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**ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS PROTECTION OF
CONFLICT-INDUCED INTERNALLY DISPLACED AND RESETTLED
PERSONS IN SULULTA TOWN OF OROMIA REGION**

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**Assessment of Socio-economic Rights Protection of Conflict-Induced
Internally Displaced and Resettled Persons in Sululta Town of Oromia Region**

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ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GPID	Guiding principle on internal displacement
GRID	Global Report on Internal Displacement
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDMC	Internal displacement monitoring Center
IDPs	Internal Displaced person/people
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KC	Kampala convention
NDRMC	National Disaster Risks Management Control
NRC	Norway Refugee Council
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SNNPR	Southern Nation's Nationalities and peoples Region

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at assessing the situation of socio-economic rights protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to conflict from Somali regional state in 2017 and resettled in Sululta Town of Oromia region in the context of the principles and provisions specified in national and international provisions such as Ethiopian constitution, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy of 2013 and Durable Solution Initiatives of 2019, and that of AU Convention on Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs). The study employed descriptive survey research design and primary data were collected through informant interview, observation and document reviews. The findings of the study show that there is a limitation of government response in providing adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, better housing, health care and basic education, and access to employment and livelihoods. Furthermore, none of IDPs recover their personal property left behind or destroyed at their place of origin due to displacement; the limitation of national policy on the protection of the rights of IDPs are major findings of the study. The findings of the study suggests national policy framework formulation towards protection of IDPs during displacement and after relocation, provide them lasting solution by ensuring adequate living conditions for IDPs, finding a mechanism through which the IDPs recover their own property and documentations left behind or destroyed as a result of displacement or providing a compensation for it, providing a legal remedy for the crimes committed against IDPs, building a favorable environment on the way in which the IDPs and host communities live together are all obligations that expected from the government. Ethiopia also has to sign international instruments such as Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement(GPID) and has to build strong institutional mechanisms and this impose the Ethiopian government to concern and give attention to IDPs displaced due to conflict and other reasons. Accordingly, fulfilling of the above recommendations by the government can succeed the protection of rights of IDPs relocated in Sululta town.

Key words: Socio-economic rights protection, internally displaced persons (IDPs), Sululta town

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Internal displacement has become an increasingly global and protracted phenomenon that requires concerted global attention due to the scale of internal displacement has risen to unprecedented levels. According to the Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) there were 28 million new internal displacements associated with disasters and conflict recorded in 2018 across 148 countries and territories. Nine out of the ten worst affected countries accounted for more than a million new displacements each¹. Accordingly, internal displacement can be caused by different reasons including natural disaster (famine, flood, and drought) and anthropogenic (human induced) disaster (conflict, war and ethnic violence), violation of human rights and development induced displacement².

There is no universal instrument specifically addressing the plight of IDPs but in 1998 the UN General Assembly and the UN Commission on Human Rights took note of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GPID). The "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement", although not legally binding, are the main instrument specifically dealing with internally displaced persons (IDPs)³. More recently, in 2009, the African Union adopted the Kampala Convention on IDPs⁴. This regional instrument is an important step forward in the protection of and assistance to IDPs in one of the continents most affected by displacement.

In Ethiopian history drought, floods, ethnic/clan tensions and conflicts over resources and borders are the leading causes of internal displacement. Oppositions undertaken by the people since 2016 and significant political change seen in the country later followed by interethnic conflicts which resulted in large internal displacement⁵. Accordingly, we have seen thousands

¹ GRID. (2019). *Global Report on Internal Displacement*. Geneva, Switzerland: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

² Lwakabuna, K. (2011). *Internal displacement in Africa: African solution to African?* Journal on IDP, Vol. 1, No 1, P.137. AND Robinson, W. C. (2003). *Risks and Rights: The Causes, Consequences, and Challenges of Development-Induced Displacement*. PP. 9-10.

³ GPID. (1998, February 11). Retrieved from The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3d4f95e11.html>

⁴ *Kampala Convention*. (2009, October 23). Retrieved from African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention):. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/4ae572d82.htm>

⁵ DTM. (2018). *Addressing internal displacement in Ethiopia*. UN Migration Agency (IOM)

and million people that internally displaced from their home region and fled back to their respective ethnic regional states.

In early December 2017, Oromia Regional Government in collaboration with Haramaya University conducted intention surveys amongst persons displaced in Oromia due to the conflict along the border between Oromia and Somali Regions. Findings showed that nearly all IDPs preferred to resettle within the Oromia region. Primarily, the focus of the Regional Government was to resettle 144,470 IDPs displaced from Somali region. The resettlement process led by the Regional Government had implemented in three phases, first of which planned to resettle 86,400 IDPs across 11 urban/semi urban sites. So far, as of the end of May, 32,832 IDPs (38 per cent) were relocated to 11 cities identified as settlement villages in central Oromia⁶.

While Regional government efforts to ensure durable solution for displacement through relocation is vitally important, life-sustaining humanitarian response, livelihood and rehabilitation support to the IDPs is also mandatory in relocation areas. Furthermore, as the life of large society in the country continuously suffered by conflict-induced displacement assessing the life of resettled IDPs from human rights protection direction will contribute in addressing further problems related to resettled IDPs in the Sululta town, as well as, in the country at large.

1.2.Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia had the highest number of new internal displacements associated with conflict worldwide in 2018, 2.9 million new displacements associated with conflict were recorded, the highest figure in the world followed by Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Syria 1.8 and 1.6 million respectively⁷ (GRID, 2019). Most Conflict and displacement were recorded along three of the Oromia region's borders, with the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) region in the south-west, the Benishangul Gumuz region in the north-west and the Somali region in the east. Particularly, tensions between Somali and Oromo communities and conflict along the border separating the two regions has displaced around 1.070 million IDPs (representing more than 87% of the total number of conflict-IDPs).⁸

⁶ OCHA. (2018). *Ethiopia: Conflict-induced displacement*.

⁷ Supra note 1

⁸ OCHA. (2018). *Ethiopia: Conflict-induced displacement*.

The Oromia Regional Government was resettles around 2518 (Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate, Feb. 2019) on May, 2017 in Sululta town amongst persons displaced due to the conflict along the border between Oromia and Somali Regions. However, resettlement alone is not long lasting solution for IDPs. Frequently, a major gap exists in transforming the IDPs from resettlement to sustainable development activities⁹. So, the people who resettles are not abandoned instead, given them the support needed to rebuild their lives over the long term is vital. If not, the resettled persons becomes passive recipient of aid. Above all, among forced displacement conflict-induced displacement is at a large extent spontaneous, unpredictable, and illegal under International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law¹⁰. So, this can leads the IDPs to numerous problems such as the loss of their homes, access to their land and other property and are cut off from their normal livelihoods and sources of income. As a result they may suffer poverty, marginalization, exploitation and abuse. Access to adequate food, safe water and public services, such as education and health care becomes difficult, often leading to high levels of hunger, malnutrition and disease (Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, 2010). Family and community-structures often collapse and family members become separated. Unaccompanied and separated children, single-headed households (in particular when headed by women or children), older persons and persons living with disabilities are often at heightened risk of abuse, including sexual exploitation, child labor or forced recruitment into armed forces or groups. IDPs can also face marginalization and discrimination in the areas they settled. Identity documents often are lost, destroyed or confiscated in the course of displacement. As a result IDPs often face difficulties in accessing public services, such as education and health care, limits on freedom of movement and others¹¹ (DTM E. , 22 October 2019).

The existing studies (Feyera, 2005; Etenesh, 2007; Muhidin, 2016) are mainly concerned with the development induced displacement, which is planned, in some cases with detailed procedures established in law as to how and when assets may be expropriated or compensated and the like. In addition these studies are mostly confined to similar study area that is the city of Addis Ababa.

⁹ F. M. (2018). *Addressing internal displacement in Ethiopia*. Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre in the Oxford Department of International Development, University of Oxford.

¹⁰ Muggah, R. (2003). A Tale of Two Solitudes: Comparing Conflict and Development-induced Internal Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement. *International Migration Vol. 41 (5)*, pp.15-16.

¹¹ Supra note 5

For instance, (Feyera, 2005) in his study on urban expansion and livelihood of the peri-urban agricultural community by taking a case study on Addis Ababa, indicated the farmers that are dislocated from their original place were affected in a number of ways including, relocation affect their livelihood where some of dislocated household heads work as a daily laborers and deteriorating situation as a result of the change in the mode of life¹².

Furthermore, (Etenesh, 2007) scrutinize the impact of development induced displacement on female household heads where she finds out the existence of high problems or risks as a result of displacement on female household heads than their male counterpart¹³. Similar to this, (Muhidin, 2016) in his study assess development induced displacement and the implementation stages of displacement and relocation due to urban redevelopment programs in Addis Ababa in the context of International instrument i.e. UN Guiding Principles and AU convention for the protection and assistance of internal displaced people¹⁴.

In 2007 Mesfin Araya has researched the health conditions of post-conflict IDPs in Ethiopia. His paper limited to the examination of the mental distress and quality of life of Ethio-Eritria war post-conflict IDPs. Mehari Taddele has prepared a working paper in 2017 on the causes, dynamics, and consequences of internal displacement in Ethiopia. But, he didn't examine the government responses. In 2018 Mathias Arbouw conducted his master's thesis on the role of the African Union in addressing the lack of legal protection afforded to IDPs in Ethiopia and he examines only if the Kampala convention fills this gap.

Yigzaw and Abitew (2019) also done a research on the causes and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia. Their study was conducted to address what major drivers (factors) are causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia and the major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement. On the other hand, Tesfaye Tola's reaserch (2019) was conducted to identify whether or not Ethiopia fulfill its State obligation specified on national and international frame work regarding IDPs rights.

¹² Feyera, A. (2005). *Urban Expansion and the Livelihood of the Peri-Urban Agricultural Community: The Case of Addis Ababa*. Addis Abeba: Un published.

¹³ Etenesh, M. (2007). *Impact of Development-Induced Displacement on Female Headed Households in Inner City Slum Areas of Addis Ababa: The Case of Sheraton Addis Expansion Project*. Addis Abeba: Unpublished

¹⁴ Muhidin, A. (2016). *Development Induced Displacement In The Context Of Un Guiding Principles And Au Convention: Experience From Addis Ababa City Urban Renewal Projects*. Addis Abeba: Unpublished.

Though, unlike the earlier study, this study assessed socio-economic rights protection of conflict-induced IDPs settled in Sululta town of Oromia regional state since 2017. Hence, this study will provide information for policy makers and planners. It also indicates areas of intervention for concerned government and non-government institutions involved in the human rights protection of conflict induced displaced and resettled persons.

1.3.Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of the research is to assess the situation of socio-economic rights protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to conflict from Somali regional state in 2017 and resettled in Sululta town of Oromia regional state.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Examine the extent to which the resettlement process undergone in accordance with the national and international legal frameworks of protections of the socio-economic rights of IDPs.
- Investigate the effectiveness of government policies in addressing the protection of socio-economic rights of IDPs.
- Assess the social interaction that the IDPs are having with the local community in the settlement area.
- Identify what kind of measures that the government should take to provide effective protection of socio-economic rights of IDPs resettled in Sululta town.

1.4. Research Questions

The general research question for this study is: did the government protected the socio-economic rights of Conflict induced Internally Displaced Persons (CIDPs) resettled in Sululta town? The following specific research questions are also drawn and used as a guidelines for the study:

- To what extent did the resettlement process undergo in accordance with the national and international frameworks of protections of the socio-economic rights of IDPs?

- How adequate has government policies been in addressing protection of socio-economic rights of IDPs?
- What social interaction between IDPs and host communities look like?
- What kind of measures that the government should take to provide effective protection of socio-economic rights of IDPs resettled in Sululta town?

1.5.Scope of the Study

The problem of internal displacement in current international system is multidimensional. However, the scope of this study is limited within socio-economic protection of conflict induced Internally Displaced Persons relocated in the Sululta town of Oromia Regional State. Despite, internal displacement and related problems of IDPs is the problem of Ethiopia entirely, this thesis seeks to focus on IDPs displaced from Somali Regional States and relocated in Sululta town of Oromia Regional States since 2017 and affected by conflict related displacement problems.

1.6.Significance of the Study

This section provides information to the reader on how the study will contribute and this thesis may add to the literature as reference materials for further related research work. Specifically, the main objectives of this study was to investigate socio-economic rights protection of conflict-induced internally displaced and resettled persons in Sululta town of Oromia regional state. The study was significant in a sense that identifying the problems of resettled IDPs and it was find out ways and means in which relocated IDPs problems resolved or long-term economic and social development promoted. Beside this, the following are among the main contributions of the study.

- ❖ What principles to follow in order to reintegrate and rehabilitate the IDPs post resettlement;
- ❖ What kind of socio-economic rights and protections are provided for the displaced and resettled persons by national, international human rights and humanitarian laws;

- ❖ What are the major obligations of the state in protecting the socio-economic rights of resettled IDPs.

In general, in order for Promoting self-reliance and empowerment of resettled IDPs and to prevent dependency on aid we have to know and identify the way to succeed that. This study, therefore, is expected to be relevant to resettled IDPs, government officials, NGOs, and researchers in the field at different levels.

1.7.Limitation of the study

This study was facing certain limitations. During the time of data collection, it was difficult to collect important data about Oromo IDPs displaced from Somali regions because of time constrain. The current situation related to COVID-19 was make data collection process difficult. Finding the informants was even challenging for the researcher so, the researcher was obtained the informants of this research after trying different necessary options. In addition to this, inaccessibility of top officials selected as a source of data and their unwillingness disclosing information needed was made this study comes across with a great deal of difficulties.

1.8.Organization of the Thesis

This paper was organized into five chapters. Chapter one described the background of the study, a statement of the problem, the general and specific objectives, research questions, significance and scope of the study. Chapter two illustrated literatures which constitute the theoretical, empirical and conceptual framework of the study. The third chapter employed to present the research methodology which covers the research approach, design, population and sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods and tools, data analysis techniques. The fourth chapter explained the analysis and discussion of major findings. Finally, chapter five briefly expressed the conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Perspective of the Study

Conflict and displacement are inextricably linked: around the world, violent conflict is a key predictor of large-scale population movements¹⁵. In some cases, displacement is a form of ‘collateral damage,’ as civilians flee wider insecurity. However, in many contexts, displacement is a deliberate strategy of conflict actors seeking to force the movement of civilians to and from territories under their control¹⁶ (WDR, 2012).

2.1.1. Overview of conflict

Concern (2018) defines violent conflict as ‘Protracted violence between groups resulting in significant human suffering.’ This encompasses large-scale, national or international armed conflict; as well as localized conflict systems, both of which can result in displacement and significant humanitarian suffering¹⁷. The effects of conflict on wider economic activity, livelihoods, food security, and health and education systems mean that many host communities and families into which displaced people move are already facing considerable hardship. Moreover, the very fact of insecurity in a country often creates acute access challenges for humanitarian actors seeking to respond to these urgent needs.

