

**STAKEHOLDER'S CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN JIMMA ZONE,  
DEDO WOREDA**



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**JIMMA UNIVERSITY**  
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this proposal thesis entitled “Stakeholder’s Conflicts Management and Strategies in Jimma zone Dedo Woreda” *has* been carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of Girmaw Assumie (PhD) and Tsigereda Aboye (MBA). The thesis is original and has not been submitted for the award of any degree of diploma to any university or institutions.

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## ABSTRACT

*Conflict is the situation in which one party perceives that its interests are being opposed or negatively affected by another party which is in the same group, in another group, in the same organization or in another organization. Conflicts can be intra- and inter-group conflicts, or intra- and inter-organizational, as well as intra- or inter-personal conflict as well as a cross-cultural conflict that occurs between peoples who came from different cultures. The fact that individuals have different backgrounds, point of views, values, needs, personalities and other additional realities prevailing in livelihood environment will make conflict is common. The key assumption to undertake this study on conflict management strategies, is that the cause of conflict between several parties and individual, problem on perception of conflict, and the conflict management strategies, outcomes of all these problems made conflict an issue in Dedo Woreda.*

*The main objective of this study was to investigate the of stakeholders in conflict management strategies and resolution Jimma Zone Dedo in woreda. The study investigates the current major causes of conflict and its management strategy in, assess the conflict managements resolution mechanisms, and investigate the current challenges and weaknesses of local conflict resolution mechanism in present study area.*

*Random sampling technique was used to select 3 kebeles out of 33 Kebeles in the woreda by lottery method, while also simple random sampling was applied to select 145 residents based on probability proportional to the size of population. The participants of the study are householders, elders, religious leaders and influential people from the study area. The data were generated both from primary and secondary sources to answer the research questions. The collected data were entered to, and analyzed using SPSS version 23.0, and Descriptive Statistics and Econometric Model were employed. Frequency distribution of age, sex, educational status, marital status, religion, family size, owned land size, and source of income of the respondents were calculated. Logit analysis regression by Hosmer and Lemeshow Test, Nagelkerke R Square estimation and Correlation matrix were employed for all variables to investigate the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, and to identify statistically significant association and determinants. This study shows the existence of the conflicts in the woreda, grazing land, farm land, theft, property claim and religious issues were main causes of conflict. Indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms were most common conflicts resolutions mechanisms, while most common conflicts resolutions mechanisms. Findings shows, court has no significant role in conflict management at  $p = 0.05$  level of confidence intervals. In conclusion, indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms are commonly practiced management strategy, while local elder and religious leader are common stakeholders in conflict management and have significantly positive effect of conflict resolution mechanism in present study areas. Therefore, there is need for policies aiming at enhancing conflict management strategy in identifying causes of conflict, mechanisms of resolution, current challenges and weaknesses of local Conflict resolution mechanisms.*

**Key Word: Conflict; Conflict Management; Conflict resolution mechanism; Strategies; Stakeholders in conflict management.**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	IV
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	V
LIST OF TABLES.....	VII
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background of the study .....	1
1.2. Background of the study area.....	3
1.3. Statements of the problems .....	3
1.4. Research questions .....	5
1.5. Objective .....	5
1.5.1 General Objective.....	5
1.5.2 Specific Objectives.....	5
1.6. Significance of the Study .....	5
1.8. Scope of the study .....	6
1.9. Limitation of the study .....	6
1.10. Organization of the study.....	6
CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW LITRATURE .....	7
2.1. Theoretical Literature Review.....	7
2.1.2. Common Types of Conflict.....	8
2.2. Main causes of conflict .....	9
2.3. Stakeholders Conflict managements and strategy.....	12
2.4. The Process of stakeholders Conflict managements and strategy.....	13
2.5. Socio-Economic Advantage of stakeholders Conflict managements and strategy .....	15
2.6. Challenges and Weaknesses of stakeholders Conflict managements and strategy .....	17
2.7. Indigenous conflict resolution institutions in Ethiopia .....	18
2.8. Indigenous Conflict Resolution Systems in Oromiya Regional State.....	20
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	22
3.1. Description of the Study Area.....	22
3.1.1. Economic activities of Study Area.....	22
3.2. Research Design.....	23
3.3. Research approaches .....	23
3.4. Source of data.....	23
3.4.1 Primary Data Sources.....	23
3.4.2 Secondary Data Sources.....	24

3.5. Sampling Size and Techniques .....	24
3.5.1. Sampling Size.....	24
3.5.2. Sampling procedure.....	25
3.6. Data Collection tools and methods.....	26
3.6.1. Data collection methods .....	26
3.6.2. Data collection instruments .....	26
3.7. Method of Data Analysis.....	26
3.8. Model Specification Test .....	27
3.9. Reliability and Validity Test Methods .....	27
3.10. Pilot Testing .....	28
3.11. Ethical Considerations.....	28
3.12. Variables Definitions.....	28
3.12.1. Dependent Variables .....	29
3.12.2. Independent Variables .....	29
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: RESULT AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>30</b>
4.1. Descriptive and statistics Analysis Results .....	30
4.1.2. Demographic characteristics .....	31
4.2. Common Causes of Conflict .....	32
4.2.1. Cause of Conflict in logistic Regression analysis .....	33
4.3. Regression Analysis of Conflict resolution mechanisms Output.....	34
4.3. Current challenges and weaknesses of local Conflict resolution mechanisms Independent Sample Test. ....	36
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION .....</b>	<b>38</b>
5.1. Conclusion.....	38
5.2. Recommendations .....	39
<b>REFERENCE.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>43</b>
Appendix I: Questionnaire .....	43
Appendix II: Interview Questions .....	48
Appendix III: SPSS Output.....	49



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The distribution of sample size of households to be participating in this study.....	25
Table 2: Modeled explanatory variables, units of measurement and expected sign without Dummy Variables .....	29
Table 3: Demographic characteristics of respondents .....	31
Table 4: Reported causes of conflict in Dedo woreda, Jimma zone, Oromia regional state, Ethiopia. July 2020. ....	32
Table 5: <b>Result of Logistic Regression analysis on cause of conflict as respondent perception</b> .....	33
Table 6: Correlation matrix analysis.....	34
Table 7: Regression analysis result in Conflicts management strategies .....	35
Table 8: <b>Correlation Matrix</b> .....	35
Table 9: Frequency on weakness of indigenous conflict management.....	36
Table 10: Weakness of indigenous stakeholder conflict management by independent sample Test.....	33

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### ***1.1. Background of the study***

Conflicts are part of everyday life; they form in our close relations, at a group level and on global level. (Helvard, 2011) It is a Situation in which two or more parties try hard to acquire the same scarce resources at the same time (Arthur, 2009). According to Fajana (1995), conflict can be defined as a disagreement between two or more parties who perceive that they have incompatible concerns. It has manifested in diverse formats for a long period of time (Assefa, 2012). Though it is almost impossible to avoid conflict in human relations, to reduce its negative consequences people tend to solve conflicts, which we call it conflict management and strategy.

Conflicts management refers to interventions that after its level and form of conflict in ways that maximizes its benefits and minimizes its dysfunctional consequence; it also involves underlying structural cause of potential conflict (Shane, 2005, cited in Anita K., Zheng X., and Frazier G., 2013). According to Sanson and Di, (2007, cited in Christie, D. J., Wagner, R. V., & Winter, D. A, 2001), conflict resolution is a set of strategies which can be used to satisfy human needs of security, identity, self-determination and quality of life or all people who are engaged in a conflict. In similar context (Dereje, 2004) explains conflict resolution as the suppression of conflict that has already broken out in the form of searching for solution that would reduce the levels of violence and prevent its intensification either through formally or using local conflict resolution mechanism. local conflict resolution mechanism is a social capital that implies the ability of social norms and customs to grasp members of a group together by effectively setting and making possible the terms of their relationship, sustainability facilitates collective action for achieving mutually beneficial ends (Fred-Menash, 2005; cited in Osei-hwedie and Rankopo, 2012). Local conflict resolution mechanisms focus on the values of empathy, sharing and cooperation in dealing with common problems which underline the spirit of humanity (Murithi, 2006). This conflict resolution mechanism is important in re-establishing the social capital that is damaged as result of the conflict. In addition to the above idea, local conflict resolution is become speedy and cost effective (Fred-Menash, 2005). And local conflict resolution is important by solving the issue while saving the relationship and minimizes revenge killings. This is very important particularly for poor women and other marginalized people who have no capacity to cover the cost of justice system through court (Annette, 2009).

Conflict exists whenever an action by one party is perceived as preventing or interfering with the goals, needs or actions of another party. Conflict can be regarded as a reality of management and organizational behavior and can be related to power and politics. Mullins (2005) sees conflict as behavior intended to obstruct the achievement of some other person's goals. According to this author, conflict is based on the incompatibility of goals and arises from opposing behaviors. It can be viewed at the individual, group or organizational level. Conflict can arise over a multiple of organizational experiences, such as incompatible goals, differences in the interpretation of facts, negative feelings, differences of values and philosophies, or disputes over shared resources (Mullins, 2005). As people with different backgrounds, points of view, values, needs and personalities interact; a variety of conflicts often develop. This situation holds true specifically in higher educational institutions because of the fact that most of the people have different backgrounds and personalities.

There are several factors that contribute for the existence of conflict. These factors are broadly classified in to three: communication factors, structural factors and personal behavior factors (Red Luthan, 1993). Mulatu Mebratu, (2011), even though the most of higher educational institution in Ethiopia counts not much more than one decade and half, there are lots of conflicts which are observed between these institutions and within the institutions. There are several reasons that can be sited as the source of these conflicts. For instance; the infancy of the sector, the fact that most of the institutions in the country share the same resources like instructors; the existence of parties who have a deliberate intention to create a conflict between these institutions...etc. can be sited as the potential reasons (Multu Mebratu, 2011).

