

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

**College Of Social Sciences and Humanities
Department of Sociology**

**Living Conditions of Conflict-Induced Internally Displaced Persons:
The case of Oromo people displaced from Somali region and camped in Deder
District, Eastern Hararge**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Sociology for Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements in Master of Arts Degree in Sociology
(Specialization in Social Policy).**

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Jimma, Oromia

Jun 2023

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Declaration

I declare that **“The Living Conditions of Conflict-Induced Internally Displaced Persons The case of Oromo people displaced from Somali region and camped in Deder District, Eastern Hararge”** is my own work and that all the sources that I used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged in references. Blow this I want to ratify this by my name and sign as a researcher.

Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

As a **Principal advisor**, here I certify that I have read and evaluated this research entitled **“The Living Conditions of Conflict-Induced Internally Displaced Persons The case of Oromo people displaced from Somali region and camped in Deder District, Eastern Hararge”** prepared under my guidance by researchers.

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Acronym

IDP	Internally Displaced Person
CIID	Conflict Induced Internally displaced Person
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
TPLF	Tigrai People Liberation Front
IOM	International Organizations for Migrations
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
GO	Governmental Organizations
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
DDS	Developing Division Society
CRC	Classical Rearranging committee
IDI	In-depth Interview
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interview
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
GRID	Global Report on Internal Displacement
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
AU	African Union

Table of Content

Title	Page
Acknowledgements	2
Abstract.....	A
1 Chapter One.....	1
1. Background of the Study	1
2. Statement of the Problem	3
3. Objectives of the Study	5
3.1. General Objective	5
3.2. Specific objectives	5
4. Scope of the study	6
5. Significance of the study	6
6. Limitaion of the study	6
7. Organizations of the Thesis	6
Chapter Two.....	8
2. Review of Related Literature	8
2.1. Global situation of Internally Displaced Persons	8
2.2. The African Legal Framework concerning IDPs.....	8
2.3. Empirical literature in Ethiopia.....	9
2.3.1. The Cause of IDPS in Ethiopia.....	10
2.3.2. The Challenges facing IDPs in Ethiopia.....	11
2.3.3. The Consequences of IDPs in Ethiopia	11
2.3.4. The Coping Strategy Of IDPs in Ethiopia	12
2.4. Theoretical Literature.....	12
2.4.1. The Inherently Complex Approach	12
2.4.2. The Inadequate Input Approach	13
Chapter Three	16

3. Research Methods	16
3.1. Research Design	16
3.2. Research Approach	16
3.3. Participants selection and Sampling Size	16
3.4. Data Collection Methods	17
3.4.1. Interviews.....	17
3.4.1.1. In-Depth Interview	17
3.4.1.2. Key Informant Interview.....	17
3.4.2. Focus Group Discussion	18
3.4.3. Observation	18
3.4.4. Document Review.....	18
3.5. Instruments of Data Collection	19
3.5.1. Interview Guideline	19
3.5.2. Focus Group Discussion Guideline	19
3.6. Sources of Data.....	19
3.6.1. The Primary Data.....	19
3.6.2. The Secondary Data.....	19
3.7. Methods of Data Analysis.....	20
3.8. The Trustworthiness of Data.....	20
3.9. Description of Study Area	20
Chapter Four.....	22
4. Presentation and Interpretation of Data	22
4.1. The Cause of Displacement	22
4.1.1. Resources and Land Grab	22
4.1.2. Political crises	24
4.1.3. Being Oromo.....	26
4.2. The Process of Moving into Current Resettlement.....	28
4.3. Relocation to Resettlement Site.....	30
4.2.1. The reason to select the current settlement site for resettlement purposes.....	30
4.4. Life in Resettlement (Camp).....	38

4.4.1.	Description of the Relocation Site	38
4.4.2.	The Challenges of IDPs in Resettlement Areas	39
4.4.3.	Support Provided For IDPs.....	52
4.4.3.1.	Psychological Support.....	52
4.4.3.2.	Support Provided for IDP in Kind.....	55
4.4.3.2.1.	Distribution of tents for temporary houses and food grains.....	55
4.4.3.2.2.	Monitoring and Certification Support.....	57
4.4.3.2.3.	Mediation Role to Resolve Conflict Among Displacement.....	59
4.4.3.2.4.	The Role to Form Committee.....	60
4.5.	Adaptation of the IDPs to Resettlement Sites.....	63
4.5.1.	Getting Government and Non-Goernmental Assistance.....	64
4.5.2.	Washing Clothes for Society	65
4.5.3.	Set up temporary Business Operations	67
4.5.4.	Taking out a loan	69
4.5.5.	The Begging Food Grains.....	70
Chapter Five	.....	73
5.	Conclusion and Recommendation	73
5.1. Conclusion	.....	73
5.2. Recommendations	.....	75
6. Reference	.....	77
Appendices	.....	85
Ethical Considerations		85
Appendix-2		92

List Of the Figures

Figure 3.1: The Map of Eastern Hararge and Deder District.....	21
Figure: 4.1. The shortage of water in youth and sport camp, culture and tourism camp	42
Figure: 4.2. The shortage of livig houses in youth and sport camp.....	45
Figure: 4.3. The shortage of livig houses in culture and tourizim camp.	46
Figure: 4.4. The Problem of living houses in DDS camp.....	46
Figure 4.5: The living houses constructed by Tent.....	56
Figure: 4.6. The Constructed houses from Tents supported by IOM	56
Figure 4.7: The Adaptations of IDPs to resettlement area from youth and sport camp.	66
Figure 4.8: The Adaptation of IDPs to resettlement area in DDS camp.	68
Figure 4.9: The list of the paper for trustworthines of collected data.....	86
Figure 4. 10: the List of paper for trustworthiness of data	87
Figure 4. 11: the List of paper for trustworthiness of data	87

Abstract

These study explores the living conditions of internally displaced person caused by conflict who currently camped in Deder district, Eastern Hararge, Oromia Regional State. The IDPs were expelled from the Somali regional state. The study relies on the qualitative research methods and a descriptive research design to shed lights on the factors that led to the displacement, the process of relocating IDPs to a new resettlement site, and the post- resettlement lives of IDPs and their adaptations in the new resettlement site. The data collections methods used combined focus group discussions, in-depth interview, key informant interviews, field observations and document review. The participants were purposively selected since it was believed that they would be able to provide the issue under investigations in detail. The provided data was served only for the purpose of these study and it was analysed by using the thematic analysis.

The study reveals conflict was the main factor of the displacement and there are different cause of the conflict. The main factors that exposed the Oromo peoples living in Jigjiga to conflict and ultimately led to their displacement were investigated, including the availability of capital resources, the area functioning as a trade route, and land grabbing. Boder disputes between the Somali area and the districts of Oromia (Chinaksen, Babile, Midega Tola, Mayu-muluke, and Mino) have always existed. The Somali wanted occupying land in the Oromia area. Torture and killing were used to displace a number of Oromo people who are living in Somali region. The region's para military forces are reported to have taken part in killings and even dumped bodies in landfills before mass displacement occurred. Also, the large-scale evacuation was due to cooperation between the TPLF and the Somali government, as many TPLF military generals were cooperating with the Somali government. This cooperation was aimed at blocking the political reforms of the central government in which the TPLF lost its dominant position.

The IDPs were taken to the Oromia region on foot through the districts of Babile and Chinaksen, while the rest came to Oromia by car through the district of Babile. The Ethiopian Federal Police and the Ethiopian National Defense Force are two actors that have played a key role in relocating displaced people to Oromia and saving their lives. The zonal and kebele administrators was relocated IDPs to Deder district based on being they are IDPs by Somali government, the existance of marriage relationships among IDPs, birth places of IDPs, getting the opportunity to wait other opportunity, disagreement between displaced persons and the

governmental administrators. Based on the above fact, they are responsible to be camped in Deder district through collaborations with Deder society and government. They resettled in different places such as youth and sport offices, culture and tourism offices, water and energy offices, Disaster and risk management offices in the district. They are facing many problems in their resettlement such as health, drinking water, house, Electric city and shortage of food. To overcome the above challenges, the psychological support was provided by the GOs and NGOs. Similarly, some other support was given in kinds (food grains, Blanket, Tin and Canvas). However, the sustainability of such support from various organizations and their opportunity to earn daily income was little and little.

Key words: Living Conditions, Conflict-Induced, IDPs, Deder District

1 Chapter One

1. Background of the Study

Internal displacement is one of the main challenges for humanitarian agencies in contemporary world. It emerged as the most of human disaster that contributed to more than 25 million of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of human rights violations and violent conflict while more than 14.6 million that newly displaced across various countries was recorded as a result of disaster and diseases in today's world (Yigzew and Abitew 2019; Internal Displacement Monitoring Center [IDMC] 2020). To be considered as IDPs , those persons should not cross international borders rather they cross the border between regions within the same country due to factors beyond their capacity to control (Jahre et al. 2018; Wanninayake 2019; Yigzew and Abitew 2019; Global Report on Internal Displacement [GRID] 2020).

In Africa, internally displaced persons had become an issue before the 1980s because of military coups, political crisis, ethnic violence, and religious problem. In effect, state collapse, a decline in food production, gaps between state and society, high level of poverty, limited opportunities, and environmental degradations are what contribute to the highest internally displaced persons in the continent specially during 1993-2018. Studies noted more than 16.8 million became IDPs as the result of conflict, violence because of political crisis, and flood (Ferris 2012; GRID 2019b; Adem 2020; Abidde 2021). The problem of internally displaced persons has now become a major problem in the continent because a majority of people displaced from their original resident constitutes who are internally displaced by forces. Those displaced people were not only evicted from their environment but also the social relationships, group identity, and community support systems that integrate individuals within the broad societies are also endangered (Abidde 2021; Francis et al., 2021).

The study conducted by Eba and Shifa (2020), Jones, Pincock, and Hamad (2021) indicated that the Sub-Saharan African countries were very well-known for the forced internally displaced persons as a result of violent conflicts. In the continent, more than 16.5million people are living as internally displaced persons and the major difficult problem for the sub-Saharan country is to

find sustainable solutions to reduce it. The basic reasons behind that was repeated occurrences of conflict and violence, droughts, floods storms in the region. Consequently, 7.4 million people were displaced by conflict and violence while 2.6 million were triggered by disaster (Ferris 2012; GRID 2019a). Countries such as Sudan, DRC, Burkina Faso, and Somalia have experienced IDPs because of flooding, drought, conflict, and forced eviction (IDMC 2020; Tesfaw 2022).

In the Horn of Africa, shortage of resources, inter-communal violence, political and economic crises are the major problems faced in the area contributing to the number of internally displaced persons, especially in Somalia and Ethiopia (Yigzew and Abitew 2019). According to IDMC (2019) and Abidde (2021), the major challenges to improve the living conditions of IDPs were associated with implementations of various conventions, shortage of financial support, human resources, and limitations of stakeholders, and neglecting human and civil rights.