2.1.2. Overview of displacement

Displacement is a general term that refers to the process by which people leave their homes, usually in response to a trigger event such as a disaster, environmental stressor, conflict or persecution, to seek a more secure and stable situation elsewhere¹⁸. Populations can be displaced within state borders as internally displaced people (IDPs); or across international borders as refugees. Globally, there were 28 million new displacements associated with disasters and

¹⁵ Kenyon, S. (2014). *Conflict and Crisis Induced Displacement*. The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies (p. 8). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

¹⁶ WDR. (2012). *Focus on Forced Migration and Displacement*. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

¹⁷ Concern (2018), Concern Strategy on Violent Conflict.

¹⁸ UNOCHA. (2017). *Conflict and Displacement: Voices of Displacement and Return in Central African Republic’s Neglected Crisis*. Concern World Wide.

conflict recorded in 2018 across 148 countries and territories. Nine out of the ten worst affected countries accounted for more than a million new displacements each¹⁹ (UNGRID, 2019).

Although internal displacement is caused by a several causes there are a number of literatures in classifying the basic causes of internal displacement in the context of incidents that force people to flee. (Terminski, 2013) Distinguishes four root causes, which he calls the dominant classification of internal displacement including conflict induced, environmentally induced, disaster induced and development induced internal displacement²⁰.

Conflict-induced displacement refers to people who are forced to leave their habitual place of residence as a result of escalation of internal violence or internal armed conflict. Conflict-related displacement includes displacement induced by international and/or internal armed conflict, civil war, foreign occupation or intervention, internal strife, communal or generalized violence and violent raids²¹. As a consequence of violence and when people caught in the middle of cross fire they may either feel compelled to leave their homes in order to protect themselves from physical violence, or they may be actively and involuntarily displaced or evicted from their houses and lands by state forces or non-state armed groups²².

Conflict-induced displacement has immediate and often devastating consequences for individuals, households and communities. Beyond the experience of violence, destruction of property and hardship of flight, displacement has profound long-term political, economic and social implications. The nature and dynamics of conflict are often compounding factors in these conditions: conflict both generates population movements, and creates conditions in which movement is immensely dangerous (UNOCHA, 2017)²³. 41.3 million People were estimated to be living in internal displacement as a result of conflict and violence in 55 countries as of the end of the year, the highest figure ever recorded. Three-quarters, or 30.9 million people, were located in only ten countries. Protracted crises, communal violence and unresolved governance challenges were the main factors behind 10.8 million new displacements associated with conflict

¹⁹ Supra note 5

²⁰ Terminski, B. (2013). *Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges*. p10.

²¹ Morel, M. (2013). *The Right not to be displaced in International Law*. p52.

²² Lwakabuna, K. (2011). *Internal displacement in Africa: African solution to African? Journal on IDP, Vol. 1, No 1*, p137.

²³ Supra note 18

and violence. Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Syria accounted for more than half of the global figure²⁴ (UNGRID, 2019).

As defined by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement²⁵, IDPs are:

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

2.1.3. Resettlement and Its Concepts

As defined by (Alex de Sherbinin, 2010)resettlement is the movement of people from one area to another due to public and/or private developer enforcement either through discussion or imposition²⁶. Resettlement effect is defined as:

the loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms²⁷.

The specific needs and human rights concerns of internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not automatically disappear when a conflict or natural disaster ends. Nor do they fade away when people initially find safety from ongoing conflict or disaster. Rather, the displaced—whether they return to their homes, settle elsewhere in the country or try to integrate locally—usually face continuing problems, requiring support until they achieve a durable solution to their displacement (IASC, 2010)²⁸.

As articulated in principle 28 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IDPs have a right to a durable solution and often need assistance in their efforts. Principle 28 recognizes that the competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as

²⁴ Supra note 1

²⁵ GPID (1998). Available at: www.brookings.edu/projects/idp/gp_page.aspx

²⁶ Alex de Sherbinin, M. C. (2010). Preparing for Population Displacement and Resettlement Associated with Large Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Projects. p1.

²⁷ Downing, T. E. (2002). Avoiding New Poverty: Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement. p8.

²⁸IASC. (2010). *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*. The Brookings Institution – University of Bern.

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 (UNGPID, 2019)²⁹. Securing durable solutions for the internally displaced is also in the State's best interests. Leaving IDPs in continued marginalization without the prospect of a durable solution may become an obstacle to long-term peace stability, recovery and reconstruction in post-crisis countries.

However, returning to one's home or place of habitual residence, moving to another part of the country is not usually enough by itself. Those who settle elsewhere in the country may require humanitarian, developmental and financial assistance until they are able to access livelihoods, education and health services in their new location. Additionally, the process of restoring the human rights of IDPs who have been affected by their being displaced, including their rights to security, property, housing, education, health and livelihood through reparation, compensation, justice or other appropriate measures is vital (DTM E. , 22 October 2019)³⁰.

2.1.4. Global criteria for integration and rehabilitation of Internally Displaced and Resettled Persons

According to United Nations International Displacement Monitoring Centre a number of criteria determine to what extent a durable solution has been achieved. IDPs who have achieved a durable solution will enjoy without discrimination: Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement; an adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education; access to employment and livelihoods; access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or provide them with compensation (IASC, April 2010)³¹.

In a number of contexts, it will also be necessary for IDPs to benefit, without discrimination, from the following to achieve a durable solution: Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation; voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement; participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident

²⁹ Supra note 1

³⁰ Supra note 5

³¹ IASC: Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Dis placed Persons, April 2010

population; effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations³² ((IASC, April 2010).

In addition to these, Kampala Convention specifies that States must take measures to protect individual, collective and cultural property belonging to displaced people, whether it was left behind or is in their possession. States must also establish mechanisms for resolving disputes relating to the property of IDPs. States must take all appropriate measures, whenever possible, to restore the lands of communities with a special dependency and attachment to such lands. More generally, states commit to providing effective remedies to all people affected by displacement, including through the establishment of effective legal frameworks to provide just and fair compensation and other forms of reparations to IDPs for damage incurred as a result of displacement.³³

2.1.5. Concept of protection

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a civilian population are said to be protected using domestic laws, international human rights and humanitarian laws and other specific frameworks³⁴. But, in the pre 1990s period, the issue of internal displacement was not considered as a human right issues and protection was narrowly considered as provision of humanitarian aid (material assistance) to those displaced³⁵. Nowadays protection is viewed comprehensively and it covers not only needs for physical security and safety but also the broad range of civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights provided for in international law³⁶.

According to the definition of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC, 2001) the concept of **protection** encompasses all the activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights

³² Ibid

³³ African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa ("Kampala Convention") Articles 9(2)(i), 11(4), 11(5) and 12.

³⁴ Bagshaw Simon & Paul, Diane (2004) Protect or Neglect: Toward a More Effective United Nations Approach to the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons. Brooking Institutions and UN OCHA. Pp. 25-

³⁵ Morel, Michèle (2013) "The Right not to be displaced in International Law". PhD Dissertation. Ghent University. p. 56

³⁶ Supra note 33. P. 26

of the individual according to relevant bodies of international laws, such as human rights law, international humanitarian law, and refugee laws³⁷.

According to ICRC (2001) in its operational aspect, protection is said to be seen into three dimensions:

- i. Protection is an objective which requires full and equal respect for the right of all individuals, without discrimination, as provided for in national and international law. Protection is not limited to survival and physical security but covers the full range of rights, including civil and political rights, such as the right to freedom of movement, the right to political participation, and economic, social and cultural rights, including the rights to education and health
- ii. Protection is a legal responsibility, principally of the State and its agents. In situations of armed conflict, that responsibility extends to all parties to the conflict under international humanitarian law, including armed opposition groups. Humanitarian and human rights actors play an important role as well, in particular when States and other authorities are unable or unwilling to fulfill their protection obligations
- iii. Protection is an activity because action must be taken to ensure the enjoyment of rights.

There are three types of protection activities that can be carried out concurrently:

- a) *Responsive Action*: Responsive action is any activity undertaken in connection with an emerging or established pattern of violation and aimed at preventing its recurrence, putting a stop to it, and/or alleviating its immediate effects. Responsive action has a sense of real urgency (but can last for many years) and aims to reach a particular group of civilians suffering the immediate horrors of a violation. It is primarily about stopping, preventing or mitigating a pattern of abuse. To do so, it might draw on one or a combination of the five modes of protective action.
- b) *Remedial Action*: Remedial action is any activity aimed at restoring people's dignity and ensuring adequate living conditions subsequent to a pattern of violation, through

³⁷ ICRC. (2001). *Strengthening Protection in War: A Search for Professional*. Geneva: Central Tracing Agency and Protection Division.

rehabilitation, restitution, compensation and repair. Remedial action is a longer-term process that aims to assist people living with the effects of a particular pattern of abuse. This might include the recuperation of their health, tracing of their families, livelihood support, housing, education, judicial investigation and redress. It is also likely to involve all five modes of protective action.

- c) *Environment-building*: Environment building is any activity aimed at creating and/or consolidating an environment – political, social, cultural, institutional, economic and legal – conducive to full respect for the rights of the individual. Environment-building is a deeper, more structural process that challenges society as a whole by aiming to change policy, attitude, belief and behavior. It is likely to involve the establishment of more humane political values, improvements in law and legal practice, the training of security forces, and the development of an increasingly non-violent public culture.

In addition to these, according to ICRC (2010) there are five main modes of action or techniques that agencies can utilize to try and secure protection for IDPs and other vulnerable groups. The first three do not involve direct assistance but are differing means of applying pressure that aim to ensure compliance of the relevant authorities with international laws of civilian protection so as to prevent further violations. The fourth and fifth modes are means of providing direct assistance to those surviving and recovering from violations.

- i. **Denunciation**: Denunciation is pressuring the authorities through public disclosure into meeting their obligations and protecting individuals or groups exposed to abuse.
- ii. **Persuasion**: Persuasion is convincing the authorities through further private dialogue to fulfil their obligations and to protect individuals and groups exposed to violations.
- iii. **Mobilization**: Mobilization is sharing information in a discreet way with selected people, bodies or states that have the capacity to influence the authorities to satisfy their obligations and to protect individuals and groups exposed to violations.
- iv. **Substitution**: Substitution is directly providing services or material assistance to the victims of violations.

- v. **Support:** Support to structures and services is empowering existing national and/or local structures through project oriented aid to enable them to carry out their functions to protect individuals and groups.

2.1.6. The legal protection of internally displaced persons

Effective legal protection requires the existence of legal norms and their application. A gap in protection has been identified with regard to internally displaced persons, and in order to bridge that gap, one must identify some norms of conduct and ensure their observance³⁸. However, the application of these norms depend on the situation envisaged, i.e. situations of tensions and disturbances, disasters, non-international armed conflicts and international armed conflicts. So, the Compilation and Analysis of legal norms applicable to internally displaced persons shows the complementarity of the two bodies of law, **human rights law** and **humanitarian law**: each alone does not provide sufficient protection for internally displaced persons but, together, they have the potential to do so³⁹.

2.1.6.1. Protection of internally displaced persons under human rights law

International human rights law developed at a very fast rate in the second half of the twentieth century. A wide range of conventional and customary norms has emerged. The main human rights instruments which are referred to here are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴⁰ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴¹ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴² the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁴³ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,⁴⁴ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁴⁵ the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against

³⁸ International Law of Internally Displaced Persons: The Role of UNHCR, MPhil dissertation, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 1995, 132.

³⁹ Catherine Phuong (2004). *The International Protection of Internally Displaced Persons*, University of Newcastle, Cambridge University Press.

⁴⁰ GA Res. 217 A (III), 10 December 1948 (hereinafter Universal Declaration).

⁴¹ 16 December 1966, 999 UNTS 171 (hereinafter ICCPR).

⁴² 16 December 1966, 993 UNTS 3 (hereinafter ICESCR).

⁴³ 10 December 1984, 23 ILM 1027 and 24 ILM 535.

⁴⁴ 9 December 1948, 78 UNTS 277.

⁴⁵ 21 December 1965, 660 UNTS 195.

Women⁴⁶ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.⁴⁷ Many organs, both international and regional, have been set up to implement human rights standards.

Human rights law applies to internally displaced persons since it applies to all individuals without distinction and in almost all circumstances. When humanitarian law is not applicable, human rights law becomes the only source of legal protection and ensures that the human rights of internally displaced persons are respected. Internal displacement often occurs in situations of internal disturbance or civil unrest. In such situations which cannot be qualified as armed conflict (internal strife), humanitarian law cannot apply and some human rights can be restricted, sometimes even derogated from: Article 4(1) of the ICCPR provides that, in times of public emergency, some of its provisions can be derogated from. However, the core human rights, such as the right to life, the prohibition of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, the prohibition of slavery and the prohibition of the retroactive application of penal law, are not derogable under any circumstances⁴⁸. This is of crucial importance to internally displaced persons.

Although forced displacement has never been a focus in the development of human rights instruments, these instruments contain provisions which are of particular relevance to internally displaced persons. The Compilation mentioned above identifies their needs and the corresponding legal provisions which can be used to cover such needs. In general, the focus areas of the above instruments are such as: equality and non-discrimination, life and personal security, personal liberty, subsistence needs, movement-related needs, the need for personal identification, documentation and registration, property-related needs, the need to maintain family and community values, and, finally, the need to build self-reliance. The emphasis is put not only on protection needs, but also on assistance to the internally displaced.

In addition to the above, the purpose of human rights instruments is to protect individuals from abuses from the state: states cannot treat their population as they wish with impunity. In analyzing the legal provisions of human rights law which apply to internally displaced persons, one seeks to demonstrate that states have duties towards these populations, negative obligations

⁴⁶ 18 December 1979, 19 ILM 33.

⁴⁷ November 1989, 28 ILM 1448.

⁴⁸ Article 4(2) of the ICCPR.

(not to displace them, not to inflict inhuman treatment upon them, etc.), as well as positive obligations (to provide sufficient food for them or health services for instance, but also to prevent others displacing them)⁴⁹.

Humanitarian law is especially useful because it contains provisions on issues of special relevance to the internally displaced such as humanitarian access⁵⁰. Humanitarian law also contains some specific provisions prohibiting transfers of population⁵¹. Article 17 of Protocol II which expressly prohibits such transfers is of special importance to the internally displaced. It reads:

- i. The displacement of the civilian population shall not be ordered for reasons related to the conflict unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand. Should such displacements have to be carried out, all possible measures shall be taken in order that the civilian population may be received under satisfactory conditions of shelter, hygiene, health, safety and nutrition.
- ii. Civilians shall not be compelled to leave their own territory for reasons connected with the conflict.

2.1.6.2. Protection under humanitarian law

Humanitarian law contains rules regulating the means and methods of warfare. The main provisions of humanitarian law can be found in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two additional Protocols of 1977. As armed conflict constitutes the main cause of forced displacement, including internal displacement, humanitarian law inevitably plays a crucial role as a source of protection for the internally displaced⁵². Humanitarian law seeks to provide means of protection which are adapted to exceptional circumstances.

⁴⁹ Frédéric Mégret (2010). 'Nature of Obligations', in Daniel Moeckli, Sangeeta Shah and Sandesh Sivakumaran, (eds.), *International Human Rights Law* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 130 - 132

⁵⁰ Cohen, R. and Deng, F. (1998). *Masses in Flight: The Global Crisis of Internal Displacement*, Brookings Institution Press, Washington D.C. pp. 115-116.

⁵¹ Meindersma, C. (1994). '*Legal Issues Surrounding Population Transfers in Conflict Situations*' Netherlands International Law Review.