The process, method and applicability of local conflict resolution mechanisms are varying considerably from community to community, from region to region, from society to society (Volker, 2007). This local conflict resolution plays a very significant role in the day-to-day lives of many ethnic groups and tribes particularly for the poor and marginalized societies (Meron, 2010). Local leaders and elderly people have used traditional laws to ensure conflict does not curve into uncontrolled violence and disrupt civic life. Locally trusted elderly people enjoy socially eminent status and authority granted by customs. While passing decisions they are based

on high level of social consensus and legitimacy. Because the process is soft and based on the conflicting parties, the relationship between individuals, among families and kinship become strong. Based on these points, the researchers hoped that effective strategy and resolution of conflicts contribute a lot for the healthy functioning and existence of community. Hence, it is increasingly important to study the stakeholders of conflicts strategy and its management practices in Jimma Zone Dedo Woreda, Western Jimma Zone of Oromia Region.

### ***1.2. Background of the study area***

Dedo woreda is one 20 administrative Woredas in Jimma zone. Dedo town is an administrative town of the Dedo Woreda, located on 15km towards western of Jimma city, an administrative capital of Jimma zone. The woreda has 33 administrative kebeles, including Dedo town. Dedo Woreda is inhabited by the different ethnic's groups of the people who speak different language with different religions and cultures. Majority of the inhabitants are Oromoo in their ethnicity and Muslim religious followers. The study area dominated mostly with farming or agriculture and trade are the basic sources as source of the livelihoods of the community such as coffee production, whets fruit and cattle rearing. Most of the land areas are covered with forest. It has a latitude and longitude of  $12^{\circ} 36' N$   $37^{\circ} 28' E$  within elevation of 2133 meters above sea level. Interpersonal conflicts occur in study area as it occurs anytime at everywhere in the community. However, there were no major interethnic or interreligious incidents reported in present study area.

### ***1.3. Statements of the problems***

People in the society often thought conflict as fighting and view it as disruptive, however, conflict, can be beneficial. The question today is not whether conflict is good or bad, but rather how to manage the conflict in the community. A balance of conflict is essential any level of society. Too little or too much conflict is usually a sign of management's until ineptness or inability to adapt to a diversified environment. Challenging present methods and presenting intuitive change caused conflict, but can lead to improve performance (Lousier, 2005).

According to Dejene, (2002) societies in different part of the world apply indigenous laws in their administration of justice to solve socio-economic and political problems. In the process of solving

social and economic problems through indigenous method, conflicting parties are all wising to accept and abide by their traditional cultures; ignoring these traditions would amount to exclusion from the societal norms and neglecting by the society. The mechanisms are indigenous ingredients that would be tolerated in any societal interactions. In each ethnic community, the traditional principles are followed, and considered as indigenous initiatives. Elders play a central role in these mechanisms, reconciling the conflicting groups according to the norms and forms prevalent in their respective areas.

In applying local conflict resolution strategy and mechanism to solve conflicts, traditional customs and practices are seriously respected and carefully practiced. Ordinary people in villages still trust the advice of elders in resolving local conflicts for two obvious reasons (Chandra, 2008). First, their advices are politically neutral with social sensitivity and second, they are less expensive in nature and can provide direct decision.

Several conflict management activities carried out at the local level are based on values and customs, which play a crucial role in binding people together for collective action and holding wrongdoer accountable to their actions. local conflict resolution method plays an important role as its emphasis on the role of parties themselves to reach at mutually satisfactory resolutions and it plays crucial role to restore the relationship of the victim and the offender and maintain social fabric (Melissa, 2011). Poorly managed conflict leads to problems such as job stress, dissatisfaction, turnover, lack of motivation and interest and the life. From the above point of view as the study conducted by different researcher on the causes of conflicts in different area. From the above point of view as the several studies were conducted by different researcher on the causes of conflicts in different area. However, there are limited information on the stakeholder's conflicts management and strategies in the present study area. This study used mixed approaches to collect primary and secondary data on the common types and causes of conflict as well as the practice of indigenous conflict resolution and strategy system as the issue is relatively new and there are no previous studies conducted on the subject matter in the study area. On the other hand, the rationale behind this study because conflicts are burning issues in the study area due to the area is in habited by different ethnics group of people. Therefore, the present study tries to investigate stakeholder's conflicts management strategies in Jimma zone Dedo Woreda, Western Jimma Zone of Oromia Region.

#### ***1.4. Research questions***

1. What are the current Major Causes of conflict and its management strategy in Jimma Zone Dedo Woreda.?
2. Which conflict managements resolution mechanisms are commonly practiced in the Dedo Woreda?
3. What are the current challenges to and weaknesses of local conflict resolution mechanisms exists in Dedo Woreda, of Jimma Zone?

#### ***1.5. Objective***

##### **1.5.1 General Objective**

To investigate conflicts management and strategies in Jimma Zone Dedo Woreda, Western Jimma Zone of Oromia Region.

##### **1.5.2 Specific Objectives**

- To investigate the Current Major Causes of conflict and its management strategy in Jimma Zone Dedo Woreda.
- To assess the Conflict Managements Resolution mechanisms in the Dedo Woreda.
- To investigate the current challenges and weaknesses of local Conflict resolution mechanisms in Jimma Zone Dedo Woreda.

#### ***1.6. Significance of the Study***

The result of the study may give hints on the local conflict resolution strategy and managements for the residence of the peoples or communities by giving awareness with stakeholders. On the other hand, it may have a role for social and economic development which is important area of development research. In addition, the finding of the study could render to the study area and other areas with similar problems. Introduce better perspectives about the role of local conflict resolution mechanisms for social and economic development. Inspire further research activities over crucial factors focused on the study in relation to local conflict resolution in other areas. Moreover, the findings/outcomes of this research may inform and assist the various government agencies and NGOs that are presently working to promote development activities and projects in rural areas and enable them to consider the advantage of

indigenous conflict resolution strategy and managements. It was also serving as a source of information or as a guide for the researchers who want to study further on the related issues.

### ***1.8. Scope of the study***

This study specifically focuses on assessing the conflicts management and strategies in the study area, with focus on the interpersonal conflicts. The specific study area in Jimma Zone Dedo Woreda, Western Jimma Zone of Oromia Region. Accordingly, any of the analysis and the findings of the study are specific to the study area. Thus, because of the study limited to in Jimma Zone Dedo Woreda only, findings of this study could not represent or correspond to other areas/Woreda of the region.

### ***1.9. Limitation of the study***

Everything may not smooth in accomplishing this study in success. No study can perfect as there was be various limitations that inhibit the study from being conducted as planned. The same is true for this study, as the researchers may was be face as the following problems; community was be reluctant to filling and returning the questionnaire, unwillingness of principals to give information, security problems and the like obstacles exerted a negative influence on the researchers. And may the Woreda and Kebeles social courts of the study area may not modern data base to organize their data. As a result, there was problems to get appropriate secondary data from the concerned offices. And resource limitation such as time and money for conducting the study was some constraints of the study.

### ***1.10. Organization of the study***

This study incorporated the five chapters. The first chapter presented about the introduction, which included background of the study, statements of the problem, objective of study, significance of the study, delimitation (scope), of the study and definition of key terms. Literature review is the concern of chapter two. The third chapter presented about the research design, sources of data, population, sample size and sampling techniques, data gatherings tools (questionnaire and interview), data gathering procedure, methods of data analysis and ethical consideration. Data presentation, result and discussion are the concern of chapter four. Finally, chapter five was be all about the summary, conclusion and recommendations concerning the study based up on major findings of the study.

## **CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW LITRATURE**

The main purpose of this study is to investigate stakeholders of conflict strategy and resolution /management systems, practices and its implication for socio-economic development. Therefore, to strength this, the researcher discusses related theoretical frame work, literatures as well as empirical studies. Accordingly, the concepts on stakeholder's strategy and managements of conflict, socio-economic advantage of indigenou conflict resolution, the challenges and weakness of local conflict resolution and finally the system of indigenou conflict resolution system in Ethiopia assessed by the researcher.

### ***2.1. Theoretical Literature Review***

According to NURC, (2008) conflict means an inverse to harmonious relationship or a disagreement between two or more Persons, between groups, regions or even nation originating from different insights and interests. Conflict is not a new social phenomenon in the history of human being. Conflict always exists as long as human beings live together and it is an unpreventable human practice.

According to Imobighe (2003) conflict can be defined as a condition of disagreement in an interaction process and usually occurs because of clash of interest between the parties involved. Clash of interest could occur because either they are pursuing their incompatible goals to pursue their chosen goal. On the other hand, Conflict can be understood as engagement in a fight or confrontation between two or more parties aspiring towards incompatible or competitive means or ends (University for Peace, 2005). Similar with the above ideas, conflict is a Situation in which two or more parties try hard to acquire the same scarce resources at the same time (Mikael and Swanstrom, 2005).

Nathan (2007) on similar context defines conflict as a consequence of major transformation of popular pressure for essential political or economic change. Furthermore Spangler, (2003) stated that conflict tend to arise over non-negotiable issues such as fundamental human needs, intolerable moral difference or high stakes distributional issues regarding essential resources such as water or land.



### **2.1.2. Common Types of Conflict**

Disputes between individuals or groups about the distribution of scarce resources, about values, or about the access to power that allows influence over the two, are both inevitable and necessary. They are inevitable, because human beings are interdependent creatures and because it is impossible to meet the needs and desires of all people at the same time. There are different types of conflict in different areas and it depends on the economic, socio-cultural and political activity of a given society.

#### **Blood Revenge/ Feud**

Blood revenge is a very serious act that involves the killing the former killer and his kin by the family of the victim. Blood revenge is primarily a tradition for many people in the world, and its connection to honor is illustrated by the fact that failure to respond is deemed a sign of moral weakness, and may imply whole kinship groups being seen as lacking in moral character. If the victim side negotiating for financial compensation with the perpetrator's family can be interpreted as weakness and as indicating that the group is not strong enough to defend its honor (Country of Origin Information Center, 2011).

A decision in the governmental judicial system does not necessarily exclude the risk of violent retaliation. The victim's family can still be expected to kill the murderer when he is released (unless there is a settlement to end the feud locally). A local community was not considering a revenge killing legitimized by tradition to be a criminal act. If the death is the result of an accident and is involuntary, the victim's family may be entitled to compensation, but not blood revenge (ibid).