Ethiopia faces the highest number of internally displaced persons since 2017 and 2018. Portrayed as conflict and inter-ethnic violence among regional governments are believed to be described as the main causes of the internally displaced persons, especially, political changes contributing to more than 2.9 million people in the country (GRID 2019a; International Organization for Migration [IOM] 2019; IDMC 2020). Moreover, Habte and Kweon (2018), Adem (2020), Jones et al. (2021) reveal the other main factors causing IDPs are increase violations of human rights, war, conflict, inter-communal violence, natural disasters, development-induced displacements and, border disputes specially between regional states.

Oromia region has faced and continue to face the problem of internal displacement due to conflict and inter-communal violence from various corners of the region such as Southwest, Benishangul-Gumuz in North-west and Somali Regions in the west to East Moyale and Jigjiga respectively (IDMC 2019). Some factors contributed to the occurrence of the internal displacement: control over land and resources between Gedeo and West Guji of Oromo clan (Djigsa 2019; IOM 2019), violence between state and non-state armed group (in Guji Zone), conflict (between East and West Wellega Zone and Benishangul Gumuz Regions), the conflict between the local community and returned internally displaced persons (in Bale Zone), border-based disputes among regional government (Oromiya-Somali) triggered a number of internally displaced persons in the region (Ojo and Fanto 2017; IOM 2019; IDMC 2020; Tesfaw 2022).

In Oromia Regional State, Eastern Hararge zone has the highest number of internally displaced persons. Among the others, more than 86,000 displaced persons were planned to be resettled to different parts of Oromia regional state zone and 12,000 displaced persons were living in Deder district (OCHA, 2018). Those who settled in different parts of Eastern Hararge were fled from Somali region (Erer, Tullu Gulled, and Jigjiga town). Most of the IDPs are waiting for governmental assistance to overcome their basic needs such as food, cloth, and medical. Their living conditions were affected by diseases like Diarrhea and Malaria (IOM 2019; Jones et al., 2021). To return these persons, the war between Hararge and Somali was indicated as a major challenge in the area (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA] 2019). In line with this, the study was conducted focusing on the living conditions of conflict induced internally displaced persons with particular emphasis on Deder district in Eastern Hararge Zone, Oromia Regional State.

2. Statement of the Problem

The problem of internally displaced persons has become a global concern and the magnitude of the problem is increasing from time to time. The IDPs are evicted from their original areas for the reason of tensions (political crises, religions and nationality); remain within their own territory and have little chance but fled from their living area to overcome problems (Nwanna & Oparaoha 2018). Their living conditions are in deteriorating conditions because they have little opportunity to overcome the serious humanitarian problem and threats found among them (Wanninayake 2019). The level of IDPs reaches unexpected level in the world because of increasing violence, conflict, and disasters that contributes to more than 40 million people being displaced. The global crises stem from such displacement did not become an international agenda until the late 1980s and early 1990s. After that, the focus given to internally displaced persons has resulted in the introduction of various interventions policy from the international community (IOM 2017; Wanninayake 2019).

The national governments in which IDPs are found in has above all responsibility in protecting and assisting those who are displaced within their own borders. But still, some major challenges are facing those internally displaced persons due to a lack of willingness of the state in providing

assistance, lack of interest by the national government in IDPs' protections through refugee camps (IOM 2017; Adeola and Orchard 2020; Cardona-Fox 2020).

In Eastern Africa, according to OCHA (2019), various triggering factors such as violence, conflict, and climate shock resulted in displacing more than 12.8 million people internally and make the country among the highest in need of humanitarian support. The majority of those people are found in Oromia, Somali, and Tigray respectively at the regional level. Their living conditions were deteriorated by shortage of water, sanitation, hygiene, health-related problems, and unsafe shelter conditions were major challenges associated with IDPs (OCHA 2021). Those IDPs use various settlements to overcome their own challenges. Those settlements were “self settlements, assisted settlements, camps and relocations” (Wanninayake 2019:127).

The living conditions of IDPs particularly in Oromia were affected by shortage of food, access to clean water, water-borne diseases, and devastating humanitarian condition (IDMC 2007; OCHA 2021). Eastern Hararge receives a large number of internally displaced persons. Social unrest, protests and conflict based on clans between (Jarso of Oromo and Gerri of Somali; Fafam of Somali and Chinaksen) Oromo in East Hararge neighbor region triggered a number of internally displaced persons (OCHA 2021).

Different researches have been conducted on internally displaced persons. Some studies are focused on the protection of internally displaced persons (Djigsa 2019; Uchechukwu 2019; Adem 2020) but pay little attention to their living conditions. Other studies were conducted in addressing the problems of IDPs and indicating the role played by the nation-state in which IDPs found in protecting and supporting their internally displaced person (Habte and Kweon 2018; Yasukawa 2020; Byers 2021). These studies still failed to describe the living conditions conflict-induced internally displaced person in terms of the available opportunity. Some other researchers conducted their studies highly focusing on causes, consequences, and dynamics of internally displaced persons (Maru 2017; Yigzew & Abitew 2019), giving little attention to explaining and describing the living conditions of conflict-induced internally displaced persons. Other researches also described the social, economic, and health problems; disorganization of family, and the intermittent of humanitarian assistance for IDPs (Ojo and Fanto 2017; Kebede 2020).

Other studies were conducted primarily focusing on gender-based violence in camp (Tesfaye 2020), challenges faced by women, and their coping mechanisms (Kebede 2020). These studies have been geographically restricted to southwestern parts of the country. Other studies were conducted focusing on internally displaced person impact on local community geographically focusing on Ethiopia and Somali (Yasukawa 2020) failing to explain the living conditions of an internally displaced person in the country.

Other researchers Sackey (2020) conducted their studies focusing on responses to conflict-induced displacement in the West-Guji and Gedeo Zones as a general while disregarding about living conditions of conflict-induced internally displaced person. Specifically, some study conducted on Ethio-Somali Displacement (Mekonen 2020) focusing on Socio-Political, Economic dynamics underpinning and life trajectories of victims the case of Sebeta and Adama settlement sites.

There are a number of people that are internally displaced from neighbor regions in Eastern Hararge. Previously, no other studies were conducted on the same topic. The researcher was focused on to know the cause of CIID, to understand the relocation process to resettlement site and their adaptations to fill the previous gaps. In line with this, researchers focused on the living conditions of conflict-induced internally displaced persons the case of Oromo people displaced from Somali region and camped in eastern hararge Deder district.

3. Objectives of the Study

3.1. General Objective

The overall objective of this study is to understand the living conditions of conflict-induced internally displaced persons the case of Oromo people displaced from Somali region and camped in eastern hararge Deder district.

3.2. Specific objectives

- To know the cause of the Conflict Induced Internal Displacement
- To Describe The Process of Moving Into Current Resettlement Site
- To explore the Life in Resettlement Area.
- To describe the Adaptations of the IDP's in Resettlement Area.

4. Scope of the study

This study was delimited to describe the living condition of internally displaced persons in Deder District. The participants of the study were those who were displaced internally and currently those who live in Deder district.

5. Significance of the study

The study has the aim of describing the living condition of internally displaced persons in Dadar district. The results of this case study has both an academic contibution to scholarship and existing knowledge on the subjct. The study serves as a source of information for the researchers wishing to research on the same/related issue. Indentifying and documenting the living conditions of internally displaced persons is important. It also serves as an input to various organizations by indicating the existing problems and in forwarding appropriate recommendations.

6. Limitaion of the study

As researchers came to the district for data collections, there are some limitations. The amalgamations of the CIID and other IDPs displaced for other reason. The distrect administrators was tried to hide the existing situations with regard to their living conditions in the resettlement site. Besides, most of the NGOs working in the area was working in the district without having any offices and they only came to the district during they want to distribute some AID. Similarly, the other limitation was that participant highly expected that as the researchers going to solve their problem immediatly was some limitation researchers faced throughout the studies.

7. Organizations of the Thesis

This thesis is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter of the thesis dealt with background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and scope of the study. The second chapter is about the systematic review of the related literature to substantiate them with the objectives of the study. The third chapter deals with the research method: research approach, study design, methods of data collection and sources of data. Methods of data analysis

were also discussed under this particular section. Fourth chapter is data presentations and interpretation. Lastly, the fifth chapter draws conclusion and forward recommendations.

Chapter Two

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Global situation of Internally Displaced Persons

The causes of the problem varied from country to country in the world. Many peoples are internally displaced from their original area because of crime-induced displacement like murder in America. In another country, china was very well-known by internal displacement as a result of human rights violations is the major source in the area (Cardona-Fox 2020). The number of internally displaced persons has grown in multi-directions. The very well-known and rapidly increasing was forced displacement. As a result of conflict and violence, more than 45 million people were forcibly displaced only in 2019. In another way, as a result of natural disasters and climate change, More than 24.9 million of people are displaced in more than 145 countries in the same year. The number of IDPs in globally was reached more than 55 million only in 2020 (Olanrewaju et al. 2019; Zeender and Yarnell 2020).

Most of the displacement was caused by outbreaks conflict and violence (Lwabukuna 2011; Maru 2017). Several new factors such as as diseases like COVID-19 have contributed to the displacement. As people fear overcrowded camps as a source of diseases and move to other areas perceived to be low infections (Khouzam and Verma 2020). Over 23.7 million live in Africa. On the continent, the common displacement was forced displacement. Other factors leading to IDPs include natural disasters, development projects, government policies, and conflict (Lwabukuna 2011; Nuhu 2012; Maru 2017; Amadi 2020). In particular most of them were living in areas with limited access to education, health, and other services. There are different groups of people affected by such problems, including the elderly, children, people with disabilities, and women (Olanrewaju et al. 2019; Zeender and Yarnell 2020).

2.2. The African Legal Framework concerning IDPs

The internally displaced person has their own protection right. These rights not belongs to a certain group of Person rather than all internally displaced persons. This includes the rights of protecting persons from being internally displaced, the rights of voluntarily returning, the rights of local integrations, the rights of getting assistance and resettlements (Ezeanokwasa et al.,

2018).As another literature indicated, those IDPs have various rights at various stages. For instance, as indicated in the AU (2018:8) the “internal displaced persons shall be protected from Genocide, Murder, Summary or arbitrary executions, and enforced disappearances”(Article 13/a). in addition to that, they have their own protection during project-related displacement. “Displacement or relocation resulting from projects shall not be carried out in amanner that violates the dignity and the rights of those affected” (AU 2018:11; Article 18/1.):

Not only IDP have their own right, but also the state has its own right to get full information about their IDPs.According to Maria and Cortizas (2022)state that the internally displaced person found in has the right to receive various formations to identify whereabouts their family and others. when the national governments that IDPs are under control was unable to protect the rights of displaced persons, the protections may be shifted to international humanitarian institutions that are responsible for their protections. Not only the right to protection, but also they have the right to the movement (Djigsa 2019). At the Ethiopian Level, As indicated by Djigsa (2019). the number of internally displaced persons in Ethiopia is increasing from time to time rapidly in recent years and Ethiopian government has to take responsibility to protect these IDPs from any devastating conditions.