⁵² J. P. Lavoyer, (2000) 'Forced Displacement: The Relevance of International Humanitarian Law', in A. F. Bayefsky and J. Fitzpatrick (eds.), *Human Rights and Forced Displacement* (The Hague: Kluwer Law International), 50--65.

2.1.6.3. International Normative Frameworks for the Protection of IDPs

Human rights law sets out basic standards of protection each state owes to all citizens and persons living under its jurisdiction. These obligations go beyond the protection of life and physical security to encompass well-established and interrelated categories of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. State authorities are required *to respect* these rights by not interfering with their exercise; *to protect* them by preventing foreseeable violations by private parties; and *to fulfill* them through positive measures facilitating their exercise⁵³. In cases in which states fail to meet these obligations, they are required to provide effective remedies that serve to rehabilitate those adversely affected, guarantee that such violations will not recur, and hold accountable those responsible.

An analytical report published by the UN Secretary General in 1992 found that there was “no clear statement” of IDPs’ rights in international law and highlighted the need to create a normative frame of reference for responding to internal displacement⁵⁴. By 1990s, while the crisis of IDPs mounting with a steady rise of their numbers, the “international humanitarian organizations began to ask how to define IDPs, what rights they had and what responsibilities governments and the United Nations had toward them”⁵⁵. In 1992 the UN began tangible works by appointing a representative of Secretary General on IDPs as an impetus for the development of the Guiding Principles⁵⁶.

The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GPID), is the first in recognizing “the right to be protected against arbitrary displacement” in explicit and formal ways⁵⁷. Inspired by the Guiding Principles, other international and regional normative frameworks have been adopted for similar purposes. However, with respect to the “international law perspective”, the Guiding Principles and the Kampala Convention are the main instruments in recognizing formally the human rights dimensions of IDPs⁵⁸.

⁵³ Supra note 48.

⁵⁴ UN, Analytical report of the Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons, doc. E/CN.4/1992/23, p.110

⁵⁵ Cohen, Roberta (2013) “Lessons Learned from the Development of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement”. Working paper. The Crisis Migration Project. Institute for the Study of International Migration.

⁵⁶ Ibid

⁵⁷ Supra Note 33: p. 119

⁵⁸ Ibid.

i. The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

The Guiding Principles are considered as “the first international standards specifically tailored to the needs of Internally Displaced Persons.”⁵⁹ The Guiding Principles restate existing human rights and humanitarian law and also apply refugee law by analogy where human rights and humanitarian instruments are not immediately clear, such as whether a person can be sent back to his home area within a country if conditions there are unsafe (Principle 15(d)). They address all “phases” of displacement, including (a) prohibition of arbitrary displacement in the first instance; as well as provisions for the humane treatment of persons who are legitimately displaced; (b) rights to assistance and protection while displaced; and (c) rights to assistance and protection in voluntary return, resettlement, or reintegration and corollary rights to recuperate or be compensated for lost property. They also affirm the rights and duties of humanitarian assistance providers. The overarching rationale and foundation of the Principles is a positive interpretation of the notion of sovereignty as entailing responsibility, as stated in Principle 3: “national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.” At the same time, they call upon all relevant actors – including “non-state actors” (i.e. rebel armies) – to respect the rights of the internally displaced.

The Guiding Principles could nonetheless serve a useful purpose in contexts where humanitarian law does not make specific provision for certain needs (such as the return of displaced persons in safe and dignified conditions). The Guiding Principles could also play a very useful role in situations not covered by international humanitarian law, such as disturbances or sporadic violence⁶⁰. On the other hand, the document fully covers the problem of internal displacement. It deals with the various stages and issues involved, i.e., protection of and humanitarian assistance to the displaced, and their return, resettlement and reintegration.

The purpose of the guiding principle is neither to modify nor to replace existing law, as is clearly stated in Principle 2, paragraph 2: "These Principles shall not be interpreted as restricting,

⁵⁹ Lwakabuna, K. (2011). Internal displacement in Africa: African solution to African? *Journal on IDP*, Vol. 1, No 1 P. 125

⁶⁰ Jean-Philippe Lavoyer, ‘The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement: A Few Comments on the Contribution of International Humanitarian Law’, 1998 *International Review of the Red Cross* no 324, p476

modifying or impairing the provisions of any international human rights or international humanitarian law instrument or rights granted to persons under domestic law."

Although the Guiding Principles can thus be viewed as falling within the province of soft law, they contain numerous rules that form part of treaty law and that are therefore legally binding. It is crucial to bear this in mind and to invoke first and foremost the relevant binding rules, such as the detailed provisions of international humanitarian law in situations of armed conflict⁶¹.

ii. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

Another important development for IDPs was the establishment of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in 1992 which brought together the key humanitarian actors, including UN agencies, other inter-governmental organizations like the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Organization for Migration, and important NGO coalitions⁶². Under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the primary focus of the IASC is to ensure coherent and timely response to humanitarian emergencies⁶³. Since IDPs do not fall within the exclusive mandate of any UN agency, the IASC became an important forum for considering how the international community could respond more effectively to those displaced within the borders of their countries. Important policy documents, such as the Operational Guidelines for the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters and the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, were considered and adopted by the IASC⁶⁴.

The Framework identifies three possible settlement options through which durable solutions to internal displacement may be achieved: the IDPs' sustainable return to their home or place of habitual residence, integration in the location they were displaced to, or settlement elsewhere in the country, and stresses that these must be voluntary and informed and must take place in safety and in dignity⁶⁵.

⁶¹ Supra note 43 p. 475

⁶² <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-about-default>

⁶³ General Assembly resolution 48/57, para. 6.

⁶⁴ <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2010/04/durable-solutions>

⁶⁵ <https://www.internal-displacement.org/internal-displacement/history-of-internal-displacement>

iii. The Kampala Convention

In 2009, the African Union (AU) adopted the Kampala Convention, a landmark instrument that established a common regulatory standard for IDPs. The convention also draws on the Guiding Principles and is the first common regional framework to define roles and responsibilities for a wide range of institutions and organizations operating in displacement settings and other stakeholders present⁶⁶.

Like the Guiding Principles, the provisions of the Kampala Convention cover all phases of internal displacement-“prevention of displacement, protection and provision of assistance to IDPs during displacement, and durable solution to IDPs in the form of return, relocation or resettlement”⁶⁷. However, unlike the Guiding Principles, the Kampala Convention is more “comprehensive in terms of covering all phases and causes of internal displacement”⁶⁸. Moreover, it has a more detailed provision of responsibilities to all actors compared to the Guiding Principles; “the duties to AU, UN and Regional Economic Communities, Civil Societies Organizations and aid organizations are enumerated”⁶⁹.

iv. Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons

The Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons, adopted by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in 2006 as one of ten protocols to its Pact on Security, Stability and Development, was the first legally binding instrument incorporating the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement into international law⁷⁰. Member states of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region are required to enact national legislation to domesticate the Guiding Principles into their legal system and to encourage IDP participation in developing such legislation⁷¹. This was the first time a group of states agreed to develop binding international law on internal displacement. The Protocol on Internally Displaced Persons also contributed to the development and adoption of the African Union Convention for

⁶⁶ AU, Kampala Convention, 2009.

⁶⁷ Mehari Taddele Maru (2013) “The Kampala convention and its contribution in filling the Protection gap in international law” .Journal of Internal Displacement, Vol.1, No.1,P.96

⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ <http://www.icglr.org/index.php/en/the-pact>

⁷¹ Article 6.5 of the protocol

the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, also known as the Kampala Convention⁷².

The Great Lakes IDP Protocol,⁷³ the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons⁷⁴ and the Fourth Regional Program of Action on Humanitarian and Social Issues are particularly relevant to the protection of IDPs⁷⁵. The Great Lakes Property Protocol is also a legally binding instrument and requires state parties to establish, adapt or amend national laws, procedures, mechanisms and schemes to better protect the right to property of IDPs during displacement and especially in the context of durable solutions. It complements the IDP Protocol, in particular with respect to the creation of conditions for durable solutions. The restoration of property and land rights is one of the key conditions for achieving a solution to internal displacement that is durable and sustainable⁷⁶. The special protection afforded to communities that are particularly attached to their lands, e.g. *pastoralists*, through the strong emphasis placed on the principle of permitting their return to their former lands, makes it clear that for such communities return is the preferred type of durable solution, as it helps to safeguard their traditional lifestyle and livelihoods.

2.1.6.4. International Institutional Frameworks for the Protection of IDPs

For internally displaced persons, however, responsibility has not been vested unequivocally to any international body. However, in recent years a broad range of humanitarian, human rights, and development organizations have begun to provide protection, assistance, and reintegration and development support to internally displaced populations. However, in the absence of strong coordination among these agencies or clear institutional responsibility for the internally displaced, the response has been highly uneven.

Even if their involvement has mostly not regular, today there is an increasing interest on the part of most humanitarian organizations to help alleviate the plight of the displaced. The UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

⁷² Chaloka Beyani, "Recent developments: the elaboration of a legal framework for the protection of internally displaced persons in Africa," *Journal of African Law*, 50(2), 2006, Cambridge

⁷³ Art. 12, Great Lakes Pact.

⁷⁴ Art. 13, Great Lakes Pact.

⁷⁵ Art. 20, Great Lakes Pact

⁷⁶ *Supra* note 13.

the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the World Food Program, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the high commissioner for human rights, and the other mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, peace keeping and peacemaking operations, and regional intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations all have played and continue to play important functions in this regard⁷⁷.

i. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Of all the UN agencies, UNHCR plays the broadest role in addressing the problems of the internally displaced: it offers protection, assistance, and initial support for reintegration. Although UNHCR's statute does not include internally displaced persons, the organization has increasingly become involved in the situations they face at the request of the secretary-general or the General Assembly, and with the consent of the state concerned⁷⁸.

In 1993 the General Assembly recognized that UNHCR's activities could be extended to internally displaced persons when both refugees and internally displaced persons are so intertwined that it would be practically impossible or inappropriate to assist one group and not the other⁷⁹. This can happen when refugees and the internally displaced are returning to the same area, or when external and internal displacement stem from the same causes and advantages exist in having one operation deal with both groups; or when helping internally displaced persons remain in safety in their own country could prevent a refugee flow⁸⁰.

ii. International Committee of the Red Cross

Of all the institutions dealing with the internally displaced, ICRC has the most well-developed protection capability. It also has the clearest mandate to protect and assist victims of internal conflict, a substantial number of whom are internally displaced. An independent non-UN organization, ICRC has overall statutory responsibility for promoting and ensuring respect for the four Geneva Conventions (1949) and Additional Protocols (1977) in both international and

⁷⁷ Deng, M. (1995). *Dealing with the Displaced: A Challenge to the International Community*, Global Governance , Vol. 1, No. 1

⁷⁸ Supra note 54, p. 285

⁷⁹ General Assembly, "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," Resolution 48/116 (United Nations, December 20, 1993)

⁸⁰ Supra note 76

non-international armed conflicts⁸¹. One of ICRC's organizational strengths is that its representatives extend protection on both sides in conflict situations and seek to reach those whom other humanitarian organizations cannot reach because of hazardous conditions or political obstacles. ICRC's protection and assistance cover a broad range of activities: monitoring the implementation of the Geneva Conventions and Protocols among civilian populations, making representations to governments and non – state actors when violations occur, gaining access to and securing the release of detainees, evacuating civilians from situations of danger, creating protected areas, establishing tracing networks, facilitating arrangements for the creation of humanitarian space and cease-fires, and providing material assistance needed for survival⁸².

iii. International Organization for Migration

The main objective of IOM is to help ensure the orderly movement of persons in need of migration assistance, whether displaced persons, refugees, or nationals. For IOM, the internally displaced fall within the broader category of "displaced persons" that the organization's mandate covers. In fact, its constitution is unique in providing a mandate for "displaced persons" that is interpreted to encompass both those who migrate internally and internationally⁸³.

IOM's migration assistance covers activities such as organizing transport, evacuations, and returns; providing temporary shelter and other material relief; providing early warning and rapid analysis of migratory flows; developing national population information systems and censuses; and providing expert advice to governments on migration policies and laws. In addition, cooperation agreements between IOM and numerous member and observer states provide for migration assistance and protection to internally displaced persons.⁸⁴

Generally, international organizations have shown themselves remarkably flexible in responding to situations of internal displacement. Some (such as UNHCR) have used their good offices to undertake activities on behalf of the internally displaced at the request of the UN secretary-general or General Assembly. Others (for example, ICRC, UNICEF) have extended coverage to internally displaced persons when they fall within a broader category of concern, such as the

⁸¹ Ibid, p. 289

⁸² Jean-Philippe Lavoyer, "Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons: International Humanitarian Law and the Role of the ICRC," *International Review of the Red Cross*, no. 305 (March/April 1995)

⁸³ Supra note 76, p. 310

⁸⁴ International Organization for Migration, "Internally Displaced Persons: IOM Policy and Programs," April 1997.

victims of armed conflict, or women or children in need. Still others (for example, WHO, IOM) have broadly interpreted their own constitutions to encompass internally displaced persons. They have also developed expertise and innovative skills to reach and deal with persons displaced within the borders of their own countries⁸⁵.

Nonetheless, the international response system is far from adequate. It is too selective, organizations working on behalf of the internally displaced are poorly coordinated, protection and human rights concerns are sorely neglected, and reintegration and development support receive insufficient attention.

2.1.6.5. The International Institutional Approaches for Protection of IDPs

1. The Collaborative Approach

At the operational level there is no single international organization responsible for IDPs. The option of mandating one agency for the protection, assistance and recovery needs of IDPs has often been debated by the international community. However, given the scope, magnitude and nature of internal displacement, it was broadly recognized that an effective and comprehensive response to the needs of IDPs is beyond the capacity of any single agency⁸⁶. Therefore, in responding to internal displacement crises, rather than a single agency approach, the UN has opted for a collaborative response⁸⁷.

Theoretically, Collaborative Approach means “working as a team using available national and international resources in a specific country context, in the absence of any one organization with a specific mandate to protect and assist IDPs”⁸⁸. Further, as IASC, (2004:4) noted, a collaborative response is “...a response in which a broad range of UN and non-UN, governmental and non-governmental actors (including humanitarian, human rights and development actors) work together in a transparent and cooperative manner to respond to the

⁸⁵ Couldrey, M. & Tim, M. (2005). “*Protecting and assisting the internally displaced: the way forward*”. Forced Migration Review. Refugee Studies Centre.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ IASC (2004). *Implementing the Collaborative Response to Situations of Internal Displacement: Guidance for United Nations Humanitarian and/or Resident Coordinators and Country Teams*.

⁸⁸ Supra note 76, p. 17.

needs of IDPs on the basis of their individual mandates and expertise”⁸⁹. To do with this assumption IASC, (2004: 5) noted the following requirements:

a) Leadership and the presence on the ground of actors with the requisite expertise, capacity and resources to respond to the different needs of the displaced; b) structures that ensure effective communication between these actors and transparent decision-making; c) effective coordination that is adequately resourced and aimed at guaranteeing a comprehensive response – covering emergency as well as longer-term solutions and recovery needs – avoiding gaps and overlaps, and providing clear lines of responsibility and accountability; and d) due consideration be given to the broader humanitarian context and the need to respond to the protection and assistance concerns of other vulnerable individuals, groups and communities.