Blood revenge closely linked to honor. A killing that provokes revenge has in one way or another dishonored the kin group/clan/tribe. Within the victim's kin group there is a limited, collective responsibility to take revenge and contribute to restoring honor. The person taking revenge should be a close relative of the victim. Killings connected to political conflicts/battles do not legitimize blood revenge, nor do killings and attacks against family members by political opponents in connection with political or military conflict constitute a collective responsibility within the kin group to avenge these acts. The revenge therefore directed at the perpetrator, and the conflict is concluded when the perpetrator is killed (Strand, 2007).

## **Land**

Disagreement over the inheritance of land among members of family leads conflict and sometimes members was be killed each other. The importance of land issues is found in cases brought to the courts as well, and in many countries more than sixty percent of the cases in court are the issue of land and land related problem (Noah, 2010).

## **Theft**

Theft is the dishonest taking of property belonging to another person with the intention of depriving the owner permanently of it. In other word, the crime of theft is the taking of the property of another person without their consent. In order for theft to occur, the thief must have the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property taken. There are different levels of theft, such as grand theft or petty theft, which usually are linked to the value of the property stolen (International Legal Foundation, 2004).

### ***2.2. Main causes of conflict***

**Economic cause:** One of the basic and long-term causes of conflict has been the shattering of economic achievement. The combination of many things like debt, poor flows of capital towards a given nation from abroad and inefficient aid for different programs often leads to conflict (Adeleye, 2012). According to Frances, (2002) four economic suggestions propagated to explain conflict based on factors related to collection or group inspiration, private interest, failure of the theory of social contract, and degraded environment (Adeleye,2012).

**Group inspiration or collective interest:** The existence of intra state conflicts consists of fighting between groups, group interests, resentments, and ambitions provide motivation for conflict. Societies may divide alongside cultural or religious lines, by topography, or by class. Grievances stimulated by group dissimilarities would result flat inequalities and become a major cause of conflict. These group differences have many dimensions like economic, political, and social. In addition to these, relatively privileged groups may also be motivated to fight to protect their privileges against attack from relatively deprived groups (Stewart, 2002).

**Private interest or motivation:** This hypothesis elaborates that individual 's costs as well as benefits which can motivate people to fight. Where alternative chances are less and less because

of limited incomes and poor employment, the occurrence and extent of wars are likely to be greater (Adeleye, 2012).

**Failure of the social contract:** This theory dictates that, social stability and peace is based on the contract between the people and the government. People accept the existence of state in return the state delivers services and provides reasonable economic conditions for citizens. With economic stagnation or decline and failure of state to provide services, the contracts was break down, and violence was occurred (Stewart, 2002).

**Green war hypothesis:** These points to deterioration of environment would results poverty and leads conflict. For example, the alarming increase of population pressure and the decline in agricultural productivity may lead to land disputes. Shortage of water also aggravates conflict (Stewart, 2002).

**Political corruption:** Political corruption becomes the root cause of many conflicts the World today especially for developing countries. The point here is that Politician 's uses their source of the nation for personal interest and this results the mass worsens its poverty situation. Because of this reason, this corrupt practice leads serious shortage basic needs to provide for the people. Corruption results horrific things for the mass such as; it generates social unrest; restrains economic development, and hinders the establishment of government and strong financial institutions that needed for stability and growth (Arthur, 2009).

**Language barriers:** Many countries have heterogeneous societies. The diversity of languages often poses communication difficulties as they cannot be used equally. The preference of one or some of them has often bred ill feelings on the others thus breeding mistrust and conflict.

**Ethnicity:** The other major cause of conflict has been ethnicity. The creation of new states immediately after independence was accompanied urgent calls for nation-building by the new leaders particularly in Africa. There have been a number of pro-self-rule movements causing attempts to create self-determination like the case of Katanga ethnic group in Zaire, the movement of Biafra ethnic group in Nigeria, the case of Sudan and Somalia ethnic groups (Adeleye, 2012). Use of foreign troops to avoid such cases tends to exacerbate the cruelties and abuse of human rights inflicted on the civilian population, for these troops feel little likeness with populations they are sent to control. Ethnic fragmentation aggravated the possibilities of conflict as ethnic groups struggled for the nation 's poor and underdeveloped resources. This situation

further exploited by greedy politicians who used the circumstance for their own selfish ends. In the same way the politicians of religious factions expanded the domain of conflict and further undermined the building of a peaceful national consensus. In similar context Arthur, (2009) explained that, manmade political borders and colonial discrimination set the conditions for ethnic rivalry in much of developing countries. Surprisingly Poor governance makes matters worse. In the absence of national identity, people may identify with their ethnic group. This often happens when the government fails to address concerns like the case of security, property rights, poverty and famine.

**Power:** Power is the ability or capacity to perform something or to control and influence others. It determines who passes judgment and what judgment are prepared.

Politicians who hold a lot of power compared with the people they choose or the people who work for them and buy their products would lead to anarchy. Power is not only having military strength. It can also include having capital and wealth, ability to make decisions. The state of “powerlessness” occurs when people failed to think they have power, when they failed to use their power or failed to exercise their power effectively, or when others do not accept or recognize their power. Many people unable to develop confidence to influence state of affairs which they believe are out of their control. Supporting people to gain a sense of self-worth and self-confidence is the first vital step in the process of empowerment. Conflict increased when the balance of power between different group ‘s changes or power gap increased. Perhaps another group wants to remove those in power but the other side fighting in order to improve the existing situation. It is important to note that the way in which power is used varies. In a case of conflict power is important either to stimulate conflict or to assist peace building process (ibid).

**Persecution:** It implies violations of human rights, mass movements of refugees, poverty or instability caused by the mismanagement or weak competence of the government, including evident and perceived levels of corruption by the government beyond any acceptable limits of traditional toleration (Adeleye, 2012).

**Inter-state borders:** Interstate conflict is Common for many countries following the unsatisfactory nature of their borders. Many colonized in different parts of the world and their borders was be inborn from colonial times, and was be the result of negotiations and treaties between the colonial powers themselves without considering the background of colonized

nations. At independence, the governments from independent nations shied away from making new borders but this was difficult as they did not all reach independence at the same time (ibid).

The existing state structures and borders do not satisfy variously the desires of various societies in terms of sovereignty, equal opportunity and the right to self-determination of different nationalities of the contemporary states. Thus, many nations have been involved in a continuous guerrilla war and armed conflict which aggravates both internal and inter-state conflicts (Adeleye, 2012).

**The Mechanisms to solve Conflict:** Besides direct and indirect causes, certain mechanisms and dynamics also increase the occurrence and nature of conflict. This includes social cohesion, local factors, and the peace building triangle (Arthur, 2009).

**Social Cohesion:** it implies a fundamental force necessary for development. This force is what enabled some heterogeneous countries with multiple cultures and ethnic groups to unify around a national identity and organized groups build effective systems needed for stability and security. For example, who as a group are very influential in development, are reluctant to consider that social aspects of a society can override the implementation of sound administration and economic policies as the driving force.

**Local Factors:** referring to levels such as the individual, family, and community. Such local factor makes the society to involve in disputes over land, resources, and power.

**Peace building triangle:** a triangle represents the dynamic interaction among three variables essential for lasting peace building success. These are; the degree of hostility remaining local capacities for conflict resolution international assistance (Stewart, 2002).

Each of the three points represents a variable while the relationship among the variables creates the dynamic. The area within the triangle represents the capacity for peace building; the greater the area and the greater the capacity for peace.

### ***2.3. Stakeholders Conflict managements and strategy***

Volker (2007) defined the term indigenous as a practice that have developed separately in the context of traditional societal structures in particular place and have been practiced in that context over a substantial period of time. Having this definition indigenous conflict resolution

means local communities settle disputes in the absence of state or formal justice system. It depends on a common cultural and ethical code that produces binding rules on its members (Barfield et al, 2004). Communities use this system to resolve disputes, evaluate actions for admire or blame, and to impose sanctions against violators of locally accepted norms and values. Addressing the deep-rooted structural causes of violent conflict in a comprehensive manner is considered to be the key approach to peace construction (UN, 2010).

As long as people live in the form of group or society, there are conflicts arising from differences of interests, prejudice, needs and ambitions. Therefore, indigenous conflict resolution approach adopted to prevent or resolve such difference of interests determines its resolution. In other words, when a conflict happens, the crucial point should be the effective adoption of the necessary principle of the resolution. Indigenous mechanisms are grass root approaches to solve conflicts by the society. The most important elements involving in this mechanism include the tradition of forgiveness, respect for elders because of their symbolic authority to enforce decisions and transfer of resource as compensation (Zartman, 2000).

Local conflict resolution typically incorporates consensus-building based on open discussions to exchange information and to simplify concerns. Individuals or groups who are involved to the conflict become more likely to accept guidance from these mediators than from other sources because an elder 's decision does not entail any loss of face and the decision also highly supported by the society (USAID, 2005). Indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms use actors and traditional community-based judicial and legal decision-making mechanisms to manage and resolve conflicts among individuals and within or between societies. Indigenous conflict resolution system implies that local instruments that aim to resolve conflicts without resorting to state-run judicial systems, police or other external structures. Local or indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms can lead to ad hoc practical agreements which keep broader societal relations constructive, creating conducive environments where nomads be able to graze together, peoples whether in rural or urban area live together and individuals who are involved in trade activity can deal together even if military men remain un-reconciled (Lowry, 1995).

#### ***2.4. The Process of stakeholders Conflict managements and strategy***

Local conflict managements are one of the most prominent methods of conflict resolution in many countries especially in developing nations. A study conducted by Eshetu and Getu (2009)

describes that indigenous conflict resolution process is qualitatively distinct from judicial process. It is a process where conflicts are managed with the assistance of a neutral third party and the neutral third party is depending generally on party's own choice. After choosing the neutral third parties based on the was ingress of the conflicting parties, conflict parties have starting to discuss on the issue that leads them to involved in to conflict (Volker, 2007). After discussing on different issues, facts have to be established and the truth has to be exposed. Once a consensus regarding the facts and the truth has been achieved, perpetrators can declare their illegal behaviors say sorry and ask for forgiveness, and victims can understand and accept the apologies and forgive.

