**

- a. How do you describe the basic goals of the program? Do you believe that you are currently achieving these goals?
- b. How do you describe the human rights protection of IDPs in the resettlement sites? In comparing your life before the program, do you think there is any new thing that you experienced in promoting/violating the human rights of IDPs in the sites after the implementation of the program?
- c. How do you describe your relation with hosts?
- d. How do you describe your engagement with various government institutions and officials at various government structures?
- e. What are your general comments and feelings on the resettlement program?
- f. What do you think the measures that the government should take prior to implement such programs in the future?

**THANK YOU!**