2. The Cluster Approach

The Cluster Approach was first introduced in 2005 for the 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”⁹⁰. Thus, the aim of the Cluster Approach is “to improve leadership, predictability and accountability in humanitarian response”⁹¹. With this notion nine cluster/sector or “areas of humanitarian activity” to be led by the UN operational agencies and by other international humanitarian organization with particular expertise in the area has identified by the 2005 IASC comprehensive reform Table, 1 blew shows⁹².

⁸⁹ Supra note 77, p. 4

⁹⁰ Global Protection Cluster Working Group (2007) Handbook for the protection of internally displaced persons. Global Protection Cluster Working Group. Geneva. P. 36.

⁹¹ Kemp, E. (2013) “*NGO voice in the humanitarian response in Somalia: challenges and ways forward*”. European commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, p. 15.

⁹² IASC (2005) Draft Outcome Statement of IASC Principals Meeting 12 September 2005. IASC, Geneva.

Table 1. Sector areas or humanitarian activities and cluster lead under Cluster Approach

Cluster / Area of Activities	Global Cluster Lead
1 Logistics	World Food Program
2 Emergency telecommunication	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs– OCHA (Process Owner) UNICEF (Common Data Services) WFP (Common Security Telecommunications Services)
3 Camp coordination and management	UNHCR for conflict-generated IDPs IOM for natural disaster-generated IDPs
4 Emergency shelter	International Federation of Red Cross/Crescent (IFRC)
5 Health	World Health Organization
6 Nutrition	UNICEF
7 Water, sanitation and hygiene	UNICEF
8 Early recovery	United Nation Development Program (UNDP)
9 Protection	UNHCR for conflict-generated IDPs UNHCR, UNICEF and Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for natural disaster-generated IDPs

Source: IASC (2006)

As the table above shows pre-existing humanitarian activities including other cross cutting issues are identified and responsibilities are set for specialized international agencies to primarily lead for the implementation of cluster approach in protection of the human rights of IDPs. As noted on ISAC document, cluster leadership accountabilities are set at global and country level⁹³. At the global level, global cluster leads are designated under the responsibility of the “Global Protection Cluster Working Group (GPCWG) for coordinating all protection activities in

⁹³ ISAC (2006) Guidance note on using the Cluster approach to strengthen Humanitarian Response.

humanitarian action”.⁹⁴ And each clusters lead are accountable to “the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) for ensuring system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and for ensuring greater predictability and more effective inter-agency responses in their particular sectors or areas of activity”.⁹⁵ The global cluster leads are responsible for the following three main operational areas: standards and policy-setting; building response capacity and operational support⁹⁶.

At the country level sector/cluster leaderships are assigned to UN Humanitarian Coordinator (UNHC) and/or UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) which appointed by the ERC, in consultation with the IASC. The HC has the responsibility of (GPCWG, 2007: 40):

ensuring that any protection gaps are addressed; promoting respect for human rights and humanitarian law and for the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; advocating with the national authorities and other actors for respect for humanitarian principles, including unimpeded access to affected populations; promoting gender mainstreaming and women’s rights at the policy, planning and implementation levels; and mobilizing resources for the humanitarian response.

There is also inter-agency Humanitarian Country Team (IHCT) under the leadership of UNHC/UNRC which facilitates coordination while UNHC/UNRC discharges its responsibility in consultation with humanitarian agencies.⁹⁷

However, the cluster system has been also failed to meet the intended international humanitarian responses to complex emergencies and it was after the “widely recognized failures of the system in the response to the Haiti earthquake and Pakistan floods”, that IASC “has proposed more far reaching improvements to the Cluster system, under an initiative known as the ‘transformative agenda’, or TA”.⁹⁸ Thus, the new initiative or the transformative agenda (TA) stresses that “coordination structures are a means to an end, the ultimate aim of the humanitarian community being to serve vulnerable populations effectively. To that end, it recognizes that UNHCs and HCTs must be able to develop coordination arrangements suited to local requirements”.⁹⁹

⁹⁴ Supra note 89

⁹⁵ Supra note 92, p. 4

⁹⁶ Ibid, p. 36

⁹⁷ Supra note 89

⁹⁸ Supra note 90, p. 15

⁹⁹ Ibid

2.1.7. Socio-economic rights

Human rights are a legal statement of what human beings require to live fully human lives. A comprehensive approach to the promotion and protection of human rights, which include economic and social rights, ensures that people are treated as full persons and that they may enjoy simultaneously all rights and freedoms, and social justice¹⁰⁰.

The economic and social rights are listed in Articles 22 to 26 of the UDHR, and further developed and set out as binding treaty norms in the ICESCR. These rights provide the conditions necessary for prosperity and wellbeing. Economic rights refer, for example, to the right to property, the right to work, which one freely chooses or accepts, the right to a fair wage, a reasonable limitation of working hours, and trade union rights. Social rights are those rights necessary for an adequate standard of living, including rights to health, shelter, food, and social care, the right to education and to the continuous improvement of living conditions (Articles 6 to 14 of the ICESCR).

Access by displaced communities to employment, to social security and to property is key to achieving self-reliance. This allows IDPs to live constructive and dignified lives, reduces their overall vulnerability to protection risks, and enhances the sustainability of durable solutions.

According to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states has the following major duties in fulfilling the socio-economic rights of communities. These are:

- Allocating an adequate proportion of public expenditure to the progressive realization of economic and social rights;
- provision of public services, including infrastructure, water, electricity, sanitation, roads, health care facilities and emergency services;
- Developing targeted plans of action and strategies on economic and social rights, with specific time frames and financial requirements, with a view to the full realization of these rights;

¹⁰⁰ UNOCHR. (2005). *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Handbook for National Human Rights Institutions*, Professional Training Series No. 12, New York and Geneva.

- Undertaking comprehensive legislative and policy review of all laws, regulations or other directives having any negative bearing on the fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights;
- Establishing both legislative and policy recognition of economic and social rights;
- Giving priority attention to and targeting strategies towards satisfying the economic, social and cultural rights of disadvantaged groups such as IDPs:
- Ensuring access to impartial legal remedies in cases of alleged violation of economic, social and cultural rights by State or non-State actors, and others.

The Ethiopian Constitution incorporates various ESC rights. Every Ethiopian has the right to freely engage in economic activities; to choose his/her means of livelihood, occupation and profession; and equal access to publicly funded services. It further requires the state to allocate ever-increasing resources to provide social services; provide funds for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, the aged and children without parents or guardian subject to available means¹⁰¹; and to pursue policies aimed at expanding job opportunities for the poor through undertaking programs and public works projects. It also imposes a duty on the state to protect and preserve historic and cultural legacies, and to contribute to the promotion of arts and sports. The Constitution also guarantees several socio-economic rights as part of the National Policy Principles and Objectives¹⁰².

2.1.8. Major Impacts of Internal Displacement

Displacement due to conflict usually occur without notification. So, this kind of internal displacement affects multiple aspects of IDPs' life. In fact, displacement due to conflict doesn't affect the IDPs alone. The host communities, the state, the government policies, neighboring regions, and the natural ecology and others are all vulnerable to this disaster. It forces people from their homes, depriving them of shelter and the basic protection it can provide. It forced them to leave their land, traditional livelihood, and means of generating income and compelled to leave all but a few possessions behind. Moreover, IDPs unexpectedly find themselves exposed of their means of survival. As a result, displacement breaks up families and community support networks.

¹⁰¹ FDRE Constitution, Art. 41.

¹⁰² FDRE Constitution, Arts. 89-91.

Displaced people often lose assets when they are forced to flee their home and land. They may also be unable to pursue their former work, leading to unemployment, underemployment or informal work, and a significant drop in income. Livelihood loss may lead to reduced access to food and an increase in malnutrition¹⁰³. This can lead to adverse effects on people's physical and mental health, may also increase anxiety, depression and other conditions.

Displacement can lead not only to physical or material properties but also the people can lose other properties such as cultural heritage, friendship and a sense of belonging to a particular place due to displacement. Family separation, the breakdown of social relationships and social role, damage of social institutions may lead to the interruption of social structure and history.

According to an assessment conducted by IDMC (2018) displacement dramatically disrupts livelihoods, and leads to a severe reduction in access to the basic necessities of life including food, clean water, shelter, adequate clothing, health services, and water sanitation. Internal displacement interrupts children's education may be for a longer time or for lasting. This issue in turn may lead to lower enrolment rates for displaced children, and may reduce their chances of securing decent work and income, affecting their long-term welfare and limiting their future contribution to the economy.

Generally, some of the particular factors of internal displacement that tend to heighten protection risks are¹⁰⁴:

- IDPs have lost their homes and, as a result, may be in need of shelter. In some cases, they may be compelled to seek shelter in crowded camps or settlements, which can give rise to various protection risks.
- They have often lost access to their land and other property and are cut off from their normal livelihoods and sources of income. As a result they may suffer poverty, marginalization, exploitation and abuse.
- Access to adequate food, safe water and public services, such as education and health care becomes difficult, often leading to high levels of hunger, malnutrition and disease.

¹⁰³ IDMC (2018). The ripple effect: economic impacts of internal displacement,

¹⁰⁴ Supra note 25

- Family and community-structures often collapse and family members become separated. Unaccompanied and separated children, single-headed households (in particular when headed by women or children), older persons and persons living with disabilities are often at heightened risk of abuse, including sexual exploitation, child labor or forced recruitment into armed forces or groups.
- Identity documents often are lost, destroyed or confiscated in the course of displacement. As a result IDPs often face difficulties in accessing public services, such as education and health care, limits on freedom of movement and heightened risk of harassment, exploitation or arbitrary arrest and detention.
- In many cases, IDPs are displaced to areas where they face marginalization, discrimination and hostility, are exposed to landmines or explosive remnants of war, or are targeted for abuse and attack. In addition, tensions in these areas can be exacerbated by, for instance, competition over scarce resources or an increased risk of attacks because of the presence of IDP settlements.

2.1.7. State Responsibilities in Protecting IDPs Rights

IDPs who obliged to leave their homes and their land are often deprived of their livelihoods. They may live in insecure conditions or may be victims of violence such as killings, rape or deprived other rights. They may have been separated from their families or continue to fear for the safety of family members left behind. So, the IDPs needs strong protection of government both during and after displacement.

IDPs have not crossed an international border. As such, no single international legal instrument is exclusively devoted to their specific protection needs. IDPs are covered by the laws of their own country, and the state holds the primary responsibility for assisting and protecting them¹⁰⁵. National responsibility is a core concept of any response to internal displacement. It is a fundamental operating principle of the international community and is routinely emphasized by governments themselves, as a function of their sovereignty. Kampala convention states that: “States Parties shall devise early warning systems, in the context of the continental early warning system, in areas of potential displacement, establish and implement disaster risk reduction

¹⁰⁵ IASC (2004)

strategies, emergency and disaster preparedness and management measures and, where necessary, provide immediate protection and assistance to internally displaced persons”¹⁰⁶

There are different national legal provisions in Ethiopia which obliges the government in order to protect the IDPs and entirely citizens from arbitrary violence of their rights. For instance, the right to life, probation against inhuman treatment, the right to honor and reputations are specified under Article 14, 15 and 18 of the constitution, whereas the right to be protected from crime against humanity such as from crime of genocide, summary executions, forcible disappearance, or torture are listed under Article 28 of the Constitution.

On the hand, the Criminal code of Ethiopia killings, torture or inhuman treatment in time of peace or war, armed conflict or occupation organizes, orders or engages in, against the civilian population; acts of murder or homicide, physical injuries and rape and any other arbitrary acts against human rights protection are punishable.¹⁰⁷

Generally, States have a responsibility to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of human rights of all individuals on their territory or under their jurisdiction. This responsibility has three dimensions: to **respect, protect** and **fulfil human rights**¹⁰⁸.

The **duty to respect** requires the State to ensure that all agents of the State act in compliance with human rights law and refrain from any act that might interfere with, or impair, the exercise of rights. As an example, the State must not restrain freedom of movement: people must be allowed to flee to safer areas within or outside the country and IDPs must be able to move freely in and out of camps and settlements.

The **duty to protect** obliges the State to take all necessary measures to prevent, or put a stop to, any violations of rights by third parties, including other individuals or groups. The State must also investigate, prosecute and punish violations of rights and ensure that victims/survivors have access to an adequate and effective remedy under domestic law. As an example, if the State is aware or reasonably should have been aware that women are being raped or that children are

¹⁰⁶ Kampala Convention, Article 3(1)(a), Article 3(d) and 4(2)

¹⁰⁷ The Criminal Code Of The Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia article 539, 540, 553-556 and article 270

¹⁰⁸ General Comment No. 31(1980) of the Human Rights Committee on the nature of the general legal obligation imposed on States Parties to the Covenant (CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.13).

being recruited into a guerilla group but does not take action to prevent and put an end to such acts, it would have failed to fulfil its duty to protect.

The **duty to fulfil** requires the State to take all possible measures to ensure that individuals under its jurisdiction are able to exercise their human rights. This requires that States put in place a legal and administrative framework that respects human rights and builds national capacity to support the implementation of rights. As an example, ensuring the right to a fair trial requires that an effective judicial system be put in place, and ensuring the right to freedom from torture requires that police and prison guards are adequately trained and supervised. In other words, to ensure the realization of rights, a State must invest its resources.

2.2.Theoretical Framework of the Study

In order to minimize the risks associated with the displacement of people, one requires theories which are capable of explaining how displacement may lead to social and economic impoverishment. There is as to why things often go wrong in displacement and resettlement. A good example is Michael Cernea's 'Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model'¹⁰⁹.

The Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model (IRR)

When people move to a new place in a planned and controlled manner, they are faced with various challenges in adapting to the altered circumstances. The specific ecological, social, economic and cultural situations in which they have to resettle require diverse adaptive strategies. Often this adjustment is difficult and carries multiple risks. Cernea (1996) argues that, in order to mitigate these risks, the identification and application of a viable conceptual framework is of paramount importance. He has consequently proposed an 'Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction Model' (IRR) to help in the analysis and prediction of risks in relation to forced displacement.

The World Bank identified eight economic and social risks of displacement (Cernea 2000): unemployment, homelessness, landlessness, marginalization (reduced economic mobility), food insecurity, loss of access to common property/services, erosion of health status, and social

¹⁰⁹ Cernea, M. (1996) Understanding and Preventing Impoverishment from Displacement: Reflection on the state of knowledge.

disarticulation (break-up of community organizations and other groups). This model captures not only economic but also social and cultural impoverishment, reflecting the fact that displaced people lose natural capital, man-made capital, human capital and social capital¹¹⁰.

Cernea's IRR model emphasizes 'inadequate inputs' and argues that impoverishment processes are potential risks in displacement, not necessarily inevitabilities, but most often these risks materialize into actual, real processes of impoverishment because they are not pre-empted or reduced through up-front counter-risk strategies and reconstruction plans¹¹¹. This clearly suggests that viably conceived, planned and implemented displacement will not have adverse effect on the people concerned. Therefore this approach tends to conclude that resettlement goes wrong, principally because of a lack of the proper input: national legal frameworks and policies, political will, funding, pre-resettlement surveys, planning, consultation, careful implementation, and monitoring¹¹².