Over and over this processes lead to the exchange of material and goods as compensation, be it blood money ( paid in compensation to the family of someone who has been killed) or other payments; depending on the culture and norms of particular society and these might be cattle, goats, pigs (Volker, 2007). The advantage of this exchange lies in the makeover of exchanging things with others for mutual benefit. Compensation obtains the place of violence or violence is replaced by compensation, conflicts resettled by compensation of a symbolically comparable amount, which then is acknowledged to have restored order to the community. That acknowledgment has two-pronged acceptance by the distressed party depends on acceptance that is punishment by the attacker (Zartman, 2000). The conflicting parties frankly engage in discussions on conflict extinction and in the search for a solution that would bring mutual benefit. During the process to solve the conflict, a third party can be invited to lead the process; in any case the process to solve the dispute is public, and the participation of individuals or groups in the process and the approval of its results is voluntary.

The process to settle conflict through indigenous means is led by traditional kings, chiefs, priests, sheikhs 'healers, big men, elders (being a social elder, not a biological category) (Volker, 2007). These authorities are highly honored for their knowledge of custom, tradition, the history of the communities and the relationships of the conflicting parties. They are rich in experiences of conflict resolution, their skills in interpreting symbols of reconciliation and their ability as orators and their social capital as leaders of the communities authorize them to negotiate a resolution to the conflict that is acceptable to all the society. Since conflict solution is depending up on voluntary consent and agreement, everybody has to be in agreement to a solution, including god and the spirits of the ancestors to say in other words, indigenous conflict

transformation is consensus-based (Zartman,2000). When conflict resolved and results have been attaining, they are preserved in highly ritual forms. Celebrating ceremonies are of great symbolic and practical importance to strengthen the social the relationship of the community (Eshetu and Getu, 2009). There are different types of activities that included under the celebrating of the ceremony such as exchanging of assets, prayers and sacrificing to god of the spirits of their ancestors and habitual activities such as breaking spear and arrows, drinking and eating jointly, playing and dancing mutually or consuming certain drugs (Volker, 2007).

### ***2.5. Socio-Economic Advantage of stakeholders Conflict managements and strategy***

The main purpose of practicing indigenous conflict resolution mechanism is to restore peace and social synchronization within the community by make sure that disputants and their respective followers are reconciled (Elechi, 2004). Birgit, (2001) similarly elaborates that indigenous conflict resolution is important to ensure the full incorporation of parties into their societies again, and to take on the atmosphere of working cooperatively.

**Restoring social relationship:** Indigenous conflict resolution system cultivates the relationship of conflicting parties towards the future. This conflict resolution method is necessary for the re-establishment social relationship or bringing together of the society in general and conflicting parties in particular (Volker, 2007). The main objective that many people use indigenous mechanism of conflict resolution is not to punish the wrong doer or crime taker rather it helps to restore good relations ship of the conflicting parties or the ultimate aim of indigenous conflict resolution is the re-establishment of relationships.

Indigenous conflict resolution system allows conflicting parties to work cooperatively by minimizing their gap in productive way that does not demolish their relationship. But solving conflicts or disagreements through formal process by using courts disputants rarely want to work together and cooperatively. In indigenous conflict resolution process, the conflicting parties could rather help to learn information that was permit them to work more efficiently to their future life. Indigenous conflict resolution can provide us procedures that can resolve disagreements successfully without harm-fulling relationships. The method used for a conflict at hand can make available a frame work to deal with predictable conflicts. Additionally,



this conflict resolution method could help to take benefit of the resolution in the past and to learn from experience or skill (ibid).

**Minimizing cost:** The other advantages of indigenous method of conflict resolution are to decrease the cost and time involved in solving conflict. Formal conflict resolution systems are expensive, sometimes the cost may go even the amount of making the victory of a party irrelevant or beyond the amount of decision. There are many expenditures while using the formal conflict resolution mechanism like; court charge, filing cost, expenditure for lawyers, and other costs. Additionally, indigenous mechanism consumes lower cost and the process takes greater speed, the reason for this is solving conflicts through this mechanism normally requires the permission, and commitment of the parties involved in the process (Bendeman, 2007).

**Free from political influence:** Indigenous conflict resolution offers independent, unbiased, fair and efficient access to justice (Helgesen, V., 2008). Local elders who lead the process of resolving conflict through indigenous mechanism are impartial and free from government control. Indigenous conflict resolution is culture specific and reliable with tried and experienced methods that have restored social relations in the past.

Indigenous conflict resolution system advances a greater wisdom of unity by permitting many community members to witness and to participate in the process of making decisions. It often generates community focused results that impact positively on the entire social relationship. The agreement reached between individuals, groups, and societies is normally indisputable and has to be put in to practice for the purpose of satisfying the entire community. Agreement is often achieved to a very high degree. The possibility of committing harmful practices or keeping away from the process is narrow since it is mostly an intra-community practice (ibid).

The major advantage of indigenous conflict resolution is that it originates from the community itself and this also simple and easy to realize (Srivastava, N., 2004). Indigenous conflict resolution is less complex; it is fast and less costly than formal courts of law. Any disagreement that takes more than a year to resolve in a formal justice system is resolved in relatively much less time by indigenous or local institutions (Helgesen, V., 2008). In addition to the above idea, indigenous communities or many people who have been far from the center a given nation have little experience to contemporary or formal systems of conflict resolution. In reverse to this, people are well conscious of their own indigenous laws and principles of conflict resolution;

therefore, it is simple for these societies to come up to their indigenous institutions for the management of justice (Srivastava, 2004). Besides, solutions are provided to the society without affecting the needs of these societies and the injured party and the capacity of the accused to resist justice.

## ***2.6. Challenges and Weaknesses of stakeholders Conflict managements and strategy***

Even though local conflict resolution has its own socio-economic advantage for individuals, groups, societies and communities, it has facing many challenges from different directions. The main challenges that affect indigenous conflict resolution method are lack of clear legal mandates, limited financial support from different national and international governments and limited capacity for oversight of system performance can all put in danger the effectiveness of the method to improve access to justice for the society. Especially these issues are visible in developing countries (Michel, 2010). In similar manner Ewa (2006) described that justice sector reform is a quickly expanding in different areas through the fund of different international organizations, however informal justice systems still largely abandoned by UNDP and most multilateral and bi-lateral development backing organizations. According to Ewa (2006) this is surprising as the poor and other marginalized or disadvantaged people are irregular users of the formal justice system and UNDP 's specific role lies in guarantee access to justice for those who are poor and disadvantaged marginalized groups. UNDP 's support to the formal justice sector has almost two folded over the past six years, from the report of 53 countries programming on human rights or the justice sector in 2000 to 95 in 2005. Inversely support to informal justice systems has increased a little, remains minimal in contrast to formal justice systems; in 2005, 80 countries reported support to the formal justice system, but only seven countries reported support to informal justice systems and eight reported support to some type of alternative dispute resolution (ibid). Local conflict resolution has also its own weaknesses. It does not essentially put an end to hostility in the long term. An everlasting pacification of the conflicting parties as it is given in the circumstance of the formal system with its monopoly over the lawful use of violence is not practicable in the indigenous conflict resolution (Volker, 2007).

Even though indigenous conflict resolution methods are the widely practiced conflict resolution methods, several gaps have been reported with this approach. It is undoubtful that indigenous approaches to conflict resolution sometimes may disagree with universal principles of human

rights and democracy. For instances, if committees of local elders settling disputes among or between conflict parties and the members of these committee actually consist of old men only, thus this method of conflict resolution rule is difficult by modern democratic principles, as the members of the society including the young and the women who are expelled from decision making processes become the subjects of these decisions passed by these elders. In addition, in many developing countries women 's are victims of indigenous conflict resolution processes, because the process of conflict resolution under this method is dominated by males. Exchanging of women between conflict parties or gift of girls as payment or compensation agreed by local leaders to solve the conflict is becomes unsupportable practice by human right principles (Volker, 2007). Furthermore, indigenous approaches to conflict resolution have a limited area of applicability. Their practical application is restricted to the relatively small community situation; even it may also applicable only to small group of family, clan, village or neighboring communities.

The other gaps with indigenous approaches to conflict resolution is that their end results sometimes open to abuse. Predisposed approaches on the part of elders, chiefs and other participants are sometimes simply motivated by personal greed, these days are often legitimized with reference to custom. Moreover, with particular reference on developing countries the significance and practical implementation of indigenous strategies have been very much disenabled by the politicization, corruption and abuse of traditional structures, especially traditional leadership, which have progressively affects negatively conflict management built around them in the eyes of many and minimized confidence in their efficiency (Volker, 2007). Hence, to put the problem in more general terms: wherever indigenous conflict resolution and other traditional practices of conflict resolution in different parts of the world have been harshly destabilized by the impact of the modernizing powers of capitalism such as the alarming expansion of urbanization, privatization and other contemporary practices (ibid).

### ***2.7. Indigenous conflict resolution institutions in Ethiopia***

Among the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, *Gada* is the first one in the regional state of Oromiya. *Gada* is a system of classes (Luba) that succeeded each other every eight years in assuming military, economic and spiritual responsibilities (Muchie Z, and Bayeh E, 2015). One *Gada* institution that could be mentioned as an indigenous conflict resolution mechanism was the

traditional judges who adjudicate under a tree called *dhaddacha*, one aspects of Accra tree(Tesfaye, 2009). During the adjudication, the traditional judges sit according to their seniority of age and knowledge of customary laws of Oromo people because there is a belief in the Oromo traditional society that senior person have more knowledge accumulated over time than juniors. The *dhaddacha* institution solved conflict by providing the right to select five elders for the plaintiff (the accuser) and four elders for the defendant. The defendant has the right to oppose any elder or judges and the same is true for the accuser (Minale, 2010). However, the conflicting party who opposes the eldest judges should have concrete evidence for his accusation, unless he proves his allegation, he will pay a fine of about nine cattle for defamation (ibid). In Oromo society, women do not directly participate in conflict resolution mechanisms. However, in *Gada* institution there was a way there was a way that allows women to participate in some conflict resolution activities and influence law making and election (Regassa, 2009).