2.3. Empirical literature in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, internal displacement was defined as evictions of people from their original countries for many reasons such as natural disasters, induced displacements, man-made induced displacements, conflict-induced displacements, and development-induced displacements (Maru 2017). People are displaced because of war and famine in previous times (Araya et al. 2011). The majority of these people are found in Oromia, Somali, and SNNPs regions respectively. Among others, children and women are more vulnerable than others (Yigzaw and Abitew 2019; Shaibu and Olu-Adeyemi 2020). Other studies reveal that as IDPs have their own impacts like separations of family, changes in relations and identity are indicated as impacts of IDPs (Yigzew and Abitew 2019; Tesfaw 2022). Those people are more disadvantaged group than others. becauseof limited access to basic needs, non-shelters, and shortage of food was the highest problem among IDPs in Ethiopia (Ashine 2021; Tesfaw 2022).

Newly internal displacements in Ethiopia reaches 1.7 million of peoples due to conflict and violence in the country only during 2020. This shows countries receive the highest number of

IDP next to DRC and Syria. Ethnic conflict and border-based disputes become common causes of IDPs (Tesfaw 2022). To reduce it, the Ethiopian government introduced some ministerial, adopted a strategic plan and co-operations within humanitarian organizations in affected area (Ashine 2021). As a durable solution, special attention was given to IDP's interests before the implementation of any plan. The major government responsibility was related to introducing early warning governmental systems (Scott and Salamanca 2021).

2.3.1. The Cause of IDPS in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is among other countries where the number of internally displaced persons is the highest and newly emerged challenge in the country. Ethiopia Receives Various Types of Internally Displaced persons. the main causes for such IDPs were various from time to time. Various studies reveal various causes of the IDPs in the country. The study conducted by (Jones et al. 2021; Ashine 2021; Tesfaw 2022; Tufa et al.,2021; Yeshaneh et al. 2021) reveals that political crises, inter-ethnic conflicts and drought, communal violence, diseases, flooding, desert locust, violence and border based conflicts were contributed for the number of an internally displaced person in the country. This all makes the country's highest area of internally displaced persons since 2019 and 2020 (IOM 2019; IDMC 2021; Tesfaw 2022). Not only that, other factors have triggered a number of internally displaced persons from their original areas. Among those, limited social protection, psycho-social stress, family problems, political, economic, social issues were indicated as the main causes for the vulnerability of the internally displaced person in Ethiopia (Jones et al. 2021; Scott and Salamanca 2021).

Another study was conducted focusing on the consequences of IDPs in the country and it reveals that it was a very serious current problem. Accordingly, the Distructions of home, breaks the relationship among families, the loss of tangible and intangible goods, disruption of children's from their educations was explained as effects of IDPs in the country (Yigzaw and Abitew 2019; Shaibu and Olu-Adeyemi 2020). Other studies reveal that separations of family, changes in relations, and identity are indicated as other consequences of IDPs in Ethiopia (Yigzew and Abitew 2019; Tesfaw 2022). As a result, 8.13 million of people internally displaced our lives with food insecurity in the country (Yigzaw and Abitew 2019; Shaibu and Olu-Adeyemi 2020). With regard to IDPs in Ethiopia, the various study was conducted focusing on the causes, consequences and challenges of IDPs. Eventhough they tried to describe the general internally

displaced person in the country, still there is no study conducted with particular emphasis on the living conditions of the internally displaced person. Besides, as far as researchers tried to review available literature, there is no conducted research in explaining the rationale for the settlements of IDPs in their resettlement area to identify is that they are resettled in a certain camp based on their interests. To fill this gap interms of literature, a study was conducted to understand the living condition of Internally displaced persons with particular emphasis on Deder district.

2.3.2. The Challenges facing IDPs in Ethiopia

In Etiopia, IDPs have faced multi-directional challenges such as lack of access to basic necessities, denial of their human and political rights, limited opportunity to find solutiondeteriorated living environment, shortage of basic needs, and security problems (Nuhu 2012; UNHCR 2017; Eba and Shifa 2020; OCHA 2020; Tesfaw 2022). Besides, other studies revealed other challenges facing IDPs, which include loss of livelihoods, jeopardized relationships among residents, lack of jobs, property, destruction of property and homes,security problems, shortage of infrastructures, ineffectiveness and weak implementations ofinternational law, conventions and treaties (Ezeanokwasa et al. 2018; Djigsa 2019;Byers 2021).

Some other studies indicated other challenges with particular emphasis on the internally displaced person from the Somali region. Among those, a study conducted byGetahun (2020) found that the major challenges of IDPs in Ethiopia especially in Sebata city was comprised of social security problems, shortage of basic social services such as health, clean water and public health center and the institutional arrangement. These challenges vary from person to person and from male to female. For instance,a study conducted by Kebede (2020) found the challenges facing women. Among others, social, economic, psychological challenges are indicated as some challenges associated with IDPs in Ethiopia.

2.3.3. The Consequences of IDPs in Ethiopia

The main cause of the IDPs in the country was conflict. In effect, the conflict between the Regionalgovernment triggered several people internally displaced. In this case, many problems associated with IDPs in Ethiopia were non-shelters and food was the highest prioritized problem. In responding to such crises, the Ethiopian government introduced some ministerial, adopted a strategic plan and co-operations within humanitarian organizations in the affected area (Ashine 2021). As a durable solution, special attention should be given to IDP's interests before the

implementation of any plan. The major governmental responsibility was related to introducing early warning systems. Drivers of those internal displacements were divergent such as political, economic, social, and historical factors were among them (Scott and Salamanca 2021).

2.3.4. The Coping Strategy Of IDPs in Ethiopia

The coping was defined in multi-directional ways. It was a process of individuals responding to any negative event was regarded as coping (Araya et al. 2007). Other scholars defined it as efforts made by persons to master their internal and external negative consequences (Seguin and Roberts 2017). Various studies reveal the various coping strategy of an internally displaced person in Ethiopia. Some study found that, selling their monthly received food, drop out of their children from school and skipping food consumption was explained as their coping strategy to overcome problems (Getahun 2020). Another study conducted by Kebede (2020), found that social networks created by IDPs among them for the sake of helping each other to get drink water, food and money was one way of their coping mechanism. Besides, interms of water, referring to use the river water for sanitation was indicated as their coping mechanism among IDPs.

2.4. Theoretical Literature

There are various Theory that explains why resettlement was fail. Among those, the theory that importants for integrating to my study area was discussed under the inherently complex approaches and inadequate input approach. Those are integrated in the following way.

2.4.1. The Inherently Complex Approach

There are at least two broad approaches as to why things often go wrong in resettlement. These are; The Inadequate Inputs Approach and the Inherent Complexity Approach. According to De Wet (2009), the inherently complex approach views resettlement as a complex and problematic undertaking by its very nature. The frequent failure of planned resettlement essentially originates from the unique characteristics of involuntary resettlement as a development policy (De Wet 2009).

Another De Wet's approach is that gives an insight for the usual unsuccessfulness of resettlement programs have considered involuntary resettlement also called the "Inherent Complexity Approach". In this approach, De Wet argues, resettlement fails due to the complex nature of

involuntary resettlement which results in a range of problems that cannot be addressed only by the above mentioned kind of inputs. The inherently complex nature of the involuntary resettlement arises from its basic characteristics including imposed spatial change of resettlers, significant change in the patterns of access to resources, larger and heterogeneous environment, involvement of the people in wider structure, and accelerated socio-economic change (De Wet 2009).

The displaced person from Somali region was resettled many camps before they moved to Deder district. Still, they are in temporary camps and their living condition in resettlement area associated with many challenges due to many things went wrong during government camping them in Deder and after they camped in the district. De wet argue that why thing go wrong in resettlement area. The major reason is that the resettlement planis failed due to not based displaced persons interests and lack of governmental policy. Based on the above fact, the Deder district resettlement was not succesfully accomplished due to moving displaced person to Deder district and staying in camp was not based on displaced persons interests rather they moved to the area based on their birth places, marriage relations and the availability of temporary camp. In effect, there are failurity of integrations with host society due to temporary resettlement was not based on the displaced persons voluntary. De Wet also indicated that, theresettlement also fail due to characterized deep changes in soci-economic patterns to acces resources and heterogeneity of the resettlement environment. The Deder district camp also fail based on a little and little opportunity to get various infrastructure due to shortage of income that resulted staying there without getting enough food, electricity, and other social services. Similarly, there is a great variation is where they have been (Jigjiga) and where they are living in now. There is the avilability of work in Jigjiga and great shortage of work in Deder district. Based on the above fact, their resttlement was failin th district, the major indicator for that is displaced people was not moved to their temporary resettlement based on their interests and they are not staying there due to shortage of availablity of the work and they are moving to Jigjiga and other parts of Arab country.

2.4.2. The Inadequate Input Approach

The inadequate input approach stated that resettlement goes wrong basically due to lack of appropriate inputs (lack of national legal resettlement framework, policies, planning,

consultation, and monitoring; political unwillingness; inadequate funding and pre-resettlement surveys; and careless implementation of the program) into the program (De Wet 2009).

This Scholars indicate as Involuntary resettlement has five characteristics such as (1) It involves imposed social change which has cultural, social, political, and economic implications. (2) It usually involves a change in the pattern of peoples' access to resources. (3) Resettled people find themselves in larger and more heterogeneous settlements than before. (4) It involves people in wider social and economic structures and (5) It involves accelerated socio-economic change which may be beyond the capacity of people to cope with. Due to the combination of these factors, resettlement tends to lessen people's material well-being, limit their choices, reduce their control over their circumstances, and increase the levels of social tension and conflict within new settlements. Resettlement often imposes forces and conditions on people that may completely transform their lives, evoking profound changes in the environment, productive activities, social organization and interaction, in leadership and political structure (De Wet 2009).

The various involved in the schemes with their different interests and motives, the varied circumstances under which resettlement takes place, the relation between various stakeholders and other factors contribute to the complex nature of resettlement. Therefore, Technical fix for the nature of Inadequate inputs are incapable in preventing various problems in resettlement site. Complexity requires us to start from open-mindedness, and flexibility, rather than from the boundedness of frameworks and procedures that are dictated by policy, legal framework, planning and etc. (De Wet 2009).

Based on the above fact, the Deder district resettlement was failed due to the resettlement for itself was not based on the national legal framework, policies planning, consultation, monitoring, political unwillingness, shortage of funds, pre-resettlement survey and lack of implementing program in resettlement site. In this case, the Deder district resettlement also failed that arises from lack of monitoring from the district government on how they are living their living conditions in camp, the site associated with lack of various social services (infrastructure) due to highly shortage of funds to pay for different services such as water, healthy, educations, food, electricity, and clothes. Similarly, the main objective when they displaced from Somali region was to integrate and resettle them within various special zone of Oromia regional state. Through gradual process, the program was not implemented in resettling them to various oromia special

zone due to lack of implementing the program from government side totally. The above factors contributed to loose of displaced person material well-being, limiting their choices to overcome living conditions problem in resettlement site, increases the level of conflict among displaced persons and host society and separations of displaced persons famly in Deder district camp.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research Design

The research employed the qualitative research method. A descriptive study design was used to conduct the study. This is because it helps the researcher collect detailed data related on the living conditions conflict-induced IDPs in the study area.