According to the IRR model, therefore, the direct and indirect consequences of population displacement, especially that of development- induced – which harm the lives and livelihoods of people are avoidable, and the harmful effects can be mitigated through more enlightened national and international policies. On the other hand the implementation of poorly designed resettlement projects may exacerbate the stresses occasioned by uprooting people from 'environments of trust'¹¹³.

By and large, the 'inadequate inputs' approach embodies a fundamentally optimistic view of planned resettlement. Proper policy, political will and provision (particularly funding) can overcome the problem of inadequate inputs, and the impoverishment risks can then be turned into opportunities for reconstruction, such that resettlement becomes resettlement with

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Cernea, M. (2000). *Risks, Safeguards, and Reconstruction: A Model for Population Displacement and Resettlement*. The World Bank.

¹¹² DeWet, C. (2004). *Why do things so often go wrong in resettlement projects?* In Pankhurst, A. and Piguet, F. *People, Space and State: Migration, Resettlement and Displacement in Ethiopia*, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa.

¹¹³ Mc Dowell, C. (1996). *Understanding impoverishment, the consequence of development induced displacement*, Berghahn books, Oxford.

development, leaving the resettled people better-off than before¹¹⁴. However some criticize this approach for being focused exclusively on economic and technical factors¹¹⁵.

The Sululta Town Case

Resettlement has frequently been undertaken to rehabilitate populations that have been adversely affected by natural disaster, unfavorable climatic conditions, interethnic conflict or others. The Sululta resettlement program was due to the conflict-induced displacement reason. The official objective of the this resettlement schemes, as stated in various documents, is to recover populations that have been socio-economically, physically, psychologically and others due to conflict and displacement by moving this people from conflict-prone¹¹⁶.

As De Wet (2004) points out, when a community is relocated, it is not simply lifted up and set down whole in a new site. In most cases the community is reconfigured in specific ways. The integration of IDPs in to the socio-economic activities is the fundamental process. The proper implementation of durable solution requires financial, material, and logistical resources. The basic services, such as housing, school and health services and the right to property, work, fair wage and the right to be compensated for the property lost, and others are mandatory in the process of the protection of IDPs rights particularly, that of socio-economic rights. As De Wet (2004) specified above the presence of transformative policy framework, strong finance, the will and commitment of government is necessary in realizing lasting solution concerning the problems of displacement.

Generally, Cernea's IRR model explain the economic and social risks of displacement and also indicates the actions must be taken in order to mitigate this economic and social risks of displacement on IDPs. It is therefore obvious that Cernea's IRR model of 'the necessary inputs' needed for successful resettlement is helpful in investigating if the government provides protection for the socio-economic rights of IDPs resettled in Sululta town since 2017.

¹¹⁴ Cernea 2000 in DeWet 2004

¹¹⁵ Koenig 2001 in DeWet 2004

¹¹⁶ OCHA. (2018). Ethiopia: Conflict-induced displacement, Situation Report No. 3.

2.3. Conceptual framework of the Study

The conceptual framework offers a logical structure of connected concepts in the picture or visual display and shows how ideas relate to one another within the theoretical framework¹¹⁷. It is constructed and continually iterated throughout the research process, and it helps to refine the research simultaneously¹¹⁸. Thus, based on the above literature perspectives the researcher provides an integrated conceptual model in relation to socio-economic rights protections of IDPs and their relationships.

This study focuses on the protection of socio-economic rights of IDPs after their relocation. The socio-economic rights include mainly the right to property, the right to work, the right to a fair wage, trade union rights, the rights to health, shelter, food, and social care, the right to education and others.

Displacement due to conflict mainly leads to the loss of socio-economic rights. This may include the loss of jobs and livelihoods and tends to separate them from the assets, resources and social networks they need to provide for themselves and their families¹¹⁹. In addition, because IDPs often face increased vulnerability due to loss of income and income-producing opportunities and other means to meet their essential needs such as food, shelter, health services, education and others. An assessment conducted by UNHCR (2006) found that displacement dramatically disrupts livelihoods, and leads to a severe reduction in access to the basic necessities of life including food, clean water, shelter, adequate clothing, health services, and water sanitation.

Generally, internal displacement impacts the livelihoods, education, health, security, social life, access to housing and infrastructure of displaced people. On the other side, the effects of internal displacement on each dimension ripple through to others¹²⁰. Health can be affected by loss of livelihoods, poor housing conditions and disrupted social life. Shelter is one of the highest burdens on displaced people, hosts and aid providers' financial resources, and affects security and health. The disruption of social life caused by displacement can damage mental health and

¹¹⁷ Ravitch, S.M. & Carl, N.M. (2015). *Qualitative Research: Bridging the Concept, Theoretical, and Methodological*. Sage Publications.

¹¹⁸ Ibid p. 17

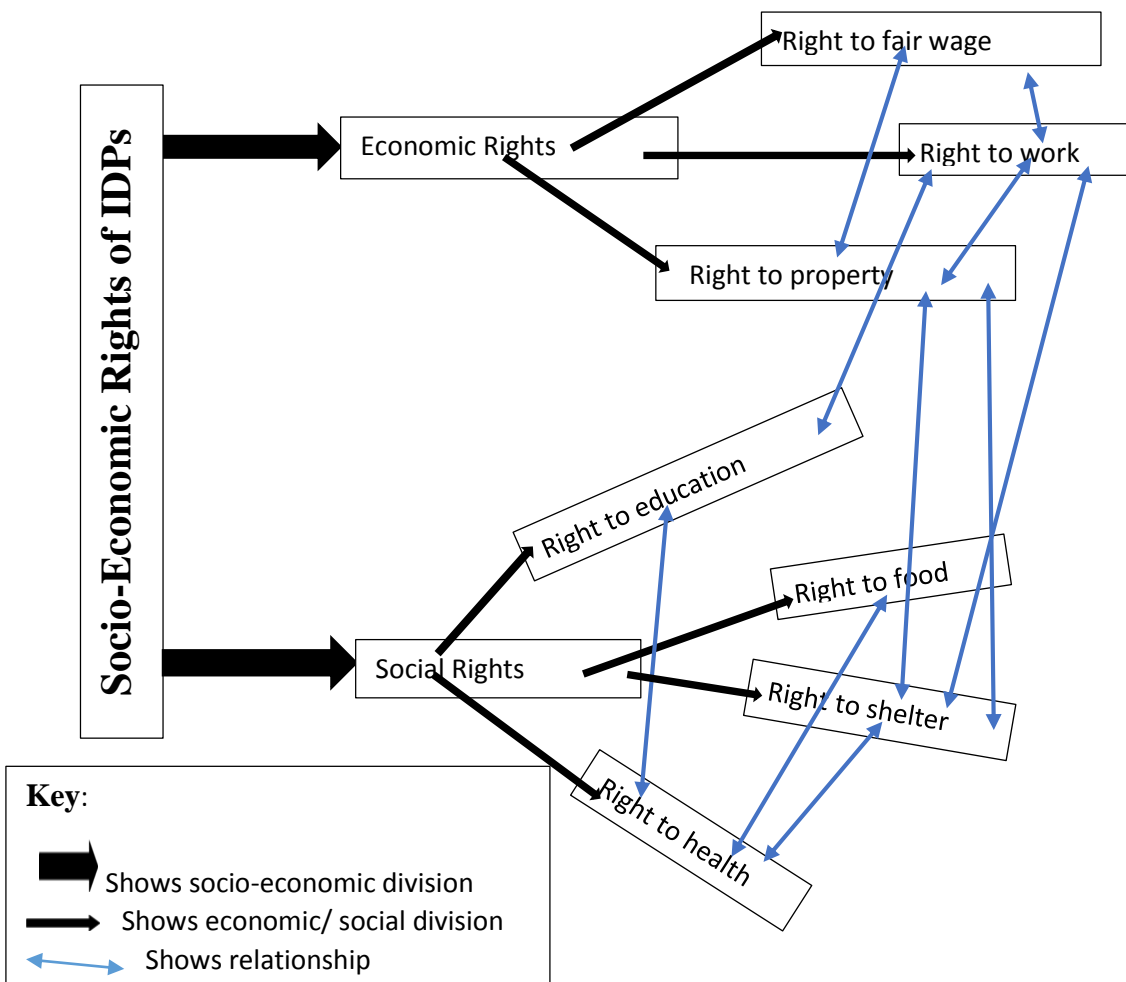
¹¹⁹ ____ (2018) *Protecting Internally Displaced Persons: A Manual for Law and Policymakers* Brookings-Institution – University of Bern

¹²⁰ IDMC (2018). *The Ripple Effect: Multidimensional impacts of internal displacement*, Geneva, Switzerland.

access to work, and is connected to housing conditions. Productive activities are not possible without basic infrastructure such as water, sanitation and drainage (Ali, 2002). Accordingly, the impact of internal displacement must be assessed comprehensively for all of these dimensions and the government Policies looking to address the impact of conflict-induced internal displacement and to protect socio-economic rights of IDPs post resettlement should consider the phenomenon in its entirety.

Drawing upon these perspectives, the researcher created the diagram in Figure 1 to frame this study. The diagram shows that the socio-economic rights of IDPs and the relationships among themselves. Therefore, as pointed out above, each socio-economic rights of IDPs variables can influence each other.

Figure 1. Conceptual framework for socio-economic rights of IDPs



Source: Constructed by the researcher (2020)

2.4. Empirical Literature

2.4.1. Internally Displaced and Resettled Persons in Ethiopia

According to the data collected in July 2019, 1,642,458 individuals (321,537 households), are internally displaced across 1,163 sites in Ethiopia. Actually, this number is decreased by 26.5% since the May 2019 data collection due to the government-led return initiative that has been ongoing since April 2019. Amhara region experienced the most significant decrease in internal displacement with a reduction of 39.2% since DTM round 17, closely followed by Oromia region, with a decrease of 36.7%. Conversely, Tigray region saw an increase in internal displacement of 10.1% due to conflict¹²¹ (DTM, 2019).

At the national level, the primary region of origin of IDPs is Somali Region. The primary region of destination for newly displaced individuals is Amhara. The gender breakdown of displaced individuals is fairly equal with 49.9% males and 50.1% females. Conflict is the primary cause of displacement and affects 66% of the identified IDP population. Drought and seasonal flooding account for an additional 29% of the displaced population¹²² (DTM, 2019).

Around 555,875 IDPs comprising 97,109 households were identified in 385 sites in Oromia region. These figures represent a decrease of 321,662 IDPs (-36.7%) since May to June 2019. Conflict was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 393,963 IDPs, or 70.9% of the displaced population. The place of origin of the largest group of IDPs is Jijiga with 67,146 IDPs coming from this woreda in Somali¹²³ (DTM, 2019).

Oromo IDPs displaced from urban areas of Somali region and Somaliland and living in collective centers were prioritized for relocation. 41,053 IDPs or 7949 households were relocated to 11 cities identified as settlement villages in central Oromia.

¹²¹ Supra note 5

¹²² Ibid

¹²³ Ibid

Table 2. IDPs resettled in 11 Towns of Oromia.

No	Town IDPs Resettled	Site of IDPs re-settled	Hose-hold of IDPs	Family of IDPs	Youth	Grand Total IDPs
1	Adama	Adama town	1346	4950	4650	6761
2	Batu		468	1760	611	2839
3	Bishan Guracha	Bishan Guracha	831	3965	1500	6296
4	Burayu	Melka Gefersa	107	398	6	505
		Gefersa nono	168	586	61	754
		Gefersa Burayu	64	242	71	306
		Burayu Kata	31	111	25	142
		Laku Kata	51	140	33	191
		Gefersa Guje	9	18	57	27
		Total	430	1495	253	2178
5	Bushoftu	Bushoftu	466	1735	616	2,817
6	Dukam	Dukam	712	2534	303	3549
7	Gelan	Gelan	783	2785	129	3697
8	Lega Tafo	Fardo & Sendafa	932	1569	235	2736
9	Mojo	Mojo, Lume, Bora	389	1651	225	2265
10	Sabata	Sabata	1075	4017	305	5397
11	Suluta	Suluta	517	1885	116	2518
Total	Total IDPs Settled at 11 town		7949	28346	4758	41,053 Total IDP settled

Source: Oromia regional state disaster risks reduction and early warning directorate (2019)

2.4.2. Empirical literature Review Conducted on Conflict-induced of IDPs in Ethiopia

There are some empirical studies which assessed conflict-induced internal displacement in Ethiopia. For instance, in 2007 Mesfin Araya has researched the health conditions of post-conflict IDPs in Ethiopia.¹²⁴ His paper limited to the examination of the mental distress and

¹²⁴ Mesfin A. (2007). *Postconflict internally displaced persons in Ethiopia Mental distress and quality of life in relation to traumatic life events, coping strategy, social support, and living conditions*: Umeå University, Sweden and Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

quality of life of Ethio-Eritria war post-conflict IDPs. Mehari Taddele has prepared a working paper in 2017 on the causes, dynamics, and consequences of internal displacement in Ethiopia.¹²⁵ However, he didn't thoroughly examine the prevailing practice in response to conflict-induced IDPs. Furthermore, in 2018 Mathias Arbouw conducted his master's thesis on the role of the African Union in addressing the lack of legal protection afforded to IDPs in Ethiopia.¹²⁶ Arbouw's research limited in scope, data and he didn't examine the government responses. As the same time, Yigzaw and Abitew also done a research on the causes and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia.¹²⁷ Their study was conducted to address what major drivers (factors) are causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia and the major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement. We can also mention Tesfaye Tola's reaserch.¹²⁸ However, his thesis was conducted to identify whether or not Ethiopia fulfill its State obligation specified on national and international frame work in providing protections for the rights of Oromo IDPs displaced from Somali region.

This implied that the issue of socio-economic rights protection of IDPs due to conflict in Ethiopia since 2016 is not yet researched. Therefore, this research paper has investigated the situation of socio-economic rights protection of conflict-induced Internally Displaced and Resettled Persons in Sululta Town of Oromia regional state since 2017.

¹²⁵ Mehari T. (2017). *Causes, Dynamics, and Consequences of Internal Displacement in Ethiopia*: Working Paper FG 8, SWP Berlin.

¹²⁶ Mathias A. (2018). *The Role of the African Union in Addressing the Lack of Legal Protection Afforded to Internally Displaced Persons in Ethiopia*: Tilburg University, the Netherlands.

¹²⁷ Yigzaw S. and Abitew B. (2019). *Causes and Impacts of Internal Displacement in Ethiopia*: African Journal of Social Work, 9(2), 2019University of Zimbabwe.

¹²⁸ Tesfaye, T. (2019). *State Obligation for the Protections of the rights of IDPs*: In Case of Oromo People displaced from Ethiopian Somali region, Addis Ababa.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses the components of research methods including research design, study site, sampling techniques, data source and method of data analysis and demonstrated how data collection and analysis was utilized to answer the research questions in meeting desired objectives.