The other constitutionally recognized and most important traditional conflict resolution mechanism, in Gurage, was *yajoka*. This is an institution which incorporates all the sebatebet Gurage people and has the task of providing traditional system of conflict prevention and resolution to ensure social stability and maintain good social relations among the people (Tesfaye, 2009). The decision of *yajoka* assembly is final and effective. The ability of *yajoka* to maintain internal order depends up on the strength of its own personality, public opinion, the moral ideas held by his people and ritual sanctions which he ultimately applied (ibid). The council of elders in Somali was the other traditional conflict resolution mechanism that the government provides constitutional recognition. The elders investigate the issue presented before them and decide (Muchie Z, and Bayeh E, 2015). If both conflicting parties agree with the decision given, the blame worthy person pays the fine for the wrong that he committed (Stephen, 2010). Then after, the final decision was made and compensation or fine is paid, there will be no enmity between the two parties over the particular issues (ibid). Other most prominent and traditional institution of the ritual Amhara in resolving conflict was *shimiglina* (elder of the land) by which the service of third party is used as a means of helping the conflicting parties to reduce the extent of their differences and disagreements to arrive at an amicable settlement. *Shimiglina*, as the most prominent institution has always been employed to settle serious disagreement that rapture to threaten peaceful relationship between friends, neighbors, spouses and communities

and the law that the samples apply is known as *yabat hager hig* (law of the land) (Galtung, 2003).

## **2.8. Indigenous Conflict Resolution Systems in Oromiya Regional State**

Resources are the major sources of conflicts between individuals, neighbors' clans and ethnic groups in different parts of Ethiopia (Desalegn et al, 2005). Especially water resource in the lowland areas of the country become the dominant cause of conflict. Simultaneously there are also different type's mechanisms to settle these conflicts in the country. There are different types of traditional institutions in the country that have their own customary methods to settle conflicts. In this regard, the *Gadaa* system of conflict resolution is one that deserves attention. This institution is well respected by the Oromo society at large in the country. If this indigenous knowledge can be controlled, then it is thought that it can be a means through which sustainable development can be achieved (Watson, 2001). However, there exists a weak relationship between these statutory and customary institutions in the management of natural resources and conflict resolution. The *Gadaa* leaders play important roles in natural resources management. While the rules and regulations laid down by the *Gadaa* tradition must be respected by all councils of elders, any problem regarding resources use which could not be solved by these elders would be handled by the higher *Gadaa* leaders (Assefa, 2012)..

According to Watson (2001) the *abbaa Gadaa* is seen as the figurehead of the whole of Borana, and is often described as the President. As well as performing rituals, matters are referred to him and his council when a decision cannot be reached at a lower level. When conflict breaks out between ollas (the smallest unit of settlement consisting of 30 to 100 warraas-households) or araddaas (small group of ollas, usually two or three only, who may cooperate together on their grazing pattern), or *maddaas* (area surrounding one water source), then the *abbaa Gadaa* will rule on the case. If there is conflict between ethnic groups, then he will be called in to help make peace. As the *abbaa Gadaa* is responsible for dealing with matters of concern to the Borana, and as matters of concern are often related to access to the resources (water, land, and forests), the *abbaa Gadaa* is the highest level of institution of natural resources management in Borana (Muchie Z, and Bayeh E, 2015).

Tadesse (2003) also present how the diverse local communities, both Oromo and nonOromo, in the Borana zone of Oromia co-exist under the traditional negotiated systems of shared management of natural resources. Conflicts, although not unknown, tend to be relatively minor and rapidly resolved through the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Araaraa is nothing but the process of conflict management involving individual clans within and outside the community. It is basically handled by the council of elders in the community and thus associated with the *Gadaa* system and called *Jaarsummaa* in some localities. The term *Jaarsa* is the Oromo version of elder and thus *Jaarsummaa* is the process of reconciliation between conflicting individuals or groups by a group of *Jaarsaas* (elders). Similar to *Jaarsummaa* system, the *qaalluu* court proceedings are held in open field under a tree at *qaalluu* ritual center. But major *qaalluus* have also halls constructed for this purpose(Assefa, 2012).

The major *qaalluu* have permanent judges of their courts known as *Jaarsa yaboo* or *Jaarsa bokkuu*. Oromo people have four developed, widely used and effective indigenous mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts; these are *Ilaafi Ilamee* mechanism (negotiation or compromising mechanisms), *Jarsummaa* mechanism (reconciliation administered by the community elders); *Gada* system mechanisms (judicial, administrative and political mechanisms) and *Waqefanna* system mechanism (religious adjudication). These indigenous mechanisms have been used for the prevention and resolution of; Conflicts with the central government of Ethiopia; Conflicts with the peoples living in their neighborhoods and Conflicts within themselves. These Oromo indigenous mechanisms are popular and they are widely used in almost all Oromo Land, now called Oromia, and they have different advantages including, but not limited to, the following: they quickly respond to crisis; they contribute to reduce regular court caseloads; they contribute to saving of public money; given the shortage of judges who work in the regular courts and budget constraints, they are complementary to the modern government structures and are not substitutes or competitors as some government officials think and worry about them; they give access to many people who do not find the modern system of conflict resolution comfortable, affordable or suited to their need, disputants are satisfied with their operations and view their outcomes as fair because these mechanisms give a chance to the parties to actively participate in handling their affairs.(Muchie Z, and Bayeh E, 2015). Therefore, these indigenous mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict will continue to operate parallel with modern government structures as they have been doing for years. Thus, it

would be better if governments in the Horn of Africa officially recognize, revitalize and empower these mechanisms and use them as alternative for conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution (Assefa, 2012).

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter gives much focus to the research methodology employed in the study and description of the study area, research design, data type and source, data collection instruments and data analysis.

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

The study was conducted in Dedo Woreda of western zone of Oromia. Its far 340 km from the capital city of Ethiopia and 21km from the Jimma zone. It has a total population of 90,066 of which 96% are rural dwellers. Population density of Dedo Woreda are 361.4 persons per square kilometer, with an average of 4.59 persons to a household. It lies between latitude 14 20 north and longitude 39 15 east with a total area of 525.93 kilometers (CSA, 2012). In the area, different nation and nationality of peoples in which mostly conflicts practiced.

#### **3.1.1. Economic activities of Study Area**

Agriculture is the major economic activity of Dedo district and main source of income for the population employing 90% of the total working population. Majority of the population practice subsistence farming with hardly any disposable income. Crops grown include; maize, sorghum, wheat, barley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbages, beans, onions and tomatoes. Livestock is kept by some people on a subsistence level. This nature of economic activities and other social

problem calls for conflict, thus the study sought the socio economic, demographic factors affecting their livelihood.

### ***3.2. Research Design***

The study employed descriptive study design. Because, qualitative and quantitative types of data approaches should not be viewed as polar opposites or dichotomies (Creswell, 2009) and therefore, the researcher used quantitative approach to complement the qualitative one and to better describe results through descriptive statistics while comparing the source and types of conflicts.

### ***3.3. Research approaches***

For this study both quantitative and qualitative type of data was being employed. The quantitative type of data employed to gather information related with stakeholder's conflicts managements and strategy in the study area and the socio-economic advantage of local conflict resolution systems and practices in the form of structured questionnaire. The qualitative type of data also employed to get reliable information to support or triangulate with quantitative data regarding the all objectives of the study through interview. Qualitative research was typically used to answer questions about the complex nature of a phenomenon from the participant's point of view (Oksana, 2008). Hence, the researcher used a qualitative approach to better describe and asses the local conflict resolution managements and strategy. In view of making generalization about the target population based on the researcher employed a survey study by developing questionnaire and interview.

### **3.3. Sources of Data, Sampling Techniques and Method of Data collection**

#### ***3.4. Source of data***

With regard the data sources, both primary and secondary sources of data were employed.

##### **3.4.1 Primary Data Sources**

In this research basically, primary data employed to gather firsthand information to achieve the objectives of the research. The sources of primary data were household heads, local elders and religious leaders, police force individuals from Kebeles social court. The questionnaire contains open ended and closed ended questions. Closed ended questions are easier to analyze since they



are in an immediate usable form, easy to administer because each item is followed by alternative answers and are Conflict management strategy. Open-ended questions can stimulate a person to think about his feelings or motives and to express what to be considered being most important. The interviewer administered questionnaire involves 35 questions, which organized into four sections including General demographic questions (6), types of conflict (11), Social advantage of stakeholder's conflicts management and strategy resolution mechanism (13) and challenges and weaknesses of Indigenous Conflict management and strategy mechanisms (5). The questionnaire was adapted from through review several literatures that previously published on the issue. The questionnaire distributed to obtain data from household heads, local elders and religious leaders.

To complement the questionnaire, opinion leaders (key informants) were interviewed using interview guide. These were Court officer, Attorney officer, community development officer s, social affairs experts, police officers. Furthermore, an observation guide was used to capture activities by stakeholders of Conflict management, their limitation and strategies to enhance their participation.

### **3.4.2 Secondary Data Sources**

In the secondary data, there was detail reviews of the Woreda court files. Especial emphasis was being given to documents in which conflicts settled through stakeholder's conflict resolution system and accepted as a binding rule by Woreda court in the study area. Additionally, documents and reports related to the common types and causes of conflict in the study area and the practice of indigenous conflict resolution and strategy system which available from Kebeles social court and in the Woreda court office was be also reviewed.

## ***3.5. Sampling Size and Techniques***

### **3.5.1. Sampling Size**

The study area consists of 33 kebeles with its total population. The researcher selected 3 out of 33 kebeles through random sampling, using lottery method. This is because the process of settling conflict through local method is exercised almost in similar manner across the study area and thus taking these kebeles through such method does not create difference. Therefore, the target population of the study is residents of Dedo Woreda. Yamane (1967) formula was used to

determine the sample size (equation 1). Hence at total of 145 respondents, who were stakeholder and households were involved in the study.

Mathematical Yamane formula (1967) was used to determine sample size as the following.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \quad (1)$$

Where: N = Total Population (excluding institutions)

e = Confidence Level (The researcher took 95% confidence level)

n = Sample Size

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{1852}{1 + 1852(0.08)^2} = \mathbf{145}$$

### 3.5.2. Sampling procedure

**Step One:** First random sampling technique was used to select 3 kebeles out of 33 Kebeles in the woreda by lottery method.