3.2. Research Approach

The study was based on a phenomenological approach. The rationale for applying a phenomenological research approach is to collect data on the experiences of conflict-induced internally displaced persons. The approach explores the causes faced with IDPs, the relocation process to the resettlement site, to explore the life in Resettlement area, and their adaptation to the site for reconstructing their life in settlement site.

3.3. Participants selection and Sampling Size

The participant for this study was selected based on non-probability sampling technique. From non-probability sampling technique, the study relied on purposive sampling technique. The reason behind using these sampling techniques is it enables the researcher to select the sample based on who can give useful information to accomplish these study. In addition to that, Researchers was selected 22 participant for in-depth interviews (IDIs). Among those participants, researcher selected eleven (11) male and eleven (11) female participants from those who are displaced previously from their original area and temporary resettled in Deder district. Besides, all participants selected from IDPs due to researchers interests in detail description of their living condition of conflict induced-internally displaced person. In another way, Researchers selected sixteen (16) participants for key informant interviews (KIIs) from existing GOs and NGOs stakeholders in the district that composed of thirteen (13) males and three (3) females. Eleven (11) participants were selected from governmental organizations workers who are on leadership positions and team leaders while five (5) participant was selected from NGOs officials in the district. The researcher selected twenty four (24) participants for FGDs from IDPs temporary resettled in Deder district. Accordingly, four (4) FGDs that each includes 6 (Six)

member was conducted. Among the above FGDs , two (2) of FGDs was conducted only with women while the other two (2) FGDs were conducted only with men. The rationale behind separation of discussants in to female and male group was to get the detail discription of the issue under investigations. The reseacher selected 64 participants as a sample size. This all participants was composed of internally displaced persons and other officials from existing stakeholders. Those participants was selected judgementally based on assumptions who can give adequate data on issue under investigations and the issue of under study was described in detail.

3.4. Data Collection Methods

Scientific research uses different data collection methods that allow to systematically collecting important and relevant data, meanwhile to providing relevant answers for the objectives of the research. The data for this study were collected by using interviews (in-depth and key informant interviews), focus group discussion, observation, and document review. The reason behind this is that it help the researcher to collect the issue under investigation in detail and describing the result informs of paragraph.

3.4.1. Interviews

3.4.1.1. In-Depth Interview

In-depth interview was employed to collect data from the interviewee based on interview guidelines. The guideline was prepared in Afaan Oromo. This interview was conducted with IDPs currently living in temporary camps in Deder district.

3.4.1.2. Key Informant Interview

Key informant interview was conducted with those stakeholders or offices directly involved in IDPs issues. The reason for applying such types of the interview was it enables researchers dealing with key officials from stakeholders to know their role in changing the living condition of conflict-induced internally displaced person in study area. It allow getting data from governmental officer and NGO workers working on IDPs in describing their role to change the living conditions of IDPs. Besides on that, it helps researchers in getting accurate and detail descriptions role played by those stakeholers and problem faced with IDPs in study area. In effect, the issue of understudy was explored in detail explanations in Deder district with particular emphasis on living conditions.

3.4.2. Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion (FGD) was employed for this study. Because focus group discussion help the researcher to get a wide range of information on the topic under study. Besides, it allows a group of individuals (6-8) to discuss on the issue and giving equal chances for discussants. It allowed discussants to discuss and raise wider perspectives on the living condition of internally displaced person. Thus, two of FGDs that involve 6-8 members was selected. Discussants was seated in a silent environment. Accordingly, the cause of the CIID, the relocation process to the camp, life in the area and their adaptation in study area was described in detail.

The rationale behind choosing such data collections methods, it helps to give equal participation for selected participants. Besides, detail descriptions of issue understudy with particular emphasis on IDPs in Deder districts was identified and described. In this case, all discussants was sated in comfort environment and the role of researchers was served as a facilitator and moderators for research participants.

3.4.3. Observation

The researcher was visited the area under investigation. While collecting the data, researchers was observed the living condition of conflict-induced internally displaced persons. In this case, their living houses and any support given to those persons in kind was visited. Besides, drinking water situations that installed by stakeholder was visited by the researcher.

3.4.4. Document Review

In accomplishing this study, researchers was reviewed various available documents related to topics under study. Accordingly, recorded documents by Governmental organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations about conflict-induced Internally displaced persons in the Study area was reviewed. The rationale behind reviewing such document is to know the existing situations on how they relocated in the area and their life that documented by various offices in detail was reviewed. Accordingly, document was reviewed from labor and social affair offices , disaster risk management offices, women and child affair offices

3.5. Instruments of Data Collection

The researcher was employed different instruments of data collection to get relevant information about the issue of understudy. These instruments of data collection are; interview guidelines (in-depth and key informant interview), focus group discussion guidelines and an observation checklist. Those guidelines was employed by the researcher in study area and researchers was prepare such guidelines in regional working languages. Therefore, guidelines was prepared by English languages and translated into local working languages. Besides, the voice recorder was used while participant was explaining the issue understudy.

3.5.1. Interview Guideline

The researcher was collected data from the interviewee through interview guidelines in which semi-structured and/or unstructured interview guidelines was employed to generate information.

3.5.2. Focus Group Discussion Guideline

The focus group discussion guideline was used to collect relevant data from the discussants of the study during the discussion on the issue of understudy was ongoing. In this case, researcher was discussed different important issues about the study with the discussants based on the focus group discussion guidelines.

3.6. Sources of Data

3.6.1. The Primary Data

The primary data for this study was collected from research participants. This primary data is first-hand information that the researchers was gathered directly from the participants and observed in resettlement sites.

3.6.2. The Secondary Data

To accomplish this study, various literature related to conflict-induced internally displaced persons with a particular emphasis on living conditions was reviewed. Accordingly, published and non-published documents such as books, journal articles, and other available document was reviewed. The rationale behind reviewing the previous literature is to know in detail about the current issue under investigation.

3.7. Methods of Data Analysis

The qualitative data was analyzed through thematic analysis by focusing on the objectives of the study. The researcher was described, explained, and analyzed. The data was collected from respondents in detail to address the objectives of the study. In analyzing the data, researchers used thematic analysis by categorizing it into topics and subtopics. The rationale behind selecting such data analysis method was it help the researcher having high flexibility in any time, place, and low cost. Finally, the issue under study was forwarded in forms of paragraph by categorizing under each topic and sub-topics.

3.8. The Trustworthiness of Data

To ensure the Trustworthiness of the data, researchers were take various pictures, videos and audiotapes to save time based on the interests of the participants. Member checking was used in protecting the accuracy of collected data and triangulation was employed to examine various sources of data. Besides, while collecting the data, researchers were jotted-down various notes that indicate the trustworthiness of data. the researcher was analyzed, interpreted, and processed the data obtained from the participants of the study without adding their own feelings and emotions. This study was free from any bias for the sake of its conformability. the data was analyzed based on the empirical evidence which was collected from the participants and other sources.

3.9. Description of Study Area

The study was conducted in East Hararge located (latitude: 7°30'–9°45'N; longitude: 41°10'–42°50' E; altitude: 500–3040m). The administrative zone of Eastern Hararge is located on the Eastern part of the Oromiya Regional State and shares boundaries with the Somali Regional State (about 1410km), as well as the city administrations of Dire Dawa and Harari. The Eastern Hararge Zone has 20 districts. The total population of the zone was 2,723,850, while the 1,383,198 are men and 1,340,652 are women with an area of 17,935.40 square kilometers. The total household in the zone is 580,735. majority of inhabitants in the zone are the Oromo people and the majority of them were Afan Oromo speakers by languages and a few of them were Somali language speakers. The majority of the population in the zone are Muslims (Tadesse et al. 2014; Tamiru 2021). Among the 20 districts, districts (Chinaksen, Gusum, Babile, Midega Tola, Meyu, Kumbi, Goro Gutu, Metta, and Jarso) share boundaries with the Somali region (IOM, IRC and CARE 2017).

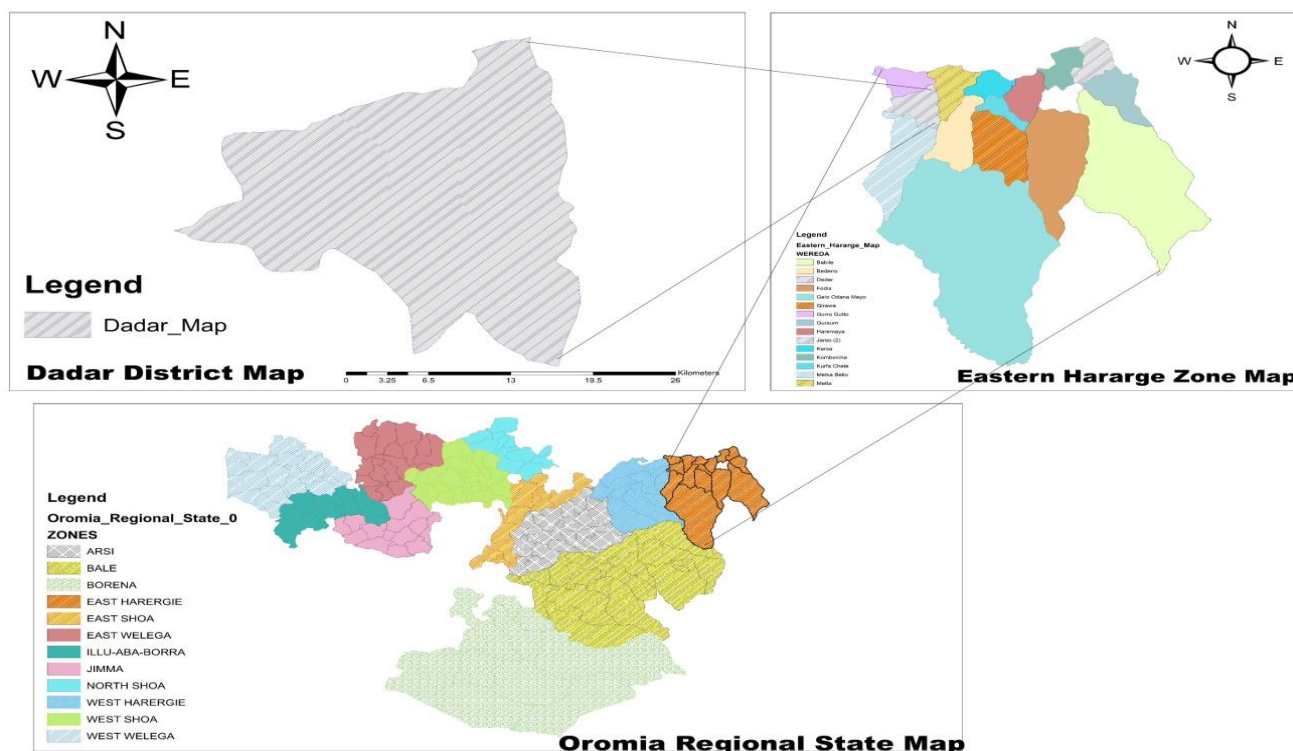


Figure 3.1. The Map Of Eastern hararge and Deder district

Sources: Drawned by Researcher by Using ArcGIS Software in 2022

Among the Eastern Hararge districts, the study was limited to the Dadar District. Deder has a total population of 310113 (161852 males and 148261 females). It is bounded by the Goro-Gutu district in the North, Malka-Balo in the south, Metta district in the East, and Hirna in the west (West Hararge). The total population of internally displaced persons in the district area is 11131, 6147 males and 4984 females (Disaster Risk management offices 2017). The main food crops in the district are sorghum, maize, barley, wheat, and teff. Khat (*Catha edulis*) and coffee are the main cash crops in the area. The farming system of the district consists of crop production (7.9%), livestock production (4.1%), and mixed crop and livestock production (88.0%) (Baker and Nuno 2021). The area under study was selected by researcher because of the large number of CIID it hosts.