3.1. Research Design

A research design is the frame work of the study and is basic plan that guides the researchers for the type of information to be collected data and analysis phases of the research project (Kumar, 2005).¹²⁹ The most common research designs are descriptive and exploratory design. Describing the existing situation under the study is related with descriptive whereas explaining, understanding and predicting the relationship between variables is related to explanatory design (Dawit and Adem, 2018).¹³⁰ This study employed descriptive survey whose purpose is, according to (Ezeani 1998), to collect detailed and factual information that describes an existing phenomenon¹³¹. Kothari and Garg (2014), also specifies that descriptive research provides an accurate account of characteristics of a particular individual, event or group in real-life situations¹³². It also presents a picture of the specific details of a situation, social setting, or relationship (Neuman, 2014, 38)¹³³. Therefore, descriptive survey research design was used in order to collect sufficient data and describe it in detail, and achieve the purpose of this particular study: protection of socio-economic rights of displaced and resettled persons in the case of Sululta town of Oromia regional state.

With regard to legal document, other primary and secondary sources', such as international and national legislations including Guiding principle, Kampala convention, and national constitution,

¹²⁹ Kumar R. (2011). *Research Methodology a step-by-step guide for beginners*: SAGE Publications Ltd.

¹³⁰ Dawit and Adem (2018). *Study the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction in private commercial banks of Ethiopia*: The case of selected private commercial banks at Dire Dawa administration, Open Journal of Economics and Commerce Volume 1, Issue 2, PP 8-19

¹³¹ Ezeani, S.I. (1998). *Research methods: A realistic approach*. Ibadan: Elohim Publishers.

¹³² Kothari, C.R. & Garg, G.; 2014. *Research methodology, methods and techniques* (3rd ed). New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.

¹³³ Neuman, W. L. (2014). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* (7th ed.): Pearson New International Edition. Pearson Education Limited.

other national proclamation and policy documents which are binding and non-binding legal rules had been used to write this paper. Additionally, the researcher has also used other secondary sources such as officially published and unpublished literatures.

3.2. Study Area

This research was conducted at Sululta town. Sululta is a town located in the Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfinne of the Oromia Region. Sululta established in 1929 and located north of Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. Since 2017 the IDPs in Oromia due to the conflict along the border between Oromia and Somali Regions resettled by Oromia Regional Government in Sululta town.

3.3. Target population, Sampling and Sampling Techniques

Population is all people or items with the characteristics that one wishes to investigate (Creswell, 1994). Consequently, the research conducted in Sululta Town to assess Socio-economic Rights Protection of Conflict-Induced Internally Displaced and Resettled Persons. Whereas the main idea of sampling is that by selecting few elements from a population, conclusions can be drawn about the entire population a sample size should be large enough to sufficiently describe the phenomenon of interest, and address the research question at hand. But at the same time, a large sample size risks having repetitive data, as it leads to more data but doesn't necessarily lead to more information. According to Creswell (1998) the goal of qualitative research should be the attainment of saturation¹³⁴. Saturation occurs when adding more participants to the study does not result in obtaining additional perspectives or information. Accordingly, for in-depth interviews Creswell suggested to have a sample size of 20-30. In qualitative research, there are no rules to suggest when a sample size is small or large enough for the study. Essentially, the 'richness' of data collected is far more important than the number of participants (Tuckett 2004).¹³⁵ This said, the researcher still requires insight to the size most likely to achieve the purpose, context and the richness of the data collected (Patton 2002).¹³⁶

¹³⁴ Creswell, J. W. (1998). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five traditions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

¹³⁵ Tuckett A. (2004). *Qualitative research sampling: the very real complexities*. Nurse Researcher 12:47–61

¹³⁶ Patton M. (2002). *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods*, 3rd edn. Sage Publications, Newbury Park, California, USA

In view of that, 50 (23 males and 27 females) were selected as a sample from IDPs resettled in Sululta town and, Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate and Leader of IDPs settlement. Accordingly, 50 (23 males and 27 females) of representatives from IDPs and Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate and Leader of IDPs settlement were used as respondents of interviews. From the total 2518 population 50 sample respondents were selected by using purposive sampling technique. In purposive sampling participants are recruited according to pre-selected criteria relevant to a particular research question, and designed to provide information-rich cases for in-depth study.¹³⁷ Purposive sampling by itself divided in to different categories by its nature. Among those heterogeneous or maximum variation sampling chosen in order to select participants (informants) with diverse characteristics¹³⁸. So, the researcher select the participants who have the required status or experience and knowledge or are known to possess special knowledge to provide the information researchers seek based on age, sex, and the social status they have in the IDPs. Furthermore, the selection was also based on their availability at a given time and the willingness to participate as an informant of this research. Additionally, respondents from Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate and Leader of the Settlement was selected by using purposive sampling.

3.4. Research Paradigm

A paradigm is a shared world view that represents the beliefs and values in a discipline and that guides how problems are solved. Paradigm as an integrated cluster of substantive concepts, variables and problems attached with corresponding methodological approaches and tools (Brook, 2008). As stated in Creswell (2003), there are two primary research paradigms of positivism and interpretivism.

- i. Positivism research: is scientific method or science research and based on the rationalistic, empiricist philosophy that originated with Aristotle, Francis Bacon, John Locke, Auguste Comte, and Emmanuel Kant (Al-Bargi and Shah, 2013). This involves hypothesis testing to obtain objective truth and used to predict what may happen for a

¹³⁷ V. Lopez and D. Whitehead (2013). *Sampling data and data collection in qualitative research*. Elsevier - Mosby

¹³⁸ MAXWELL, J. A. 1996. *Qualitative Research Design: An Intractive Approach* London, Applied Social Research Methods Series.

future date. Critical realism is a subtype of positivism that incorporates some value assumptions on the part of the researcher. Positivism (also known as logical positivism) holds that the scientific method is the only way to establish truth and objective reality. Positivism is based upon the view that science is the only foundation for true knowledge. According to Cooper & Schilder (2003), positivist methodology is concerned with explaining relationships among various phenomena and verification and causal links between dependent and independent variables which is the nature of quantitative methods or utilization of quantitative data.

- ii. Interpretivism research: is concerned with subjective meanings as it seeks to recognize the individuals' interpretation and understanding of the social phenomena in which social research is guided by the researcher's desire to understand social reality (Creswell, 2003). This involves to obtain an understanding of the word from an individual perspective. Interpretivists believe that it is socially constructed and that there are many intangible realities as there are people constructing them. Reality is, thus, mind dependent and a personal method is associated with qualitative method or utilization of qualitative data (Gujarati, 2004).

Therefore, researcher used qualitative data which was collected through interviews. Based on the above concept, in the study Interpretivism paradigm was applied.

3.5.Data Sources and methods of Data Collection

So as to attain the objective of the study, the investigator used primary data which provides an accurate means of assessing sample information and a suitable data to draw conclusion about generalizing the result from a sample of responses to the entire population (Creswell, 1994). Therefore, both primary and secondary data sources were collected mainly from respondents who engaged directly in the IDP site. For the purpose of this research, the researcher had used both primary and secondary data sources. The data was collected by using interview, observation and document analysis.

Interview: - is a technique of generating primary data in which the interviewee gives the needed information verbally in a face-to-face situation. It is used to explore a certain behavioral phenomena in depth and breadth using those few but focal persons who

are closely related to the research agenda. They allow researchers to capture the perspectives of the participants. An interview is preferred when interpersonal contact is important and when opportunities for follow-up of interesting opinions are desirable¹³⁹.

Observation: - is a systematic process of observing, recoding and classifying the occurrence of a covert behavior in some real life situations according to some planned scheme. In social science, observational techniques are applied with individuals or groups to gather firsthand information on behaviors, programs or processes being studied¹⁴⁰. As such, observation provides researchers with an opportunity to scan wide range of behaviors, to capture a great variety of interactions in exploring a topic. So, the researcher conducted direct observation in order to gather information on socio-economic operations and activities of the IDPs.

Document analysis: - document refers to any preserved record of a person's thoughts, actions or creations¹⁴¹. In the process of document analysis we have to access the recorded or written materials to be examined. So, major documents such as international and national legal instruments, policies, different journal articles, thesis, books, reports, document from websites and others which have direct relations with the research topic was analyzed in order to investigate the conditions of socio-economic rights protection of IDPs in general and those relocated in sululta town in particular.

The Interview was administered for sampled IDPs, Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate and the Leader of IDPs settlement. The researcher had also used observation in order to collect data about IDPs settlement condition specially, in order to observe the house condition in which the IDPs have been living in, the social interaction between IDPs and local communities, and also their work condition.

Before administrating the final instrument prepared for data collection, all the respondents were informed about the purpose of the study and on how to complete the questionnaire.

¹³⁹ Kottari, C.R. (1990). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (2nd Ed.). New Dehli: Wishwa Prakashan.

¹⁴⁰ Punch, K.F. (1998). *An Analysis of Thinking and Research about Qualitative Methods*. Mahwah: NJ. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

¹⁴¹ Potter, w., 1996

During administering the questionnaire, respondents were shown a model example that was help them to easily complete the questionnaire. No time limit was made for the completion of the questionnaire. The respondents were asked to give their own responses and informing that there is no right or wrong answers. Similarly, chances for clarification of any item were given during the administration of the questionnaire.

3.6.Methods of Data Analysis

To carry out the objectives stated, the collected data from respondents was analyzed using description of facts (explanatory). Specifically qualitative data analysis was used to analyze data collected by interview and observation.

3.7.Ethical Consideration

Before directly involving in to different activities in conducting this research, the researcher was asked for ethical clearance or approval all concerned bodies. The participants was also informed about the purpose of the study and their participation through all the study process was based on their own will. Additionally, this study was conducted without violating the right, interest, confidentiality and privacy of the participants, and no personal details of participants are collected and recorded.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the result obtained from the questionnaire survey are presented and analyzed. First demographic characteristics of the respondents are presented. It follows with a summary respondent's reply on various variables of IDP presented to them. Then it follows with description of the data gathered, discussed and analyzed carefully in order to assess socio-economic Rights Protection of Conflict-Induced Internally Displaced and Resettled Persons in Sululta Town of Oromia region in accordance with the study objectives.

4.1.Socio economic characteristics of respondents

Based on the table 4.1, below regarding the sex of respondents, 46 % of them were **male** while the remaining 54% of them were **female** respondents. Regarding age the majority are between 15 – 40 years (68%) followed by between 41 – 60 years (32%). Concerning the marital status of respondents, married individuals made up of the majority of the respondents with (54%) followed by single individuals (38%) and the rest are divorced (6%) and widowed (2%).

Regarding the educational background of the respondents, individuals exists on Grade 5-12 are the biggest group containing 52% of the total respondents followed by read and write (Grade 1-4) which makes up 28% of the total respondents. The educational backgrounds of remaining respondents (14%) were exists on the level of diploma and (6%) exists on non-formal education.

Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	23	46
	Female	27	54
Age	15 – 30 years	20	40
	31 – 40 years	14	28
	41 – 50 years	13	26
	51 – 60 years	3	6
	61 and above years	-	-
Marital Status	Married	27	54
	Widowed	1	2
	Divorced	3	6
	Single	19	38
Educational Status	Illiterate	3	6
	Read and write(1-4)	14	28
	Grade 5-12	26	52
	Diploma	7	14
	BA / BSC degree	-	-
	Master's degree and above	-	-
Total		50	100%

Source: Filed survey (2020)

Findings of the Study

4.2. The Process of Resettlement

4.2.1. Consideration of IDPs' Need on Decision

One of the legal requirements for protection of socio-economic rights of IDPs is that the process of resettlement needs to be carried out according to the very interest and decision of the displaced peoples. All the interviewees assured that the process of resettlement was carried out according to their very interest and decision. Table 4 presents responds ratings of the extent to which the place and process of resettlement underwent according to their very interest and decision.

Table 4: IDPs’ response to whether the resettlement process was undergone based on their decision

Response	No. of Respondents (f)	Percentage (%)
Yes	50	100
No	-	-
Total	50	100

Source: Filed survey (2020)

The response from Regional Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate does also shows that the resettlement process was undergone after discussion was carry out between government officials and the IDPs members. It was also found from the interview that humanitarian partners such as IOM are also working with national/regional authorities to ensure that any relocation is voluntary and based on adequate consultations with IDPs in accordance with UN guiding principles on international displacement. According to Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate, Oromo IDPs displaced from urban areas of Somali region and Somaliland and living in collective centers were prioritized and relocated to the 11 towns according to their own need and decision.

4.2.2.Resident

The displaced peoples are living in shelters temporally built for them by the government at the time of their relocation. Most of the IDPs feel safer for the shelter they were provided. The IDPs has access to services such as electricity and portable water. However, they are complaining for its quality. From the total interviewed IDPs 88% (table 6) are not satisfied with their housing conditions. They pointed out that both the walls and the roofs of the house, which are made of steel sheet, don’t protect them from the heat and the cold. The floors of most of the houses have not been cemented so they are exposed to fleas and disease like asthma. There were also respondents who indicated that someone from their household had infected to cold illness due to the inability of the houses to shield cold temperature out. In addition, the houses have no partition or different classes so, it is not suitable for basic household activities and according to the respondents grown up girls and boys, fathers and mothers, all share the same room for both their own daily activities and as a sleeping room.

The resident in general, according to the interviewed IDPs, was built on low-lying land form for which a stream in summer runs through it and even inter in to their homes. So, the site, type and quality of the resident is creating sense of vulnerability and social insecurity which can easily be figured out from their sense of their lives such as the one explained by the following excerpt from a 47-year father who used to owe his own house in Jigjiga.

The sides and roofs of the houses are made of iron sheets, and become too hot on sunny days and very cold at night. It is like a punishment in both ways. The floors of most of the houses have not been cemented, and we are badly attacked by fleas. I can show you children who have wounds from flea bites. The area is cold, and as you know, fleas are common in cold areas. We are suffering a lot from these problems.

Table 5: IDPs’ satisfaction of new residence

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)
Satisfied	6	12
Unsatisfied	44	88
Total	50	100

Source: Filed survey (2020)

4.2.3.Humanitarian Aid

The government have been providing the humanitarian aid such as food, water, shelter, health, education and other necessary social services. They were initially provided with mattress, blankets and other household items. Besides, they are being provided with 15kg of flour and half litter of cooking oil per each person within the family per month. As can be realized from table 6, majority (82%) of the IDPs are satisfied with those periodical aids as they complained that they are not obtaining the items on-time and regularly base. According to their understanding, they are not getting the desired amount of the aid at the desired time that the government allocated for which corruption and malfeasance work of officials were kept accountable.

Table 6: IDPs' satisfaction towards food service provided by government

Response	No. of Respondents (f)	Percentage (%)
Yes	9	18
No	41	82
Total	50	100

Source: Filed survey (2020)

The respondent says they were heard so many times when financial aids are collected from different individuals and organization on behalf of IDPs for which they are wondering where the aid is going. The following is an excerpt of one of the IDPs that explains not only the scarcity of the aid that they are provided with, but also some important missing aspects, such as clothing, without which life is too difficult to imagine.

They provide us 15 kg of food and 0.45 litters of cooking oil to each person each month. We live on that food, but we can't really call it a life. Sometimes when we don't have an option we are selling some of the 15 kg of food that we received as aid in order to meet other needs. We are really in a difficult situation. Some of us are begging others for clothes. Do you think a person can wear the same clothes for three years?