**Step two:** Simple random sampling was applied to select after 145 residents based on probability proportional to the size of population. probability proportion to population size (PPS), the distribution of sample size of households in each kebeles are selected as it is indicated in (table 1) below.

**Table 1: The distribution of sample size of households to be participating in this study**

Name of kebels	No of households	sample size
Wala	634	50
Dafkala	592	46
Debale	626	49
Total households	1852	145

### ***3.6. Data Collection tools and methods***

#### **3.6.1. Data collection methods**

Relevant information related to conflicts managements and strategy in local conflict resolution mechanism from different stakeholders through questioner and interviews. Background information for discussions on conceptual issues, related ideas about the role of indigenous conflict resolution and strategy method for socio economic development and reports by a Woreda desk and court document analysis was be gathered from secondary sources enumerators with training of 1 day to capacitate them about data collection properly.

#### **3.6.2. Data collection instruments**

The study involved the use of a questionnaire that was be administered to various employees from the community or stockholders. Keeping in view the goals of the study, interviewer-administer structured questionnaires and in-depth interview of key informants for primary data. The questionnaire involves both closed-ended and open-ended question items. The main purpose of using extensive close ended questions was to gather huge data from respondents within relatively short time.

Likert scale were employed to close-ended question items, to identify to what extent the respondents agree or disagree on the stated issues. This is because Likert scale is commonly used in survey research and takes less time to construct, best way to describe opinion and provides more freedom to respond. For the questions the responses of the questionnaires consisting of the following Likert scales (1-5); i.e., strongly dissatisfied =5, not agree = 4, moderate agree = 3, agree = 2, Very agree = 1.

Moreover, they are more qualitative and can produce detailed answers to complex problems. And question items give greater insight and understanding of the topic under study by enabling respondents to write what they feel about the issue under consideration.

### ***3.7. Method of Data Analysis***

The data were analyzed for both qualitative and quantitative by using descriptive study analyzed method. With regards to the quantitative data, responses were categorized and frequencies was tallied before analyzing, presenting and interpreting the data. In order to analyze quantitative

data which when gained through close-ended questionnaire, frequency and percentage was be employed.

Logistic regression model was used to assess statistically significant association and to predict happened in the response of dependent variable by explanatory variable. Model specific tests including were done to assess direction and strength of association among the dependent and explanatory variables.

Responses from questioner fed into a computer and analyzed using SPSS V.23.0 software. In analyzing qualitative data, the information that was be gathered through content analyses (verbal and visual communication messages) during interview was be transcribed and summarized using word expression. Summary sheets were being prepared and the data when qualitative analyze and interpreting to validate and triangulate with the quantitative analysis. Finally, the results were summarized into tables so that the analysis and meaningful interpretation of results made to draw conclusions and implications.

### ***3.8. Model Specification Test***

For Binary logit regression analysis, the model specification test conducted for such as its Correlation and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test Chi-square. Based on the scatter plot distribution the relationship between response variable and explanatory variable identified and the strength of the relationship were shown. For each value of the X variable, the Y variable is assumed to have a normal distribution and the mean values of Y corresponding to various values of X should fall on a straight line.

### ***3.9. Reliability and Validity Test Methods***

The following condition was considered for data reliability and data validation. And to ensure reliable information, before the data collection period, the protocol of questioner materials was prepared. Training for data collector was be done. Standard operating procedures was used for data collection and processing for keeping a good quality study. Since the Questionnaire adopted, the researcher did not test the validity of the Questionnaire. Reliability and validity refer to the degree to which the data collection tools consistent findings (Saunders, lewis & Thornhill, 2009). Reliability analysis measures the internal consistency of a group of items which is used in questionnaire construction. Reliability analysis examines the homogeneity or cohesion of the

items that comprise each scale. Pilot survey was conducted using the questionnaires of the study on sample 15 employees (10% of the total sample).

### ***3.10. Pilot Testing***

Pilot study was conducted for 15% to check the reliability of items prior to the final administration of the questionnaires to respondents. The pilot test is conducted to secure the validity and reliability of the instrument with the objective of checking whether or not the items included in the instrument can enable the researcher relevant information. Besides, to make necessary amendment so as to correct confusing and ambiguous questions. The result of the pilot testing is statistically computed by the SPSS computer program. Daniel M. (2004) stated that checking the validity and reliability of data collecting instruments before providing to the actual study subject was be the core to assure the quality of the data. Participants of the pilot test must be informing about the objective of the pilot study and how to evaluate and give feedback regarding the validity of the question items, its lengthy and layout. Then, based on the important feedback and suggestion forwarded, the questionnaires were improved and necessary corrections are made before they were administered to subjects of the study. The information of the pilot test participants helping for modifying or deleting because of lack of clarity and redundancy of questionnaire.

### ***3.11. Ethical Considerations***

Having received official letter of cooperation from Jimma University, the researcher was communicating all concerned bodies and individual participants. Respondents were made adequately aware of the type of information the researcher want from them, why the information is being sought, what purposes it was be put to, how they are expecting to participate in the study, and how it was be directly or indirectly affect them. Any communication with the concerning bodies are accomplishing at their voluntary consent without harming and threatening their personal and institutional wellbeing.

### ***3.12. Variables Definitions***

In this study Conflict Management Strategy, the main task is exploring which factors potentially influence and how (the direction of the relationship) these factors are related with the dependent variables.

### 3.12.1. Dependent Variables

**Strategy of Conflict management:** dependent variable was stakeholder's conflict management strategy and its weakness

### 3.12.2. Independent Variables

After the analytical procedures clearly outlined, it was necessary to identify the potential explanatory variables that have potential influence on conflict management strategy. The major criterion for the selection of independent variables (explanatory variables) was evidenced from past research, as well as from literature related to the study. Those variables were hypothesized to have positive and negative relationship with the dependent variable (Table 2).

**Table 2: Modeled explanatory variables, units of measurement and expected sign**

No	Variable	Description & measurement of variables	expected sign
1	Age	Age of respondent in years	+
2	Farming land	Land farm in Cause of Conflict	+
3	Grazing Land	Grazing land in cause of Conflict	+
4	Theft	Theft for Cause of Conflict	+
5	Religious Issue	Religious issue in cause of Conflict	-
6	Marriage Issue	Marriage issue in conflict Case	-
7	Property Claim	Property in Conflict Cause	-
8	Elders	Elder in Conflict resolution	+
9	Court	Conflict management by Court process	+
10	Religious leader	Religious leader in conflict management	+
11	Indigenous tradition	indigenous traditional structure in conflict management	-

## **CHAPTER FOUR: RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter deals with presentation analysis and interpretation of data which were collected from HH through questionnaire and interviews. Questionnaires were distributed to 145 stakeholder and households and the interviews were conducted to which were found to be relevant with the study. However, among the total questionnaire which were distributed only 145 of it were properly filled and returned. In this section the results of regression analysis were separately presented. Accordingly, a detailed description of sample households' demographic, socioeconomic and characteristics were discussed.

### ***4.1. Descriptive and statistics Analysis Results***

Descriptions of some of the relevant factors hypothesized to investigate conflict management strategy in were: Demographic factors ( Gender ,age, education level, family size, Religious, ); socio-economic factors farm land size,, grazing land, theft, marriage issue and others variable Elders, Court ,police ,are the variable selected to analysis on Dependent Variable analysis.

#### 4.1.2. Demographic characteristics

The frequency survey result show that the majority of the respondents (84.1%), age above (18-34) were while 23% were above 35 age when compare their proportion 18 up to 35 age of respondent are the major number than above 35 age of respondent. The survey result show that the majority of the respondents (84.1), were male while 15.9% were house hold head woman when compare their proportion man house hold head is greater than Female House holders. The sampling survey result show that the majority of the respondents (26.2% is illiterate respondent of sampling and were primary school are while 22.8% and were house hold elementary is 11.2% in statistical frequency collected a data from selected Kebeles and high school 22% were above Diploma is 8 from total number of respondent .The sampling survey result show that the majority of the respondents 78.6% is were married respondent of sampling and were single status are while 15.8% and were widow are 3.4% in statistical frequency collected a data from selected Kebeles and divorced2.1% were from total number of respondent. The demographics sampling survey result of religion show that the majority of the respondents 84.9% were Muslim sampling and were the orthodox are while 10% and were protestant are 2%, and other are 2% in statistical frequency collected a data from selected Kebeles were from total number of respondent (Table 3).

**Table 3: Demographic characteristics of respondents**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Age of the Respondents		
18 to34	122	84.1
35 to49	23	15.9
Total	145	100
Gender		
Male	122	84.1
Female	23	15.9
Total	145	100
Education of the respondent		
Illiterate	38	26.2
primary school	33	22.8
elementary school	16	11
high school	22	15.2
diploma and above	10	8
Total	145	100
Marital Status		



Single	23	15.9
Married	114	78.6
Widow	5	3.4
Divorced	3	2.1
Total	145	100
Religion		
Orthodox	18	10.2
Muslim	105	84.9
Protestant	13	2
Other	10	2.9
Total	145	100

#### ***4.2. Common Causes of Conflict***

The causes of Conflict were measured based on the frequency respondents of their participation as high, medium and low. From the survey result, it was recognized that there was a variation in the level of a cause of conflict management. As the survey result indicates, from the total sample respondents 46.2 % is cause of farm land conflict, were highly engaged in a cause, where as 24.1 % is Grazing land, theft cause is 19.3 and 6.9 %, were lowest and Cause of Religious and low Marriage case 3.4 %, respectively on in cause of Conflict. The reason behind of Conflict is highly Farm Land and Grazing land great role in conflict management as result of Table (4).

Conflict is natural and cannot avoid but possible to minimize it. The type of Conflict is varying from place to place, from society to society and it is also different based on the type of socio-economic activity of a given society. The cause of conflict in one area may not become a cause for other area. But there are common issues that become causes of conflict elsewhere. This includes political, social and economic issues (Bamlak, 2013).