Chapter Four

4. Presentation and Interpretation of Data

4.1. The Cause of Displacement

There was various sources of of internally displaced persons from Jigjiga city to Oromia Regional state. The collected data indicated that political crisis in the Eastern parts of the country, belongingness to a certain nation, resources and power was some sources for conflict-induced displacement.

4.1.1. Resources and Land Grab

There are a number of Oromo people who are living in Somali region for a long period of time. Always the war Somali region open the war on woreda that restricted by Somali regions and a number of oromo people was died by the Somali military. The major objective of these war was to control Oromia's border land. One of Somali military leader was passed away in Chinaksen before Oromo people was displaced from Somali region. However, Oromo people living in Jigjiga city unaware what is going on and what will happen. The Somali government and their community was responsible for doing such displacement brutally through burning Oromo's living houses and killing them. A number of people was entered into other nation's house for saving their life and later on fled into Oromia. An In-depth interviewee 29 years old Male from Deder tourism and culture camp stated:

About 13 years after leaving my hometown and I married in Somali. There was a war that Somali region open on Chinaksen and Midega Tola woreda. Three people from Chinaksen was died in the war while one of Somali military leader was passed away weeks ago before we displaced from Jigjiga city. I came here due to the displacement that happened to us when we were in the Somali region. I had to flee to Oromia to save my life and this is why I am here now. We were focusing on our day-to-day work in Jigjiga and we don't know the about politics going to against us. But, the Somali government forces and their communities pushed us out from their region. I saw Somali people came and burn down Oromo's house in the city. Then we run away and entered the Gurage's house. They locked their door to us. That night the

Ethiopian Federal Police Force took us to the place where other Oromos found and told us that let the local community would not kill all these people.

There are a lot of conflict between Oromia regional state and Somali for a long period of time. The Somali police asks military assistance from Oromo resident to against Oromia regional state to grab the border land particularly with Chinaksen, Babile, Midega Tola, Mayu Muluke and Mino. Always Somali regional state special forces open the war to control Oromia border under their administration and we also tried to reject their assistance being in Jigjiga city. A number of Oromo resident in Jigjiga was always putted in jail until we give the money for them. Then they choose to kick out Oromo from jigjiga to grab the border land controlled under Oromia regions. As one of my key informant interviewee 34 years old Male from DDS temporary camp indicated as:-

There are war from Somali region on borders area to grab land and they asks Oromo community to assist their military while they were in conflict with Oromia regional state especially with Midega tola, Babile, Chinaksen, Mayu Muluke and Mino woreda. At that time, we also rejected to provide money for their military in against border area to grab the land. Somali police also comes to us during the night to collect the money and they said All Oromo people was collected these money (capital asset) from Somali community. When they discussed some agenda for conflict with oromia, we will report for woreda they are going to open the war. We give all information for woredas controlled under oromia such as Chinaksen, Midega Tola, Babile and Mayu Muluke and other woreda restricted by Somali regions. For these reason, they tried to bet up oromo people first in Jigjiga while they are going to participate in war with Oromia. Besides, while they tried to collect money to support their military, always I rejected their questions and always they took me to jail for more than one month. We are opposing them while they are going to hit Oromia.

The Oromo people who are living in Somali region was collected the resources through participating in various trade activity. Most of the time Somali police asks them to provide money and when they rejected to give it, the police tried to intimidate them by saying Oromo collected money from Somali community. In effect, they believe that as Oromo people was collected wealthy from somali people. The conflict iduced displacement happened to oromo

people was objected to take Oromo resources through forceful way. In line with this, Male In-depth Interviewee 31 years old from DDS camp reported:

The Somali government and their community was responsible for our displacement. Oromo people who are living in Jigjiga city was generated income through hard working or actively participating in daily labor. I heard that many of Somali police asks me to provide money for khat, when I said I have no money and they told me that you generate these wealthy from Somali regional state people not from Oromia regional state. We also actively participated in trade from Wuchale and become the bajaj motor owners, building houses for living and trade centers. I think this preception made it necessary to forcibly to take the asset we generate through our efforts.

4.1.2. Political crises

The country's political crises has been one of the major sources of the conflict-induced internal displacement. As those in power (TPLF-EPRDFs) become powerless, they tried to create chaos, disorder and conflict on Oromo people to against newly elected prime-minister's (Abiyi Ahmed) government. Besides, as they become powerless, the newly prime-minister became against them and they Understood each other in negative ways. The Somali regional president worked with TPLF for several years and one major way TPLF used as a tools in against Abiyi's power was displacing a number of Oromo people from Somali Region through cooperation with Somali Regional Government. At that time they think that when an Oromo people were displaced from Somali regions, they think that the power will stay in the hands of TPLF. A key informant interviewee male, 37 years old working in a government agency as team leader indicated that,

In my opinion, they [Oromo] were displaced in late 2009 and early 2010 E.C. These people became internally displaced persons due to political instability. The main cause was the degree of political crises brought on by the ideological clashes between the followers of the two administrations, [the old one and the new) who use Oromo peoples in evicting them from Jigjiga city as political pawns to advance their own political interests. The main reason to displacing peoples from Somali Regional state was diverting the oromo people's attention (Abiy Ahmed) from controlling political powers and to prevent Mr Abiyi to be Prime-minister of the country.

The Jigjiga city was served as the center of trade for Oromo nations and Tigrai people. However, the contraband comes from Wuchale by Tigrai people (army) was allowed for Somali and Tigrai nations while it was not allowed for Oromo people. For these reason, there are a number of Tigrayans military living in Somali regions and worked with city administrations for several years. After they (Tigrai) ensured in loosing power, they motivate Somali government to displace Oromo people from Jigjiga city. As one of key informant interviewee Female 36 years old stated as follows:

Before the displacement was occurred, the Somali people (Somali governemental workers) don't like us (Oromo) to live in the Jigjiga city. The rationale is that there are a number of Tigrayans people who participated in contraband activity in the regions. We (Oromo) also tried to participate in such activity but don't allowed for us while it was permitted for Tigrai peoples. At that time, there are a number of TPLF military found in the area. The contraband comes from Wuchale by Tigrayans military that not allowed for anyother nations of the country axcept Tigrai and while we bring it from wuchale, it was taken from us by Tigrai army on the borders. Always there are conflict among us before displacement occurred. The transformations of political power from TPLF to Oromo nations was served as an immeadiate cause for Oromo nations displacemenents from Somali Regions.

The immediate cause for internally dislaced person was the shifting of political power from TPLF to Oromo. In this case, before the crises was happened, there are a number of Tigrayans military Generals working in somali regions for keeping contraband from wuchale to Finffinne city. These could be happen only when they put on the power whom they can command to control the trade route in the regions. When TPLF ensured to lost their power and economic control, Abdi Illey aslo tried to fight for them to stay on the power. There are a number of Tigrai Military genarals in Somali to keep Abdi Illey's on the power and to controll all trade route in eastern parts of the country. Because, what comes from Wuchale and all trade route in the regions also controlled by TPLF at that time. TPLF tried to used Somali government and their society. As one of In-depth interviewee Male 39 years old from Golmasa stated as follows:

The political issues have been the main cause of the forced displacement so far. At the time, everything was being done to prevent the Oromo government from seizing political control. TPLF military generals from higher positions such as Ma'ashow Giddey and other was involved. Because, Tigray had close ties with the Somali officials and they have shared on what comes from Wuchale. I was working as guard at President Abdi Illey's house. Many of the Tigrean men I know cohabit with married Somali women. He is a warrior from Tigray, and she was a military from Somali. Such relationship was not for true life but to control the economy of the region through giving power for Somali people. Tigrayans military army kept these contraband from Wuchale to Finfinne city. When the smuggled goods come up, the government army sits on it and no one tries to check it on the border. When TPLF was removed from the power of the country, Abdi Illey's will lost his power and TPLF's will lost control over the eastern parts of the country's economy. I understand that all of this is involved in displacing us from the place.

4.1.3. Being Oromo

There are a number of Oromo people who lost their life for unknown reasons in Jigjiga city due to their belongingness to Oromo nations. The Jigjiga government tried to give deaf ear for those who lost their life in the city while other people was arrested for reporting such cases to the police stations. The Somali government workers loudly spoke their slogan as they will kill Oromo people before the conflict-induced internally displacement was going to happen in the region. However, the obviously known behaviour in the region was removing Oromo people who are working on the road side (Street) through violence when any guests expected to visit the Somali region from federal. The reason was to show that Jigjiga city was free from Oromo people's resident and Such action was happened for several years repeatedly and it became very popular. The Oromo people was expecting such violence when Somali brutally going to displace them from the region and their objective was only to focus on removing Oromo people from Somali region because there are many other nations but never touched at that time. Besides, there are a number of Oromo people who lost their life and property by Somali society and Somali army. One of in-depth interviewees male 31 years old from culture and tourism temporary resettlement camp argues that:-

The main reason for the outbreak of this altercation is that in the beginning in the place called "Towga and Guddafaa" our man [Oromo] was found dead in all day only due to our belongingness to our nations. This behavior started to occur frequently. We don't know who killed them or why they died, and it's unclear why Somali people killed them. Only the Oromo are known to have perished and the Somali Government kept silent. When this person dies and thrown in there, we leave our work in the morning to bury wh passed away. We don't know any reason and many people were arrested while we report such actions to the government before our dsplacement. I heard what their (Somali) police discussed by group before the displacement action against us began and they said "Oromoda Waan dhameyna," meaning "We will kill the Oromo". The senior Somali officials workers from highest rank also repeats the samething. As one of the governmental palace's guard, I have seen there was discussions for two days before the action started. When they claimed that, the common practice in the area was to beat up Oromo People and I was anticipating a repeat of the same behavior. As we stayed in the morning at half-past twelve, I saw many people engaged in burning the houses of the Oromo people, beheading/slaughtering others, burning others alive, and tossing stones at Oromo people. The government soldiers took their guns and started to run away by saying "Waandhammatte, Waandhammatte..." (we will finish for you). I was controlled by their army and they said "War-Habash battahay?, Agosken?" (Are you habesha? Give me you ID?). At that time, I had a sport ID and gave it to them. They said "Warunti Habesh weyan"(it's true he was Habesha) and I walked a way because where I am lived in was only Amhara's residents area.. At that time they did not touch Amhara, Tigre, Gurage, and others rather they focused only on Oromo nations. They gathered all oromo peoples in single hall and separate Male from Female during the Night. They told us to slaughter men at night and held bloody knives in front of us that they used to slaughter people during the day. They beat men at night with gun slings. In the morning, the car came and we were loaded to the Chinaaksen district. From there we set out again and came to Hammarreysa camp.