4.2.4.Schooling

The IDPs relocated in this town send their children to the nearest school particularly, to public school as the public school provides education free to the displaced children. The Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate response shows the government provided them some school materials such as uniform, exercise books and text books when they are formerly sent to school. However, responses from the interviewed IDPs, as can be figured out from table 7, show that most children, specially the youth are dropping out of school and starting to be engaged in income-earning activity to support households' livelihood and, some of them due to unable to afford costs of school materials particularly, those at secondary school level. Because at this level most families impose them to rely on themselves for different expenses.

Table 7: IDPs' reasons for not sending their children to school

Reasons	No. of respondents	Percentage
No school near the settlement area	-	
Unable to afforded school fees	9	18
On work in support of the family	24	64
Total	32	82

Source: Filed survey (2020)

In addition to these, some of displaced children may not want to go to school, particularly to primary school for reasons including a language barrier, as the teaching language in the settlement may differ from the language they speak.

We are forced to let our children help us by engaging on different activities than sending them to school. Because, life is exceed other needs, the source of our income is labor work and what we are earning from it can't cover what we need for our lives and the education of our children. Without enough food and the necessary items, how they can go to and stay in school!

Another respondent added that:

My child can't speak Afaan Oromoo. He only speak Amharic and Af-Somali language and had been studying in Amharic at private schools. There are also a number of other children who cannot speak Afaan Oromoo. Public schools partcurly, primary school (grade 1 to 8) provide education in Afaan Oromoo, but most private schools teach in Amharic and displaced families can't afford those schools. That is the other reason that the children preferred to drop from school.

4.2.5. Health Service

Regarding health service, a health facility was established especially for relocates and provides free consultations. However, as the respondents said the availability and quality of healthcare has its own limitations. The facility does not have enough drug and laboratory and is unable to treat complications. When diagnosis or more complex treatment is needed, patients are referred to Addis Ababa. So, the IDPs cannot afford the necessary transportation and treatment costs.

Table 8: IDPs' satisfaction towards the health service they are provided

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	7	14
No	43	86
Total	50	100

Source: Filed survey (2020)

Above all, IDPs can be highly vulnerable to COVID-19 where they live in crowded conditions with limited access to water and where health care facilities are at low capacity.

. . . we these days are being so worried about these COVID-19 issue as we are realizing that our poor living condition, poor hygiene facility and practice make as so vulnerable to the virus. We are so worried for poor children that we could all be died from the infection leaving them alone.

This deep sense of vulnerability was also figured out from the researcher's observation in that there were some IDPs members who showed the signs of a deterioration in their mental wellbeing. In the same manner, responses of from the directorate indicate similar sense of state-of-mind of which the following could be a typical excerpts.

Many of displaced persons are easily upset and respond to situations in a seemingly aggressive way. We have observed problems relating to distresses. Even if they are affected they are not aware of it: They will not think they need psychosocial counselling until they are severely troubled and realize they are mentally disturbed.”

4.2.6.Career Opportunity

As the Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate said, there were measures taken by government to ensure provision of job opportunities and financial support. A small-scale loan of 20,000 birr with a group of 5 members was facilitated by the regional government. Working places or sites were also provided for those individuals for trading purpose. Besides, both the regional; government and local administrations facilitated employment opportunities within the nearby factories, government and non-governmental organizations such as water bottling firms. For instance, there are youngsters who have working

in the bottled water manufacturing, as a waiter, parking attendant and others. It, however, can be figured out from both the interview and observation that the IDPs are not as such satisfied with what it has been claimed and tried so far. It also seems that the loan they were provided with couldn't do enough so as to enable them cope with their challenges. The following sense of a 49-year successful businessman displaced from Jijiga zone was found to be shared by majority of them.

Once they brought us here, they did not provide us what they promised us and so now we do not have full hope in the government. The government officials discussed at the time said to us an access for everything will be facilitated for you by government and you will have leading a better life. Most of us do not have jobs because, the money borrowed was not enough to start a business. At the same time you need a license for that. You need a letter showing that you are registered. Accordingly, it is impossible to improve your life. That is why we are starving here.

Above all the current condition (i.e. due to COVID19) highly affected business activities and the government attention towards IDPs. Because of these, the IDPs often have limited or even non-existent access to government aid and assistance and are extremely vulnerable to livelihood loss and financial insecurity. As table 9 below shows most of the IDPs are now engaged on physical or manual works such as carrying luggage, factory worker, waiter, parking attendant, construction worker and others. These economic opportunities are, however, considered as unsustainable, often short-term, unreliable and insufficient to ensure basic needs; and those physical works are even less available now due to this COVID19.

As a result, IDPs tend to remain unnecessarily reliant on unsustainable assistance and vulnerable to unprotected work in the informal economy, as well as forced labor, economic dependency and exploitation due to absence of finance and work opportunity. Over the long-term, IDPs may lose skills, opportunities and the will to regain self-sufficiency, and these may complicate their prospects for productive integration in the economy.

Table 9: IDPs’ response on the type of accessible job in relocation area.

Type of job	No. of respondents	Percentage
Traders	13	26
Cafeteria work	9	18
Factory worker	6	12
Waiter	4	8
Parking attendant	3	6
Construction worker	9	18
Tailor	1	2
Carrying luggage	3	6
Cleaner	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Filed survey (2020)

4.2.7. Relocation of Previous Properties or Chance of Compensation, and legal remedy provided for arbitrary crimes committed against them.

The Oromo IDPs displaced from Somali region and relocated in Sululta town had all left their property at their original place and their documents were destroyed. In relation to this, there was no any measures that had taken by the government in providing legal remedy both in terms of civil and criminal matters caused to IDPs due to displacement.

We had many properties in the Somali region, but we left with only the shirts and trousers we were wearing. Most of us fled while we were engaged on different activities or work. Our children fled while they were at school, fathers left while they were at work, and mothers had to be forced away from their homes.
Response from the IDPs sample.

Furthermore, as sampled IDPs’ response shows during the displacement most of their family members were physically injured, tortured and even killed and the females were raped by

military gangs. However, no any government officials could tried to provide legal remedy for arbitrary crimes committed against them.

Table 10: Status of previous properties and chance of compensation, and legal remedy provided for arbitrary crimes committed against them.

Response	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	-	-
No	50	100
Total	50	100

Source: Filed survey (2020)

4.3. Government Policies and Actions Taken for the Protection of Socio-economic Rights of IDPs.

4.3.1. Protecting IDPs from Crimes during Displacement

At the time of displacement state has an obligation to respect and protect the rights of IDPs. For instance, the Kampala Convention ratified by Ethiopia in the recent time stated that:

during internal displacement the State parties shall protect the rights of IDPs by refraining from, and preventing the discrimination against such persons in the enjoyment of any rights or freedoms on the grounds that they are internally displaced persons; Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, Arbitrary killing, summary execution, arbitrary detention, abduction, enforced disappearance or torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and others.

These rights are also provided under the FDRE constitution. For instance, the right to life, probation against inhuman treatment, the right to honor and reputations are specified under Article 14, 15 and 18 of the constitution, whereas the right to be protected from crime against humanity such as from crime of genocide, summary executions, forcible disappearance, or torture are listed under Article 28 of the Constitution.

Different reports indicate that during the displacement the IDPs face different physical, mental and psychological violence such as crime of rape, crime of grave physical injury, torture and cruel or inhuman and degrading treatments, family separation were committed on IDPs. Regarding these most of the respondents says that: they were displaced without being notified. Some of the IDPs were caught in their work places and were not able to see their families again. Some of them still do not know where their families are. In a similar way other IDPs lost their family members due to violent death. For example, one respondent says “my father had slaughtered in front of me.”

Amina Yuya one of tens of thousands of ethnic Oromos chased from their home by armed gangs in eastern Ethiopia says that:

they came at night at around 7pm, there was about 10 or 15 of them. They dragged us from our home and began beating us. They set houses on fire and killed three of my neighbors. I was lucky to escape. I don't know what happened to my husband that night but I assume he, too, was killed”

More than 1,500 children in Oromia and Somali regions, are reported to be separated or unaccompanied. Most of the assessed districts affected by the conflict in Oromia and Somali regions confirmed the existence of gender based violence, which was mostly reported as sexual violence, psychosocial distress and domestic violence.

All these indicates that, even if Ethiopia has a national legal frame works that protect the IDPs from arbitrary displacement and human rights violation however, both the Federal and States (Oromia Somali) government doesn't fulfill its obligation to respect and protect the rights of the IDPs and again they couldn't quickly intervene or respond to the violent action during displacement.

4.3.2. Providing Durable Solution to IDPs

The Kampala Convention commits states to seeking lasting solutions to the problem of displacement and explicitly recognizes IDPs' right to voluntarily chose to return home, integrate locally in areas of displacement or relocate to another part of the country. States are responsible for promoting and creating satisfactory conditions for each of these options on a sustainable basis and in circumstances of safety and dignity. Concerning providing durable solution for IDPs, The

National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management (2013) contains within it a specific objective to link protection with durable solution needs for IDPs. It states that:

In times of disasters, to save lives, protect livelihoods, and ensure all disaster affected population are provided with recovery and rehabilitation assistances.

Ethiopia has also formulated durable solution strategy which is named as Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) in 2019. DSI provides a principled operational framework and platform to design and implement durable solutions in support of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ethiopia and host communities/communities at locations of return, relocation or local integration. It also aims at facilitating collective action and cooperation between the Ethiopian government authorities at national, regional, and local levels and the international community. DSI is based on and reflects relevant governmental plans and strategies as well as international standards including the 2010 United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the 2010 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons.

Furthermore, according to FDRE constitution article 89 (3) Government shall take measures to avert any natural and man-made disasters, and, in the event of disasters, to provide timely assistance to the victims. The Ethiopian government (both at federal and regional level) responses at different time to the IDPs can fulfill some principles of durable solution such as relocation process, the humanitarian assistance and others. However, durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement. Based on this, the government response towards durable solution couldn't meet this principle. In fact, securing a truly durable solution is often a long-term process specifically, when displacement was happened due to conflict, generalized violence and, other human-made disasters achieving durable solutions may not be possible without local or even national political, economic and social stabilization.

Though, the IDPs relocated in this town lives for a long time with in the house which may cause their health and living conditions to deteriorate, most of them couldn't recover from depression and traumatic condition resulted from separation from home, relatives and friends. There are IDPs still leads harsh lives because of unemployment or engaged on low earning and unsafe

work. Most of IDPs children are lost their education and obliged to help their family to earn an income.

4.3.3. Providing Humanitarian Assistance and other Social Services to IDPs

According to FDRE constitution of 1995 state has obligation to provide houses, shelter, and other social service for every Ethiopian Citizens. For example Article 90 (1 & 2) of the 1995 Ethiopian constitution specified that:

To the extent the country's resources permit, policies shall aim to provide all Ethiopians access to public health and education, clean water, housing, food and social security. And education shall be provided in a manner that is free from any religious influence, political partisanship or cultural prejudices.

In addition, Article 41(4 and 5) point out:

as the State has the obligation to allocate ever increasing resources to provide to the public health, education and other social services and the State shall, within available means, allocate resources to provide rehabilitation and assistance.

Regarding creation of job opportunity Article 41(6) of the constitution also imposes obligation on the government by specifying like this:

The State shall pursue policies which aim to expand job opportunities for the unemployed and the poor and shall accordingly undertake programs and public works projects.

When we analyze whether or not Ethiopia fulfill its state obligation identified in the Kampala convention and FDRE constitution by providing protection and assistance to these IDPs:

Regarding house the government had tries to build temporary houses for the IDPs relocated in Sululta town. However, based on the researcher's observation and responses from IDPs sample also realize the walls and the roofs of the house are made of iron sheet which do not protect IDPs from the heat and the cold. It is very hot on sunny days and very cold at night. The floors of most of the houses have not been cemented, and it is not easy to live within those houses. Furthermore, this house has one or two section and a family with big members even share the same room. Even the house lacks sanitation facilities and waste disposal. These shows that, there is a limitation of the government in fulfilling its obligation for IDPs are living in temporary

shelter for almost the past 3 years. So, this condition could not deprive the right to house alone but, it also deprived IDPs enjoyment on an equal basis with other nationals, the right to primary curative and preventative health care due to the low standard of house resulted the IDPs with different disease such as asthmatic, coughs or cold, badly attacked by fleas

Concerning food and clothes as the result of this research shows the government provides 15kg of food ration and half liters of cooking oil for each person with in a family per month. But, most of the respondents complain as it is not sufficient and has no sustainability. Even some of them sell some of the 15 kg of food they receive as aid in order to meet other needs. Having access to sufficient and sustainable food not only meet their dietary needs but it is vital in order to lead a healthy and productive life. Inadequate nutrition among children may seriously affect their physical and mental development, prevent them from attending school, and push them into child labor to contribute to the family's income. So, states should do everything possible to promote the full enjoyment of the right to adequate food for everyone within their territory.

In relation to medical service: Most of IDPs complain about the problem relating with medical service especially with regard to lack of drugs and laboratory service in the health center. For instance, most of the time, after IDPs examined at health center and took medical treatment, the health officer, or the medical doctor order IDPs to buy drugs from private pharmacy when there is no drugs in the health center. Since IDPs cannot afford to buy drugs and to pay for laboratory service so they remain without receiving essential medical treatments. As responses from sampled IDPs show displacement has been contributing to a change in behavior, including increased substance abuse, aggression, and trauma; and in contrary, there is no psychosocial support due to absence of experts in this area. So, national authorities must aim to ensure that health-care facilities, services and supplies are available, accessible and of good quality.

Regarding education service: according to response from leader of IDPs settlement children of IDPs relocated in Sululta town have equal access with the children of host communities. But, due to lack of finance, food, education material and other reasons the children of IDPs obliged either to drop out of school or totally doesn't go to school. Instead, most children are engaged on money earning work in order to cope their difficult way of livelihood. For instance, according to Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate more than 75%

of IDPs children relocated in Sululta town still cannot go to school due lack of income for living in general and that of school fee in particular. Indeed, education provide a basis for sustainable livelihoods and successful social and economic reintegration into society; help IDPs to cope with the effects of displacement, and facilitate reconciliation and rehabilitation once displacement ends. Accordingly, the authorities has to ensure full and equal access to education for IDPs. This may include ensuring that: displaced persons, including children and adolescents, have full and equal access to the formal educational system, including local schools and other learning opportunities; enrolment and/or admissibility criteria are eased or applied with flexibility so as not to exclude the internally displaced (e.g. documentation requirements); and adequate facilities and resources are provided to enable schools and other educational institutions to accommodate IDPs.

The ability of individuals to independently pursue livelihoods and economic activities, as well as to access social security programs, is inevitably affected by displacement. Thus, the government has to ensure that IDPs are able to participate in economic activities and achieve better standard of living. Accordingly, the FDRE constitution Article 41(6) stated, that, as state shall pursue policies which aim to expand job opportunities for the unemployed and the poor. So, as IDPs are part of citizens the constitution recognizes the right of IDPs to an adequate standard of living, under which IDPs are guaranteed safe access to certain essential rights. Among the rights that make possible an adequate standard of living are the right to work and the right to social security. In view of that, even if action of government is not enough it was tries to improve job opportunities for IDPs resettled in this town through giving financial loan, facilitating work place, some trainings also given on trade activities, animal husbandry, poultry. However, lack of finance for starting work are often and lack effort by government to assist them to become permanent employee forced them to accept lower-paid, insecure employment, and the drop in income which threaten their ability to meet their most basic needs such as food, housing, health and education needs. Most of the IDPs members engaged on physical work that cannot sufficient to cover basic costs of living. Even, in some conditions the IDPs are subjected to the same taxes, and at the same rates, as other citizens and this is become the reason for their life to get worse. So, the government has to access them to different programs to support them to start up small businesses (e.g. grants, loans, business development services, technical assistance)

In general, given the scale of this displacement crisis and the depth of IDPs' needs, the measures taken by government to support them have not been enough to ensure decent housing, sufficient food and water, quality healthcare and quality education for all. So, this, in turn, can reduce the chances of durable solutions and sustainable socio-economic reintegration into society and turned poverty trap. So, steps can be taken to ensure that IDPs do not fall into long-term dependency on outside aid during displacement and to facilitate their economic integration or reintegration into society.