Disputes between individuals or groups about the distribution of scarce resources, about values, or about the access to power that allows influence over the two, are both inevitable and necessary. They are inevitable, because human beings are interdependent creatures and because it is impossible to meet the needs and desires of all people at the same time. There are different types of conflict in different areas and it depends on the economic, socio-cultural and political activity of a given society. Disagreement over the inheritance of land among members of family leads conflict and sometimes members was be killed each other. The importance of land issues is found in cases brought to the courts as well, and in many countries more than sixty percent of the

cases in court are the issue of land and land related problem (Noah, 2010). As indicated in the objectives of this study, one major task was to analyze the investigation of conflict management strategy in Jimma zone Dedo Woreda (Table 4).

**Table 4: The common causes of conflict reported by study participants in Dedo Woreda, Jimma zone, Oromia regional state, Ethiopia. July 2020.**

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Causes of conflicts	Farm land	67	46.2
	Grazing land	35	24.1
	Theft	28	19.3
	Religious issues	10	6.9
	Marriage case	5	3.4
	Total	145	100.0

Source: survey output, 2020

#### 4.2.1. Cause of Conflict in logistic Regression analysis

In this section, binary logit test and factors that determine case of conflict in to investigate conflict management strategy are discussed.

**model:** logistic. regression  
 Observation: 145  
 pro  $X^2 = 3.92$  (0.004)  
 pseudo ( $R^2$ ) = 80.5 (.80.5%)  
 -2 Log likelihood = 36.089

**Table 5: Result of Logistic Regression analysis on cause of conflict as respondent perception**

Independent variable	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Farmland	7.482	1.383	29.279	1	.005	1776.580
Grazing land	1.139	1.191	.915	1	.004	3.125
Theft	-.558	1.054	.280	1	.021	.572
Religious issue	1.197	1.301	.847	1	.257	3.311

Marriage issue	.068	1.042	.004	1	.321	1.071
Property claim	.581	1.086	.286	1	.213	1.788
Constant	-4.153	1.966	4.461	1	.035	.016

*Source: survey output, 2020*

As the result of logistic regression analysis showed that farm land, grazing land, theft was significantly causing of conflict at  $p = 0.05$  margin of error as respondent responses; while other variables like religious issue, marriage and property claim were no significantly causes of conflict at  $p = 0.05$  level of confidence intervals (table 5). As the output of logistic regression, 80.5% variation was observed between the relation of independent variables and dependent variable table (5). This indicated that, 80.5% of causes of conflict was obtained from the relation of independent variables with the dependent variable (table 5). The coefficient also implies for a unit increase in without dummy variable, the odd ratio in favor of case in because conflict increase by the number result of table (5).

**Table 6: Correlation matrix analysis**

Variables	Constant	Farmland	Grazing land	Theft	Religious issue (1)	Marriage issue (1)	Property claim (1)
Constant	1.000	-.475	-.548	-.384	-.574	-.463	-.442
Farmland		1.000	.434	-.157	.304	-.005	.118
Grazing land			1.000	.075	-.027	.048	.233
Theft				1.000	-.075	.347	.228
Religious issue					1.000	.003	.118
Marriage issue						1.000	.096
Property claim							1.000

*Source: survey output, 2020*

### **4.3. Regression Analysis of Conflict resolution mechanisms Output**

**model:** logistic. Regression

pro  $X^2 = 2.401$  ( $p < 0.001$ )

pseudo (R<sup>2</sup>) = .73(73 %)

-2 Log likelihood = 49.5212<sup>a</sup>

**Table 7: Regression analysis result in Conflicts management strategies**

Variables	$\beta$ (coefficients)	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp( $\beta$ )
Elders	.289	.719	.161	1	.0021	1.335
Court	.675	.613	1.214	1	.271	1.964
Religious leader	.102	.595	.029	1	.004	.903
Constant	-2.524	.526	23.045	1	.000	.080

Source: survey output, 2020

As the output of logistic regression showed that conflict management strategy and conflict Resolution mechanisms strategy local elder was significantly positive effect of conflict resolution mechanism that means at level  $p = 0.05$  margin of error as respondent responses; while other variables like the Court office are insignificantly 0.271 percent statistically and positive impact in conflict management strategy and religious leader were significantly positive effects of conflict resolution mechanism at  $p = 0.05$  level of confidence intervals (table 7). As the result of logistic regression showed that 73% variation was observed between the relation of independent variables and dependent variable (table 7). This indicated that, 73% of positive effects of conflict resolution was obtained from the relation of independent variables with the dependent variable (table 7). The coefficient of e last column, also indicate that, for a unit increase in without dummy variable, the odd ratio of the effort of elders, Court, and Religious leader on conflict resolution mechanism increase by the number result of table (7).

**Table 8: Correlation Matrix**

Variables	Constant	Elder	Court	Religious Leader
Constant	1.000	-.345	-.401	-.674
Elder		1.000	-.134	.159
Court			1.000	.024
Religious leader				1.000

**4.3. Current challenges and weaknesses of local Conflict resolution mechanisms**  
**Independent Sample Test.**

**Table 9: Frequency on weakness of indigenous conflict management**

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	33	22.8
Agree	41	28.3
Disagree	71	49.0
Total	145	100.0

*Source: survey output, 2020*

The Frequency on weakness and of indigenous conflict managements on respondents are as 49% were disagree, 29% agree, 22% were strongly agree. From the survey results, this implies that there is no more weakness of indigenous conflict management hence the indigenous conflict management is sustained more in conflict resolution.

**Table 10: Weakness of indigenous stakeholder conflict management by independent sample Test**

Variables	Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Differ.	Std. Error Differ.	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
weakness of indigenous stakeholder conflict management	2.241	0.137	0.725	110	0.47	0.108	0.149	-0.188	0.404
providing of long-lasting peace	7.894	0.006	2.528	110	0.013	0.647	0.256	0.14	1.154

ways of decision making by elders	2.577	0.111	1.33	110	0.186	0.224	0.168	-0.11	0.558
training for local elder	6.729	0.011	-1.222	110	0.224	-0.116	0.095	-0.303	0.072
participation of youths during decision making process	0.001	0.982	2.548	110	0.012	0.424	0.166	0.094	0.754
abuse of traditional structure corruption	1.315	0.254	1.669	110	0.098	0.322	0.193	-0.06	0.704

As the output of independent sample test, Levine’s Test for Equality of Variances showed that, providing of long-lasting peace and trains providing for local elders were significantly positive effect of conflict resolution mechanism at F value = 7.894, p = 0.006 and F value = 6.729, p= 0.011 respectively (0.05 margin of error) as respondent responses; while participation of youths during decision making process, abuse of traditional structure corruption and ways of decision making by elders were no significantly weakness of indigenous conflict resolution mechanism at p = 0.05 level of confidence intervals (table 10). Although as the output of independent t- test for Equality of means showed that, providing of long lasting peace and participation of youths during decision making process were significantly positive effect of conflict resolution mechanism at t value = 2.5284, p = 0.013 and F value = 2.548, p= 0.012 (0.05 margin of error) as respondent responses; while the remaining variables were no significantly weakness of indigenous conflict resolution mechanism at p = 0.05 level of confidence intervals either Levine’s Test for Equality of Variances and independent t- test for Equality of means (table 10).

## **CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### ***5.1. Conclusion***

Based on the findings obtained, the following conclusions have been made.

- The findings shows that farm land, grazing land and theft were the comments causes of conflicts in study area, as the results showed that farm land, grazing land, theft were significantly causing of conflict at  $p = 0.05$  margin of error as respondent responses; while religious issue, marriage and property claim were no significantly causes of conflict at  $p = 0.05$  level of confidence intervals.
- Findings indicates that indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms have been widely practiced in study area.

- As the output of logistic regression showed that conflict management strategy and conflict resolution mechanisms strategy of local elder was significantly positive effect of conflict resolution mechanism that means at level  $p = 0.05$ , whereas court are insignificant at 0.271 and positive impact in conflict management strategy, religious leader has significantly positive effects of conflict resolution mechanism at  $p = 0.05$ .
- The  $\beta$  coefficients indicate that, for a unit increase in without dummy variable, the odd ratio of the effort of elders, court, and religious leader on conflict resolution mechanism increase as shown on table (7).
- the output of independent sample test, Levine's Test for Equality of Variances showed that, providing of long-lasting peace and trains providing for local elders were significantly positive effects.
- Effect of conflict resolution mechanism at F value = 7.894,  $p = 0.006$  and F value = 6.729,  $p = 0.011$  respectively (0.05 margin of error) as respondent responses; while the remaining variables were no significantly effects, weakness of indigenous conflict resolution mechanism at  $p = 0.05$  level of confidence intervals (table 10).
- Poor participation of youths during decision making process was main gaps indigenous conflict resolution mechanism in study area. The output of independent t- test for Equality of means showed that, providing of long lasting peace and participation of youths during decision making process were significantly positive effect of conflict resolution mechanism at t value = 2.5284,  $p = 0.013$  and F value = 2.548,  $p = 0.012$  (0.05 margin of error) as respondent responses (table 10).

## ***5.2. Recommendations***

The study came up with the following recommendations which are vital in dealing with conflict management Strategy that case for Conflict management catchment of Dedo district.

- Elders is significant effect on Conflict Management Strategy; Therefore, policy makers should focus on how to create awareness on advantage and disadvantage elders on conflict management and resolutions
- Determine case of conflict to investigate conflict management strategy are cause of farm land has significant factors on conflict management case so policy maker / Government



organizations are resolve Case of Land farm at rural area to providing Conflict management.

- Local elders play an important role to settle disputes and building peace. But there are many problems that challenge these elders to perform the right activity. Thus, it is better if the government provide the right training for the right elders.

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## **APPENDICES**

### ***Appendix I: Questionnaire***

#### **Jimma University**

#### **Household Survey Questionnaire to Be Filled by Household Heads**

#### **Introduction:**

The aim of this questionnaire is to collect data about the investigate stakeholder’s conflicts management and strategies in Jimma Zone Dedo Woreda, Western Jimma Zone of Oromia

Region. The information you provide is believed to have a great value for the success of this research. I confirm you that all data was be used for academic purpose and was be analyzed anonymously and you are not exposed to any harm because of the information you give. I highly appreciate in advance to your kind cooperation in providing the necessary information.