The conflict-induced internally displaced person was objected to affect only Oromo nations resettled in Jigjiga city only to be from Oromo nations. There are a number of oromo people that taken from hammarressa camp to Deder district. There are oromo people who temporarily

resettled in Deder district with their family from Jimma, Arsi and Bale Zone. However, there was no other nations (Amhara, Gurage, SNNPs and Tigray) came to Deder district to seek temporary resettlements with their family. This also one major indicators of internally displaced person was only targeted on oromo nations. As one of my key Informant interviewee 38 years old Male from governmental organizations team leaders explained as:-

In my opinion, internal displacement is a targeted only on oromo people due to their Oromumma. I am from the Deder district administration at that time and a number of people came with their familie for seeking temporary resettlement place. I have seen a number of people who temporarily resettled here with their family from Jimma, Arsi, and Bale zone. However, I never seen any other nations who displaced with Oromo nations from Jigjiga city and there is no other nations who lost their property by Somali regions army. Similarly, As a nation we lost a number of Oromo child and women result in impairment, death, or loss of life for several people. These was happened to them only to be Oromo and resettling there from Oromia Regional state.

4.2. The Process of Moving into Current Resettlement

The Somali government was the main cause for displacing peoples from their region through forces by burning the Oromo's property and killing many other Oromo people. However, the Ethiopian Federal Police and defence army took them to Oromia regional state in two sides such as from Chinaksen and Babile sides. The In-depth interview Male 37 years old from Governmental Organizations team leaders indicated the process of relocation displaced people to the region argues:

The process by which we came here was by Ethiopian defense force and federal police saved our life and create good conducive conditions to came to Harar by the Chinaksen district way and Babbile district sides. In this case, it is the Somali police who evict the Oromo people who are working in their region, burning their houses and it is the federal policy and the defense force army who took us to Oromia from the Somali region.

The conflict-induced internally displaced from Somali region entered to Oromia from two directions (Chinaksen district side and Babile district side). But, there are a number of displaced people who are stayed in different area before reaching the Harari regional state. They resettled

in the Chinaksen district for more than two weeks and transferred to another camp (Hammaressa) for seeking other temporary staying places. They came to Deder district because of their birth places. However, there are disagreement among the displaced people in resettling them in Deder district due to personal interests. One group of people interested in joining their birth place while other displaced people rejected to join with their birth place. Later on, those who interested and not interested was taken to their birth places. Still today those people was left in temporary places and they are waiting governmental order to resettle in another area constantly. One of In-depth interviewee 31 years old Female from Culture and Tourism temporary camp argue:

I came to the town of Chinaksen as soon as I fled from Jigjiga and from Chinaksen, I came again to Hammarreysa camp. There were some people are there who refused to join their village. There were those who came and said no, we will go to our district. We're from those who came to our district. As soon as we came to our district, the district took us to the village where we born and the village took our picture and told us to come to the town and to pick up a chance. After we came to town, we spent a month without being told that your departure date was tomorrow, in the morning, next week, and next month... We are left here while the government says you will go and still we are not accepted to temporary resettled here in Deder.

To save the lives of displaced peoples (Oromo) from the Jigjiga city, the various federal government body plays their role in bringing them to Oromia regions. The Ethiopian military defence force collected them (Oromo People) in Qomata. Many people was affected in Qomata especially Womens and Children. From that places, they tried to bring Oromo to Oromia region from Chinaksen district and from Babile district by car while many other displaced peoples came to Oromia crossing a miles by foot. Chinaksen administrators provide temporary Derg military camp, primary and secondary school. Then after they moved to Hamarresa camp and various violence resulted in loose of displaced peoples life by Harari regional state police. For these reason, there are a number of people taken from chinaksen to Deder district and other was taken to deder district from Aweday city without based on the interests of displaced person. Those people was entered to Oromia region without taking any of their asset from Jgjjiga city. The In-depth interview female 36 years old from the youth and sports camp tried to indicate their process as follows:

We were people who were taken from our houses by the Ethiopian military defence force army and assembled in a place called “Qomata”. Many people such as children and women were suffering from hunger and thirst at that place. They were picking us up from there and gathering us again in the land of Oromia at a Chinaksen district. There are many people who walk from Jigjiga town to Chinaksen district by walking many distances. The Chinaaksen administrator bought materials like clothes and footwear for them. They were rounding us up in primary and secondary schools in Chinaksen. They also gathered us at the "Yug Yug" Derg military camp. After that, they picked us up once more and placed us in the Hamarreessa camp. Even then, there was a lot of violence directed to us, and the Harari government army killed my brothers and other individuals whom I were born with. There are also many people who entered Harar directly from Jigjiga and while other people was Deder woreda directly from Chinaksen. There are many people who have entered Aweday from Jigjiga. The order came from the government and we were able to return here, not of our own free will. We left all our possessions there in Jigjiga. For example, I tried to create good living conditions by selling khat in there. I put the money I was selling khat under the plastic I am selling khat from and left it there with it. Ran away to the Chinaksen district on foot without taking what I have in my house. These all process was what we faced before we came to Deder city.

4.3. Relocation to Resettlement Site

The displaced person was resettled many camps before they reached to Deder district and there are various reason that based on to choose the district for their resettlement. Those are listed in the following way.

4.2.1. The reason to select the current settlement site for resettlement purposes

The temporary resettlement camp was selected because of being internally displaced person, received information while conflict-induced displacement founds in Hammaressa camp, the existance of marriage relation among the displaced family, the birth places of displaced person, and it was the place of waiting other opportunity from government. However, this site was selected only for temporary time and waiting for other opportunity to move to constant place of resident.

4.3.1.1. Being an Internally Displaced Person

The current resettlement places was selected because the displaced persons were displaced from Jigjiga city. In this regard, the Somali government was obviously the body that peoples know. The government focus only on the Oromo people to displaced them from Jigjiga city and the rationale behind their coming to Deder district was being displacement from the Jigjiga. However, being the displacement affects the living conditions of many displaced person. One way it affects the living condition was creating massive unemployment when displacement occurred. Besides, the environment internally displaced perso temporary resettled for itself has a contribution in affecting the living condition due to the shortage of available work in Deder district while the various work available in Jigjiga city. The In-depth interviewee 36 years Female from Youth and Sport camp stated main reason come to Deder district as:

The main reason we were able to come to Deder is that we are internally displaced person. It was the Somali Regional State that caused and made us displacement from their city. His name is Abdii Illey whom we know obviously and those whom we think behind Somali Government was Tigreans. Being Displacement affect my living condition when I compare my life in Jigjiga and Oromia. The first day I went to join Jigjiga city; I was having trouble for a short time. My life improved when I was there for a long period of time. This is primarily due to the fact that I save money when I work hard. I use it to try to better my life. Since moving to Oromia, I haven't received the same income as I did while living in Jigjiga. I am trying to start my life as a new but I have never found it. There are many job opportunities there. Since I came here, I have never spent a day of my life happily with anything but begging and standing in the face of others. When I lived there, there were many different types of factories there. Most of the workers in the factory are Oromo. We used this work to change our lives and today when we came here all this disappeared and you became waiting for someone's assistance. In there, you leave the job based on your interest. but, you don't go and lose it because you want a job.

Being displaced from jigjiga by administrators of the region was one main reason to come to Deder district. At that time, the somali special force army slaughtered a number of oromo people while the other was burned alive and such circumstance creates the separation of family among displaced person. The TPLF uplifted the Somali government in committing such action on

people. When oromo peoples was internally displaced from the Somali region, all of their property was left in the Jigjiga. When they entered to Oromia regional state, they faced with dependents on government, waiting the hands of Oromo society, government and NGOs to get food. In this regard, a 34 year-old male in an indepth interview from DDS temporary camp reported:

The displacement from Jigjiga is the main reason for my coming to Deder district. When I remember the incident of that time and tears came to my Eye's. The Somali girls were comes to me with sharp knives to slaughter me. As I ran ahead of them, I encountered many murdered Oromo peoples by Somalis who were looking for other people on the ground by their hands being separated from their heads and body. I couldn't do anything and just keep running for myself. My kids and I met on the 5th day after we leave Jigjiga. The Somali government was the main reason that I became to be displacement. I believe that the Somali and Tigray governments had strong relations and they committed this atrocity against us. Therefore, they lifted the Somali community from the ground and their policemen told us that as we are terrorists and they should get us out of their region. At that time, many people were burned alive, many others were slaughtered, and some other was killed by a stone. Being IDPs affect my living condition. Because, I leave home in the morning to look for work. I can't get it and come back to my family without any income. In effect, we sleep without any food for a number of nights. I have been hurt by being unemployed, being dependent on government and non-government for aid. I leave home in the morning to look for work. I can't get it and come back to my family without any income. I have been hurt by being unemployed, being dependent on government and non-government organizations for aid.

4.3.1.2. Getting Information While They Are In Hammaressa Camp

The displaced person was resettled in Hammareysa camp for short period of time. Many displaced person living in the camp was affected by diseases due to shaortage of food and absence of pure drink water while other was shuted by the harari police army. Due to the above reason, the Eastern Hararge zone administrator sent all of displaced person to their district from Hammareysa to their birth places. As a result, all Easter hararge district administrators came to

camp and start their discussion with displaced person in the camp. In this regard, a 31 year- old male key informant from the Culture and tourism camp argue:

Many people starved and others died by diseases and Harari police army, the district Administrators, mayors, and party leaders gathered everyone at camp in Harar by saying that everything is ready for them to return to their birth place. The car was sent from the districts and we were loaded to the Deder. while we were in the hammarreysa camp, everyone's administrators came to the camp to tell us that we have to go to our district. That is how we were able to come to this Deder district. When we came to this district, the district again told us we have to return to our birth place or our village and we had to go to the village where we were born. When we went to the village, the Oromo society helps us in sorghum, maize, soybeans to overcome shortage of food and other items was also distributed to us.