4.3.4. Providing Legal Remedy In Case of Civil Matters

Obviously when IDPs displaced from their permanent residence and home, they may left behind their immovable property, their permanent jobs and even family separation may be happen or their property and personal documentation may be destroyed, they face rape, torture, physical injury and others when specifically displacement due to violence and arbitrary acts. This by turn adversely affected the IDPs mentally, psychologically and morally as well as financially. This makes IDPs who lose their property and job because of displacement to seek justice/compensation and durable solution for the negative effect caused to them because of displacement.

On the other hand, compensation provided for property lost enables the IDPs to enjoy their socio-economic rights and in leading a better standard of living. E.g. the restoration of land has a positive effect on livelihoods and an adequate standard of living

States must take measures to protect individual, collective and cultural property belonging to displaced people, whether it was left behind or is in their possession. The government must be investigates and subsequently addresses adverse impacts which the IDPs experience and should provide appropriate remedy for that; and must be establish mechanisms for resolving disputes relating to the property of IDPs. More generally, states commit to providing effective remedies to all people affected by displacement, including through the establishment of effective legal frameworks to provide just and fair compensation and other forms of reparations to IDPs for damage incurred as a result of displacement.

Ethiopian constitution of 1995 Articles 89(3) and 44(2) specified that:

Government has to take measures to avert any natural and man-made disasters, and all persons who have been displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected as a result of State programs have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate State assistance.

As the same time, states must maintain a register of all IDPs and, independently of this, must issue or replace documents necessary for IDPs' enjoyment of their rights, such as passports, personal identification documents, birth certificates and marriage certificates. Women, men, and separated and unaccompanied children have the right to have these documents issued in their own names. States are prohibited from imposing unreasonable conditions, such as requiring IDPs to return to their area of habitual residence, to obtain such documents.

On the other hand, as it was presented in the result of this research responses from both Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate and respondents from IDPs shows that none of IDPs recovers their personal property left behind or destroyed at their place of origin due to displacement. In addition, these IDPs did not compensated for the negative effect caused to them because of displacement and even there is no clear procedure or policy to request the recovery of their property.

This shows that, the Ethiopian government did not fully fulfills its state obligation to assist these IDPs to recover their property or in obtaining appropriate form of compensation or just reparation stated on Article 93(3), Article 44(2) of the 1995 Ethiopian constitution and Kampala Convention of Article 9(2)(i).

4.3.5. Providing Legal Remedy in Case Of Criminal Matters

Every states has obligation to protect IDPs from arbitrary crimes and provide effective remedy for them in case of criminal matters. Protecting and respecting societies from crimes such as torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and the right to peaceful enjoyment of property and to home and family life are of particular importance for the prevention of displacement. As the same time, government protection and effective remedy provision after relocation become essential and play great role in realizing socio-economic rights of IDPs. In contrary to this, the government did not intervene on time and protect the IDPs from

crime of homicide, torture, rape, inhuman degrading and treatment and forced disappearance. According to the responses from sampled IDPs even, family members become separated. So, this may resulted with family collapse and makes difficult to lead life particularly, when it is headed by women or children.

4.4.Social Interaction with the Host Community

As the data of most respondents (table 12) show IDPs relocated in Sululta town have good social relationship with host communities. *“We are the people from the same ethnicity. We speak common language and we know each other’s culture. So, we can understand each other”*: one of the informant’s response. In the same way, most respondents witnessed that:

the surrounding locals are happy about our coming here. These no services like electricity, roads which connects site with the center of town and even water service was not nearest to them before our arrival. Furthermore, our arrival has created a lot of business opportunities for local people.

The sampled IDPs also tells they have been equally participating together with local communities on daily social affairs. In contrary to this, one the respondent said that:

. . . some people asked us when we will return to our previous residence due to heard incorrect information like: they relocated here for only six months or they will return after that. Accordingly, this kind of question sometimes make me to worry and suspicion the local people.

Few other respondents also said:

. . . since our arrival usually we have a good relationship with local communities but, due to some reasons for example unlike our life style, the happenings we face during displacement which resulted with psychological trauma, distrust and others on some circumstances we couldn’t understand each other.

Table 11: IDPs feeling about their desired interaction with the host community

Response	No. of respondents	percentage
Yes	46	92
No	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Filed survey (2020)

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Internally displaced persons (IDPs), according to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, are:

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

IDPs, due to their forced displacement, are inherently vulnerable to deprivation, further displacement and other protection risks, such as lack of access to basic services, family separation, sexual and gender based violence, trafficking, discrimination and harassment. In view of such vulnerabilities and special needs, the state seeks to guarantee that IDPs, as citizens or habitual residents of their country, enjoy equally and without discrimination the same rights and freedoms under international and national law as do other persons in their country. This includes freedom of movement and the right to choose their place of residence. At the same time, IDPs retain the right, at all times, to seek safety in another part of their country; to seek asylum; and to be protected against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk.

Since, the IDPs are the group of people who displaced from their residence, they need special protection and assistance from government and as the same time, to have all the rights and guarantees as citizens and other habitual residents of their country. As such, national authorities have the primary responsibility to prevent forced displacement and to protect IDPs.

Therefore, the general objective of this research is to assess the condition of socio-economic rights protection of those Oromo ethnic IDPs displaced from Somali region due to conflict during the year of 2017 and relocated by government in Sululta Town of Oromia region.

In Ethiopia, where some 75 per cent of the humanitarian response is implemented through government systems, the Government may choose to provide humanitarian assistance without

the humanitarian community's support in areas deemed too sensitive.¹⁴² In such circumstances, an effort to fulfill the needs of IDPs is very difficult. As a result, in terms of availability of basic services in resettlement area, the IDPs' reported having limited access to food supply, non-food items, infrastructures and community services and heavily depended on host communities in terms of access to resources and services.

As the same time, as the finding of the research shows the government failed in providing protection for the IDPs socio-economic rights both during the displacement and even after resettlement. The main reason behind this is due to lack of modern and comprehensive national policy framework and institutions which are responsible in protecting the socio-economic rights of this IDPs. The only relevant policy is the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy of 2013 with its associated Strategic Program and Investment Framework and currently, Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) of 2019. So, having **protection framework** of IDPs right is vital in providing immediate **responsive, remedial** and **environment-building action**. In addition to this, apart from Kampala Convention (Ethiopia ratified it in Feb. 15, 2020) Ethiopia doesn't signs different international instruments for human rights protection from violent and arbitrary acts, such as Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GPID), International Criminal Court (ICC) and this help to adopt it in to domestic laws and fosters an environment conducive to respect for the rights of IDPs in accordance with the relevant bodies of law.

Simple physical movement, namely returning to one's home or place of habitual residence, moving to another part of the country or choosing to integrate locally often does not final solution by itself. As the same manner, the absence or poor protection of one right can affect the protection of other rights. For instance, health can be affected by loss of livelihoods, poor housing conditions and disrupted social life. Shelter condition may affects security and health. The disruption of social life caused by displacement can damage mental health and access to work. Loss of job can affect the overall life of the person and the property lost can disrupt mental health, livelihoods and work conditions. Therefore, the government have to work on each domains of socio-economic rights then the protection of socio-economic rights of IDPs resettled in Sululta town become realized.

¹⁴² IOM report: 2019

5.2.Recommendation

The researcher identified whether the socio-economic rights of Oromo IDPs displaced from Somali region in 2017 and resettled in Sululta town protected or not. The researcher also examines whether or not Ethiopian government fulfills its international and national state obligation by providing protection and assistances to Oromo IDPs and provides the following recommendations for all concerned bodies to meet its obligations.

1. **Limitations in national policy:** Responses to internal displacement in Ethiopia have to date been largely focused on life-saving humanitarian action. Although humanitarian responses play a vital role in providing assistance for those in desperate need, it is equally crucial to ensure a smooth transition to development-oriented assistance, and Ethiopia's lack of a comprehensive national policy framework to guide responses to internal displacement has hampered such a transition. So, Ethiopia should have policy frame work and must built institutional frameworks for the protection of the socio-economic rights of IDPs.
2. Ethiopia also has to sign international instruments such as Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement(GPID) and this impose the Ethiopian government to concern and give attention to the large number of people who are displaced as a result of conflict or other reasons.
3. According to Article 32 of the Ethiopian constitution of 1995 every Ethiopian citizens have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his/her residence wherever within the national territory. In view of that, the government must obey this legal provisions and has to look over and impose obligations on those government officials or any other bodies who arbitrarily displace citizens.
4. The specific needs and human rights concerns of internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not automatically disappear for only relocated them elsewhere in the country. In contrary to this, they usually face continuing problems, and requiring support until they achieve a durable solution to their problems due to displacement. Accordingly, the government has to facilitate them access to permanent job, better housing, and adequate food, and water, health care and basic education.

5. Leaving IDPs in continued marginalization without the prospect of a durable solution may become an obstacle to long-term peace stability, recovery and reconstruction in post-crisis countries. So, the government must restore IDP's dignity and ensures adequate living conditions through **reparation, restitution and rehabilitation**; and even through promoting justice for victims and punishing perpetrators.

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Appendix

Addis Ababa University

Center for Human Rights

I. Consent from Interview Guide

Dear respondents,

The purpose of this questioner is to collect information that will help me to carry out a research for partial fulfillment of the requirement for Masters of degree in Human Rights in Center for Human rights of Addis Ababa University on the research title “*the assessment of human rights protection of conflict-induced internally displaced and resettled persons in the case of Sululta town.*” To meet this research objective, it is necessary to have the response of identified target groups for this research purpose such as you. The aim of the study is to examine whether or not Ethiopia providing protections for the rights of IDPs in Ethiopia particularly in the case of Oromo IDPs displaced from Somali regional state and relocated in sululta town in 2017. For the case of this study, the data gathered from respondent helps researcher to reach on the accurate findings and that enable the concern authority to solve existing problem of IDPs with regard to protections of their rights. The respondents of interviews are participate by volunteer and they can refuse or they may withdraw at any time. I confirm that your response will be kept confidential and will be used for academic purposes only. Your cooperation and prompt will be highly appreciated.

With Regards,

Genene

II. General instruction:

- ✓ No need of writing your name
- ✓ Please mark like this ✓ in the box that best describes your response
- ✓ Please, if you have any opinion suggestion, question or confusion on the listed question, you can list out on blank space at last page of the questionnaire and separate sheet. Or contact me using the above address

III. General Socio economic characteristics of respondents

1. Sex: Male female

2. Age: Less than 20 20-30 31-40 41-50 50 and above

3. Level of education?

Primary Secondary Certificate Diploma Degree Master's Degree and above

4. Marital Status

Married Widowed Divorced Single

IV. Interview questions for key informants from IDPs displaced from Somali region and relocated in Sululta town

1. What were the major reasons for your displacement?
2. What was the serious problem you or IDPs in general face during the time of displacement? Eg. the kind of crime/attack committed on IDPs
3. What kind of measures have taken by government in order to provide a legal remedy for crime committed against IDPs?
4. Do you think the settlement process was undergone based on the IDPs desire? How?
5. Does the government made a discussion with you on the resettlement process?
6. Do you satisfied with the new area compared to the former residence place? If yes why? If no why not?
7. What kind of measures have been taken by government regarding humanitarian aid after resettlement? Did your children go to school? Did you have access to better health care, food, water etc? If not why not?
8. Did you recover your property left at your original residence? If not what kind of measures have taken by government in order to recover or provide a remedy for your property left or destroyed at your original residence?
9. Do IDPs have access to programs to support them to start up small businesses (eg. Grants, loans, business development services, technical assistance)?
10. Have you a permanent job before? Do you get a permanent job now?

11. Do the relocated IDPs have equal participation on different social affairs with host communities? If yes in what way? If not why not?
12. What your relationship with your host community seems? Do you have a positive interaction? If yes explain it. If not why not?

V. Interview questions for Leader of IDPs Settlement

1. What were the major reasons for your displacement?
2. What was the serious problem you or IDPs in general face during the time of displacement? Eg. the kind of crime/attack committed on IDPs
3. What kind of measures have taken by government in order to provide a legal remedy for crime committed against IDPs?
4. Do you think the settlement process was undergone based on the IDPs desire? How?
5. Does the government made a discussion with you on the resettlement process?
6. How do you evaluate the new area compared to the former residence place? If yes why? If no why not?
7. What kind of measures have been taken by government regarding humanitarian aid after resettlement? Did your children go to school? Did you have access to health care, food, water etc?
8. Did you recover your property left at your original residence? If not what kind of measures have taken by government in order to recover or provide a remedy for your property left or destroyed at your original residence?
9. Do IDPs have access to programs to support them to start up small businesses (eg. Grants, loans, business development services, technical assistance)?
10. Do the relocated IDPs have equal participation on different social affairs with host communities? If yes in what way? If not why not?
11. Do IDPs have a positive interaction with host communities? If yes how? If not why not?

VI. Interview questions for Oromia Regional State Disaster Risks Reduction and Early Warning Directorate

1. Does the settlement process was undergone based on the IDPs desire?
2. Does the government gave the chance for the IDPs to participate on the discussion of resettlement?
3. What kind of measures have been taken by government regarding humanitarian aid after resettlement?
4. What measure were taken to ensure that relocated families still have access to job opportunities?

5. Are there legal or practical barriers that prevent IDPs from engaging in wage – earning employment? (eg. Identity/residence cards, work permits, freedom of movement, recognition of qualifications, discrimination)
6. What are the measures taken by governments in order to provide legal remedy in terms of civil matters for the adverse effect caused to IDPs due to displacement?
7. What kind of measures have taken by government in order to provide legal remedy for IDPs in terms of criminal matter for acts of arbitrary displacement and crime committed against IDPs?
8. Finally, is there anything more you would like to add about challenges and possible options measures of IDPs?

VII. Observation checklist regarding the standard of house

1	The type of materials the house made of	Iron sheet	Wood	Concrete/bricks	Stone
2	The number of bedroom the house has	3	2	1	None
3	Kitchen availability	private	shared	Open air	None
4	The house provides access to	Drinking water	Energy for cooking & lighting	Sanitation facilities	All
5	The kind of protection risk the IDPs face relating to housing	Disease (transmitted or due to lack of hygiene)	Asthmatic	Flea bite	Others
6	The house provides sufficient protection against weather condition	Yes	No		

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 material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Genene Negussie

June 2020

CONFIRMATION

This thesis is submitted for examination with my approval as an advisor of the candidate

Dr. Belay Tizazu

June 2020