Thank you!!

**General instruction:**

1. Please put (V) that is appropriately represents your response in the multiple-choice questions.
2. To the open-ended questions, please write your response on the space provided.

**Section 1: General questions**

1.1. Age of the respondent \_\_\_\_\_ years

1.2. What is your gender?                      Male                       Female

1.3. Education status

1. Illiterate    2. 1-4 grade    3. 5-8 grade    4. 9-10 grade    5. Preparatory    6. Certificate

7. Diploma    8. Degree & above

1.4. Family type

1. Male headed                                      2. Female headed

1.5. Employment status?

1. Employed                                      2. Unemployed

1.6. Occupation

Agriculture [1]    Trader [2]    Government employee [ 3]    private company employee [ 4]

Others .....

**Section 2: common types of conflict**

2.1. What is the major causes of conflict in your area?

1. Farm land                                      5. Religious issues

2. Grazing land                                      6. Murder

3. Theft    7. Property claim

4. Marriage and engagement dispute                      8. Rape and abduction

9. Others \_\_\_\_\_

2.2. How many times did you face conflict?

1. Only once    2. Two times    3. Three times    4. Four and more than

2.3. What type of measures you have taken to minimize conflict?

1. Forceful measure    2. Taken the case to court    3. Solving using local elders

4. Other specify\_\_\_\_\_

2.4. If your answer for Question number 2.3 is solving using local elders, how do you evaluate the Process of conflict resolution through indigenous mechanism in terms of time?

1. Very fast    2. Fast    3. Slow    4. Very slow

If you have other idea, please state here

---

2.5. How do you express the trend of conflict situation in your area?

1. Increasing    2. Decreasing    3. No change    4. Other, specify\_\_\_\_\_

2.6. When you are in conflict with somebody, what do you do to solve the conflict?

1. Call to local police force
2. Take the issue to local social court
3. Take the issue to Woreda court
4. Take it to religious leaders
5. Take it to local elders

If any other mechanism that you have used, please specify it

---

2.7. If your answer for question number 2.6 is take the issue to Woreda court, what Situations forced you to use formal mechanism to solve the conflict?

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2.8. What was be the benefits that you have got solving conflict by using local conflict resolution strategy?

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2.9. Have you ever used formal conflict manage the mechanism to solve conflicts?

1. Yes    2. No

2.10. How do you measure the execution of your case in the court interims of time?

1. The first time \_\_\_\_\_ (days)
2. The second time\_\_\_\_\_ (days)

3. The third time \_\_\_\_\_ (days)
4. The fourth time \_\_\_\_\_ (days)
5. If more than four times please state here \_\_\_\_\_

2.11. What was be the problems that you have faced while solving the conflict through formal system or court?

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**Part 2: Method of conflict resolution**

**Section 3: Social advantage of stakeholder’s conflicts management and resolution strategy**

3.1. Does conflict terminate the social interaction of the society in your area?

1. Yes
2. No

3.2. Does Elders have A role on conflict resolution?

1. yes
2. No

3.3. Does conflict involve physically harm and grow up to crime in your area?

1. Yes
2. No

3.4. If your answer for question number 3.3 is yes, how many times it happens per year?

1. One –Three times
2. Four – Six times
3. Seven – Ten tomes
4. More than ten times

3.5. What are the common informal social organizations and associations of this village?

1. Idir \_\_\_\_\_
2. Equb \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mahber \_\_\_\_\_
4. Religious association \_\_\_\_\_
5. If there are others state them \_\_\_\_\_

3.6. What type of relationship do you have between you and the community?

1. Equb
  2. Religious
  3. Administration
  4. Idir
  5. Mahber
  6. All
- If any other relationship state them \_\_\_\_\_

3.7. How do you evaluate your relations with the community?

1. Very strong
2. Strong
3. Weak
4. Very weak

3.8. What are the advantages of participating in social activities like Equb, Idir, Zikir & others?

1. Increase social harmony/social capital
2. Address the common problems of the community in cooperation
3. Increase the tolerance and support each other
4. All
5. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

3.9. Do you have strong social interactions with the community?

1. Yes
2. No

3.10. Did you invite your conflicting party (adversary) in any religious festivity or any social activity?

1. Yes
2. No

3.11. What are the consequences when you miss the social activities?

1. There is no support from the community
2. Neglect from the society
3. Stop the interactions
4. All
5. Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

3.12. Did you settle your dispute via local conflict mediators before you come to the woreda court?

1. Yes
2. No

3.13. If your answer for question number 3.12 is yes, how do you evaluate its contribution of local elders for consolidating social network between disputants?

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

**Section 4: challenges and weaknesses of Indigenous Conflict management and strategy mechanisms in the study area**

4.1. Is local conflict resolution mechanisms in your area supported by the government and other non-governmental organizations?

1. Yes
2. No

4.2. If your answer for question number 4.1 is 'yes', what type of support provided?

1. Financial support
2. Material support
3. Training for local elders
4. All



4.3. Do you believe that indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms have weaknesses?

1. Yes

2. No

4.4. How do measure the quality of local conflict mediators or local elders?

1. Very good

3. Poor

2. Good

4. Very poor

4.5. Indicate the weakness of stakeholder’s conflict managements and strategy using the following indicators

**Hints (Likert scale):** Strongly Disagree= (5), Disagree= (4), Uncertain= (3), Agree= (2), Strongly Agree= (1)

Weakness of stakeholder’s conflict managements and strategy	Rating scale				
	5	4	3	2	1
Providing long lasting peace					
Monopoly of decision-making process by local elders					
Participation of youths during decision making process					
Participation of women ‘s during decision making process					
Affects universal human right Principle					
Elders are motivated by personal greed. Abuse of traditional structure Corruption					

**Thank you**

***Appendix II: Interview Questions***

**Questions for Interview**

1. What are the sources of conflict in your area and what conflict managements and strategy mechanisms are practiced to settle the conflicts?
2. Does the indigenous conflict resolution mechanism consider the gender composition?
3. What is the preference of the people between court and indigenous conflict resolution mechanism? Why?
4. What is the contribution of indigenous conflict resolution mechanism in enhancing Justice?

5. How do evaluate the contribution of indigenous conflict resolution to consolidate social relationship?
6. Are there any supporting courses e.g. training given/provided to the local elders?
7. How do you see the effectiveness of the indigenous conflict resolution mechanism in comparison to the formal court system?

Cost

Time

Binding

8. What do you think about the support of the government for the sustainability of indigenous conflict resolution mechanism?
9. What are the stages or procedures held by the indigenous conflict resolution mechanism?
10. What are the enforcement mechanisms for the decisions passed by local elders?
11. What are the challenges and obstacles for the effectiveness of indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms?
12. What are the weaknesses of indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms?
13. How do you evaluate the current status of indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms in your village?
14. Are there youth and women participants in the process of conflict resolution through indigenous conflict resolution mechanism?

### ***Appendix III: SPSS Output***

**Model Summary**

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	36.089 <sup>a</sup>	.628	.885

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 8 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

**Hosmer and Lemeshow Test**

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	3.912	8	.865

**Result of Logistic Regression analysis on case of Conflict**

Independent var.	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Farmland	7.482	1.383	29.279	1	.005	1776.580
Grazing land	1.139	1.191	.915	1	.04	3.125
Theft	-.558	1.054	.280	1	.021	.572
Step 1 <sup>a</sup> religious issue (1)	1.197	1.301	.847	1	.257	3.311
marriage issue (1)	.068	1.042	.004	1	.321	1.071
property claim (1)	.581	1.086	.286	1	.213	1.788
Constant	-4.153	1.966	4.461	1	.035	.016

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: farmland, grazing land, theft, religious issue, marriage issue, property claim.

Variables	Constant	Farmland	grazing land	theft	religious issue (1)	marriage issue (1)	property claim (1)
Constant	1.000	-.475	-.548	-.384	-.574	-.463	-.442
Farmland	-.475	1.000	.434	-.157	.304	-.005	.118
grazing land	-.548	.434	1.000	.075	-.027	.048	.233
Step 1 Theft	-.384	-.157	.075	1.000	-.075	.347	.228
religious issue (1)	-.574	.304	-.027	-.075	1.000	.003	.118
marriage issue (1)	-.463	-.005	.048	.347	.003	1.000	.096
property claim (1)	-.442	.118	.233	.228	.118	.096	1.000

2. mechanism of solve Conflict Resolution

**Model Summary**

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	49.5212 <sup>a</sup>	.58	.073

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

**Hosmer and Lemeshow Test**

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
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**Variables in the Equation**

Variables	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
elder	.289	.719	.161	1	.005	1.335
Religious leader	.675	.613	1.214	1	.001	1.964
Court	-.102	.595	.029	1	.215	.903
Constant	-2.524	.526	23.045	1	.000	.080

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Elder, Religious Leader, Court.

**Correlation Matrix**

Variables	Constant	elder	Religious Leader	Court
Constant	1.000	-.345	-.401	-.674
Elder		1.000	-.134	.159
Religious leader	-.345		1.000	.024
Court		-.134	-.401	1.000
Step 1				
Elder				
Religious leader	-.674	.159	.024	1.000
Court				

3. objective is frequency on weakness of indigenous conflict management

**weakness of conflict management**

Variable	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	33	22.8
agree	41	28.3
disagree	71	49.0
Total	145	100.0

*Weakness of indigenous stakeholder conflict management*

**Independent Samples Test**

Variables	Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2- tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
weakness of indigenous stakeholder conflict management	2.241	.137	.725	110	.470	.108	.149	-.188	.404
providing of long-lasting peace	7.894	.006	2.528	110	.013	.647	.256	.140	1.154
indigenous conflict resolution mechanism weakness	.085	.771	-.146	110	.884	-.009	.063	-.135	.116
ways of decision making by elders	2.577	.111	1.330	110	.186	.224	.168	-.110	.558
training for local elder	6.729	.011	- 1.222	110	.224	-.116	.095	-.303	.072
participation of youths during decision making process	.001	.982	2.548	110	.012	.424	.166	.094	.754
abuse of traditional structure corruption	1.315	.254	1.669	110	.098	.322	.193	-.060	.704