After discussion, the car was sent from the district to the camp (Hammareysa) by district to take them to their original places. Besides, the temporary resettlement was prepared by the government and as displaced person become increased from camp to Deder district, the resettlement places become problematic and the resettled in government offices such as youth and Sports office, Culture and Tourism office, DDS Factory, and disaster risk management offices. But, what makes variation of living condition before and after they came to Deder district was availability of daily work in Jigjiga and un-availability of work in Deder district that not appropriate for IDPs resettled in the district. An statement from key informant interviewee 36 years old male from GOs leaders position indicated:

We prepared forty-six vehicles to take these people only from Hammarreysa to Deder district. We settled them until six o'clock at night. At that time, we lost site of settlement for them and broke the government offices and put them in those offices. For example, we have put it in the Youth and Sports office. We have closed the Culture and Tourism office, the supplied factory called "DDS" and settled these people in there. In addition, we closed the aid stores and made housing for these people. When we look at our lives side by side, we know that our lives are much better when we are in Jigjiga. Now, we have moved here and our lives have deteriorated. The living conditions in the Jigjiga city are the best for us. The main reason is that we have adapted to city life during the long time

we have been there. Even the day-to-day work or the daily labourer we did produced great results. The money we get and what we have in the bank is a little bit better. Today, we have never found a job since we came here, and we have no land to farm. The difference is very wide just because of the availability and absence of work. We are still living with all the household items like clothes and cooking utensils that were collected for us by the name of citizens to citizens but we have never bought them.

4.3.1.3. Marriage Relation (Family)

The returning the displaced person from hammareysa camp to the Deder district was not based on their interest. The car that district prepared for them was not suitable for everyone and some of the displaced person who has a family was came to Deder district due to their family was in pregnant. However, some of them was came to Deder district due to the marriage relationship while other was loded to the district through forcefully. An In-depth interviewee 26 years old male from Golmassa tried to show they are coming to Deder for family reasons in the following way:

At that time it wasn't our interest to return to Deder district. For example, I refused because my wife was pregnant and we wouldn't go by truck. But, that truck was still filled before me and I waited until I found other cars that prepared for Haramaya district displacement and came with them up to Haramaya District. From there, I paid my transportation fee and went to Deder district with my family. I did this because the car they brought for us was an Isuzu truck rather than a Sedan. Not only that, they continued to forcefully load anyone who refused to enter the car and drive them away to Deder district.

There was some displaced person joined to Deder district because of their wife's birth place. Some people was left their home to go to Arabian countries and married in Jigjiga city. Those people was displaced and came to Eastern Hararge Zone with their family. The government prepare transportation for their family to came to the district but not based their interests rather they lost oher opportunity. There is no other zone administrators that interested to load their people from Hammaresa camp rather than Eastern Hararge Zone administrators. One of in-depth interviewee 32 years old male from sport and youth camp argue:

My birth place was Arsii zones, I left my family in Arsii and came to Jigjiga town to find the way connects me to Saudi Arabia since 2007. I got work in Jigjiga City and I merried being there. The birh place of my wife was Deder district. We have two child and when we displaced from Somali region, we came to Hammareysa camp with my family. I never seen Arsii peoples administrators who came to camp and interested to take us from camp. As a chance, the Deder district administrators came to camp and discussed with people. Finally, they prepared good condition and I came to Deder with my wife because she's birth place was Deder district. At that time, I am not interested to came to Deder but I lost another chance rather than joining to Deder with my husband.

4.3.1.4. Birth Place Of Displaced Person

The other reason to come to Deder district was their birth place. In this case, displaced person was stayed in the camp and they exposed their life to death by diseses due to lack quality of drinking water and food. The Administrators of that time was inform them as they have to leave the camp inorder to join them with their birth places and these informations was reached displaced person while they are in Hammareysa camp. However, moving of those people to their birth pace was not based on their interests rather it was governmental solutions. As in depth interviewee 28 years old male from DDS camp indicated as follows:

We went through many processes to reach our birthplace. I left the Somali region and came to the chinaaksen district. Then I stayed for four daysand came to a place called Kombolcha District. I stayed there for three days and I did not stay there again and came to Hammareysa camp. I spent in Hammareeysa roughly seventeen days and the government army held a meeting with us and we sacrificed our lives to die.. While we were there, I was suffered from various illnesses due to the lack of clean food and water. At that time, my wife was pregnant so I would't miss her and we went to where we born. The main reason we came to Deder is our birthplace but it was not based on our interests.

Te everyone of displaced person should have to move to their district due to clashes between the Harari police army and IDPs found in the cam was the immeadiate cause of removing IDPs from the camp to their birth places. The Government also infrm them to go to their district and IDP reject it due to not interests and lack of transportation to go to their district. Lateron,

transportation was arranged from their district. Majority of them stated that as their life in Somali region was better than the Deder district due to limit availability of job that they experienced in Jigjiga. The in-depth interviewee 36 years old Female from sport and youth camp was indicated:

The governors of all the districts came to us at the camp and instructed us to send everyone back to their hometowns following the clashes with the Harari police army. At that time, we refused by saying we do not have transportation, and the transportation were arranged by the district administrators until all the displaced persons from Somali arrived in their places of birth. When I compare my life before and after, still all the jobs we learned in there was not found since we came here and we have not found anyone to employ us. The place where we settled is not much known by various factories and we faced only waiting governmental Aid. While I was there, I did house construction work such as cornering, making cement walls, and wetting cement for carpenters. I've been doing the same thing since I came here. But, if I get a single house for work this week and I stayed without work for more than a month. All this has left my family in starving.

4.3.1.5. The Opportunity to Wait for Other Opportunity

The current resettlement site was selected to wait other opportunity such as constant resettlement of IDPs in other Oromia zone by Oromian government. The Deder district IDPs was not living in the Deder district as constant resettlement rather they resettled for temporary. They came to district in roundy round. Other where resettled in other parts of Oromia region and those who left in the Deder camp was waiting such opportunity for their constant resettlement in another Oromia zone. The government told that as they have to stay in the Deder district to wait other chance and other IDPs went other Oromia region while other was waiting such opportunity from government till today. One of the participants in the male FGD living in the camp aged between 36 years old tried to indicate his views as:

Everyone has gone and settled elsewhere in other parts of Oromia and we are here not to settle permanently. They were the first phase of the Deder district settlers and they were loaded by the government before us and wanted to the other part of Oromia. We came by following them and settled here saying you will go for the second round. Then we didn't go and yet staying here. We are still waiting for that opportunity, not a permanent settlement. After we had been in the village where we were born for a while, the district

again gave us a car and told us to come and settle in other districts. We have been here ever since but have not settled permanently until now. In connection with this opportunity, those who came after we settled in the city have got the opportunity and settled elsewhere. We took a chance and our chance was that we didn't have a house number so we gave our photos and said it would come to you tomorrow and we were able to wait for it today. I just select paper by chance and it has no house number except for being there. This chance is wrapped in paper, you pick it up and when they open it, we don't have a relative code; everyone who has a code has gone to their resettlement places. We are the ones who were told to settle later and here we are. Being here is not because of our interests, we are forced to do so and we have lost another opportunity, not because we want to. We are waiting for where our opportunities will follow, not our desires.

4.3.1.6. As Disagreement with Governmental Administration

Those IDPs come to Deder district as first round was want to their village while those who came to the district as second round was temporary resettled in Deder town. In this case, the second round resettlement was taken from Deder town and resettled other parts of Oromia region. As a result, the conflict between the first round ressetler who went to thir village creates conflict with the government. They demonstrated from Deder district to other districts and the Defence forces and Oromia special force police asks them what they faced with. For these reason, the district adinistrator was reported to the zone administrators as the district doesn't have any IDPs. Such reporting was resulted in reduction of food assistance and open the way to stay IDPs in Deder district till today. They don't accept to stay in the district but lost other opportunity and waiting the solution from government. One of the female FGD discussants aged between 28-42 years old argue:

We have been conspired against, we crossed down to the village as soon as we arrived the Deder district, and those who came after us settled right in the Deder town. As a chance, they went before us to other parts of Oromia and settled in their home. In effect, we feel jealous situations by considering that we come before them and how they resettled while we are here. We held meetings to see how this would happen, so, the elders and religious leaders sent us from the government and they were seducing us

saying calm down and you will settle down wherever you like. Then we turned them down. So, after these first phase settlers went and settled, our people have been demonstrated from here to the Karra mille district and made their voices heard. There, the Ethiopian Defense Army and the Oromia Special Forces police came to us and asked what what happening; we responded by explaining everything to them. Consequently, the governor of Deder district was reported to the zone administrator as the district doesn't have any displaced persons. Since then, the monthly aid we used to receive was stopped and we were made to receive this aid in phases. It includes all of this that has kept us from settling. Thus we could say that here we are left in the Deder in this form and trying to wait for another opportunity. We have no other choice but to stay here and wait for the opportunity the government will give us but it is not our will and we have not settled in the permanent settlement but temporary settlement where we wait for the opportunity. We never thought we would resettled our lives. If the government gives us a house and a place to live, we will try to put our lives resettlement but it is not possible to resettlement again without getting a place to live. But, this is when we first came here with the support of various communities starting with clothes and our community was helping us. For now, all that's over. I have been settling in the Somali region for about eleven years. I got married right away, raised a family, and acquired wealth. I left all that there and ran away and went out in working clothes with a single shirt, trousers and the same is true for my family. I was forced to enter the Oromia region. While I was there, my wife and I worked side by side to make a living. Since we came here, we have had to make efforts to rebuild our lives again, but we have not succeeded.

4.4. Life in Resettlement (Camp)

4.4.1. Description of the Relocation Site

The Oromo people was displaced since in septemer 03-04 2009 E.C. They resettled in different governmental offices such as Youth and Sport Offices, DDC, Golmasa, Tourism and Culture offices, Qeera. Eve if some of them was resettled in different parts of the Oromia regions, still majority of them was living in Deder distrct camp as the temporary place. The adaptation process to the resettlement area was based on the government, NGOs and community assistance. Various document collected from governmental and NGOs indicated that those who are living in the

district was include children, women, and elders people that includes the disabled person. Those disabled person was who are affected by Somali army and their society during the conflict is started and those are who need immediate assistance from different stakeholders. A Document Review from Disaster Risk Management office indicated that their numbers and disabled person living in Deder camp in the following way.

There were a number of people who are displaced from Somali regional states. As Deder district, the document indicated that there was 11331 internally displaced people were temporary resettled as the first day they come to Deder district. Currently who are assisted by the government and non-government organization was including those who are native to Deder district and whose wives are native here. The others were settled elsewhere by the government and now the remaining 6824 people are in Deder district. These are the ones who are being assisted here by our offices. Internally displaced person includes children with disabilities, women and elderly peoples who need immediate assistance to overcome their living condition. Therefore, their evidence also indicates that their number is about 62 people disabled found in the Deder district camp. Those disabled people was who are affected during the conflict started in Jigjiga and those who are living in Deder camp still today while the other was transferred to other area.

4.4.2. The Challenges of IDPs in Resettlement Areas

4.4.2.1. The Challenges Related With Permanent Residence

The challenges of IDPs currently faced behind in the camp was explained from two directions such as challenges that can be solved at district level (shortage of food grain) and challenges that can't be solved at district (homelessness) level. However, the major problem with displaced person was that they are not staying in the camp as their constant place of life and they moved from place to places to get daily labor. The key informant interviewee 36 years old Males from GOs at head position tried to explained as:

These internally displaced persons currently facing various challenges. We look at these challenge in two ways. They are challenges that are beyond our ability to solve and challenges that are suffering from a lack of attention from existing stakeholders such as suffering from homelessness which is beyond our capacity. But, challenges like lack of Drinking water, and shortage of grain food given by the government every five months

are something that can be solved here at the district level. Now, the biggest problem is that these displaced persons used to live here in the camp. But, later they left their families here and moved to Jigjiga for finding job opportunities. Their lives are not permanent.

Besides, they faced other challenges such as husbands separation from their family by leaving them in camp and want other area for finding job and merrying being in working places was discussed as the major problem among IDPs in Deder district. The family found in the camp was affected by shortage of food and when the mothers of that family heard as she's husband was married, she also tried to find she's husband. When she's going to find her husband, she also going to distribute their children to their relative and informed the government office to keep their house until they returned from Jigjiga. As one of key informant interviewee 37 years old Male from GOs at head position stated:

The majority of IDPs settled in Deder are again their husband has gone to Jigjiga. Their husband abandoned all of their family in Deder camp without any food and those families were affected by shortage of food and fathers was not interested to see he's families living conditions. At that time, all family members were expecting their father will bring something for them after returning from Jigjiga. They frequently sobbed when they came to me. They came and complained that I was going to see my husband in Jigjiga and she claimed that your offices shouldn't be given my houses to another Internally displaced person. When did I ask where she were going? My husband went to Jigjiga for finding daily laborers and got married in Jigjiga City. However, I'm waiting for him to come to me and my children for houses expense. For now, I and my children can't live alone in the camps because we faced highly shortage of food, I lost my husband because of keeping my children's alive. Now, I took these three children to my relatives in the countryside and go to my husband's side in Jigjiga.

4.4.2.2. The Challeges Related With Health

The challenges related with IDP's health in Deder district associated with starting from shortage of mattresses due to the problem of housing. Majority of them was slept on cement with bare body and their healthy was exposed for operations to specialized hospitals for several months. However, those who lost their healthy can't participate in their daily activity was living their life

depends on other Oromo people. As in-depth interviewee 46 years old Female from sport and youth camp indicated:

In terms of our health, many of these people live in one place to this day as soon as we moved here. This means that if an infectious disease is introduced, all these people will not be left alone. We entered governmental offices without mattresses. I slept on the cement without blanket clothes. Because of this, I had affected by a cold and I had an operation on my leg which I was referred to “Hiwot Fana Hospital” for two months and so far when the rain clouds came, this place itched, I was sick and I have’t got full recovery. I asked for help and no one accepted to help me, but I have not been able to work to support my family to this day. But, it is the other person who is trying to share what they have with us and my family is living in such an away.

As a result of conflict happened to them, there are challenges associated with them was un recovering health problem while they are displaced from Jigjiga. At that time, various military tools was used by Somali community and Somali special force army. They hited Oromo people by sharp materials and those who affected by such conflict was not recovered their normal healthy and treatments. Those who affected was didn’t get exact treatment by doctors and other also broked in their hand. Still they are staying in camp with healthy problems. The other challenge was the government enforced displaced persons to buy the insurance without their interests. However, these insurance was didn’t give any services for these peoples and there was no any solution provided to them. As one of in depth interviewees 38 yearls old female from youth and sport camp described as:

My living condition was not out of trouble as I fled from Jigjiga town. As a result of conflict erupted from the Somali government, the Somali woman stabs two places on my head. Yet today, I can’t become a normal healthy. The rationale was I can’t get correct treatment by doctors. In effect, at the cold time, all of my head was swelled, sometimes my eyes have never seen anything and I feel headache. One of my left-hand bones was broken by Somali women at Jigjiga. I am in such healthy problems by staying without any necessary treatment by doctors due to negative feeling of its payments. I never think to get treatment by doctors. The government provides false insurance papers by force without our interests. When we go to doctors, they write papers to the pharmacy outside

of their hospitals. The pharmacy required money; we don't have money to get treatment. I reported many times to various governmental bodies. Only they give me some papers and what they give me is not working on the behalf of other offices. I choose to stay this way in my home camp

4.4.2.3. The Challenges Related With Drinking Water

The major challenges associated with IDP's in Deder district has was the drinking water. The the pipe water installed by the government for them in camp was served only for three months and due to the shortage of payment, the water offices was decided to cut that pipe water from the camp. To buy one jerrycane water, it cost around five Ethiopian Birr and these was difficult for those who don't have any income. For now, the IDPs in the camp was getting drinking water from the lake. These drinking water from lake was not with good quality rather it was washing their toile during the rain. These was exposed them for variour heathy problems related with drinking water such as vomiting and diarrhea. The Female FGD aged between 29-41 from camp discussed:

This water crisis is the worst we have ever had. It was in service for only three months after the pipe water was laid. Then, the water office sent someone to us and cut off that pipe water from our camp due to payment. Then we chose to drink river water. But, there are still pipes stand empty. When we try to buy one jerry can of water, it was about five birr.



Figure: 4.1. The shortage of water in youth and sport camp, culture and tourism camp respectively.
Source: Field Observation photo by Author (2022).

4.4.2.4. The Challenges Related With House

The issue of housing problem was serving as the sources for other challenges in the camp such as separations of the family. In this case, the house they are living in was 1.5 meter for each households. At night time, it was creating conflict between households due to the natural interest any people have. Such conditions cause the separations of the family while others was folded, broken teeth and divorced. As one of my in depth interviewees 32 years old Male from the Sport and Youth camp narrated as:

The worst challenges that we have is the housing problem. Because, this person eats and drinks, there are interests to sleep with one's own wife, and when she refuses because of others hearing them due to a narrow house, in fact, there are countless who break their teeth asking why she refused. There are others who have folded their heads by saying you are my wife, I should have to get my needs when I need sex. There are many people whose marriages have broken up while others want to Jigjiga leaving their family in camp and married being in there. All this is exposing us to another problem.

Other indicated as the their housing challenges has basic cause for children's psychology and reducing relationship between neighbour in the camp. As they hae shortage of mattress, all of their family was slept in single mattress and when their fathers tried to sleep with their mother, their children hears their voices and what they are doing at all. the psychology of the displaced person was affected by shortage of Houses and the same feeling occurs on their neighbour and they shamed to see each other at the morning. As a male in one of the FGDs aged between 32-53 from the camp said:

Friendships will not be lost by telling the truth. A person can have a sexual desire after eating and drinking. To fulfil this desire, our young sons and daughters are living with us in a single house. The width of our living house was 1.5 meters and it was separated by canvas and tin from other households. When we have sex with our wives, we did it while our children hear us being on the same mattress. When a person sleeps with his husband at night, there is a lot of noise in our children's and our neighbor's households. It was not good for the minds of our children; most of the families living here were exposed to various conflicts. These are other problems associated with problems caused by the

housing we live in. Hence, we are afraid to say hello (Good morning) to our neighbours when we wake up in the morning.

The major challenges found in the camp is that a number of people living in the same hall. The government separated it for them in different parts by canvas and tin. The main reason to separate the hall into different parts was to save displaced person from cold. This shows that the houses they are living in was not suitable for human life and it serve as the main cause of gender based violence. This also affect girls aged between 13-16 by such violance due to shared the same mattress with their family. They are rejected by the government as non existances of IDPs more than six months. But, stills there is problem associated with shortage of mattresses in camp. Due to such problem, they are using small mattresses sharing with all households. As a result, their child was hearing what they family did. The key informant interviewee 36 years old Female from GOs at team leader psotion was tried to indicate as:

I afraid to speak about housing challenges of displaced persons who temporary resettled in Deder district. If you see the living conditions of DDS camp, there is a more than 47 households in one hall. We shaded it into various parts of houses for more than 47 households to save them in a way they wouldn't be affected by the cold. The government says no internal displacement has been there for more than six months. The house they live in is not suitable for human life. We think this will be a major cause of gender-based violence. The width of the house was 3m and 5m separated for two households. When the whole family sleeps in the same tent, the mattress they sleep on belongs to the single households. Thus, the child can be mentally affected by what the mother and father did. Because, their housing is very, very small and narrow. Girls Between the ages of 13 and 16 are those who are most affected by these behaviors. They shared bed and mattress with their mothers and fathers. More is revealed to them regarding the mother's and father's sexual interactions. The future brain of the child is greatly impacted by such circumstances.

As the shortage of houses was indicated, still it was serving as the leading to other challenges. In the camp, the separation of one household from the other was separated by sharp materials like tents and tin. In effect it was not possible to sleep with their relative who came from countryside to visit them and they came only during the day due to narrowness of the house. As a result,

many peoples leaving the camp in favor of returning to Jigjiga town and Djibouti. This also indicates that those people was not interested to stay in Deder district due to living house related challenges. In the FGD a female aged between 29-41 from camp said:

As we entered Deder district, we faced many problems, and we have never been out of trouble since the beginning. The house conditions are not suitable for sleeping. We are living in one-meter house that is separated for more than ten households in one tent hall. The house was being separated for us by the government and non-governmental organizations together. Because of the housing problem, many people migrated back to Djibouti and Jigjiga again. There is the biggest challenges in the house separation between the two households by sharp clothes and tin. Our guests don't have to come and stay with us. Our relatives who come to visit us and stay with us only during the day and do not come to our house to stay with us at night.

Another challenges associated with IDPs was the living condition regarding with the houses was not suitable for childrens due to the environmental condition. It was separated for them by the collaboration between government and non governmental organization. They separated it by tents and tins. The was very narrow and 1.5m was for single households. It was very hot during day and very evaporated during night. Sometimes, the rain was inter into their home during the rain. The in depth interview conducted with a 30 year-old female from sport and youth camp indicated:

Our worst challenges are lack of living houses as you can see. They separate this house apart as a partition. They cut certain classes for four households that would be suitable for one household. Thus, man is living overlap getting along in one hall like baby chickens.



Figure: 4.2. The shortage of livig houses in youth and sport camp.

Source: Field Observation photo by Author (2022).

The width of a house for a single household is one meter and half. The walls of this house were separated by a tent; the other NGO helped us to build a house by distributing tents to make houses from it.



Figure: 4.3. The shortage of living houses in culture and tourism camp.

Source: Field Observation photo by Author (2022).

Some of us entered government offices, and they separate the apartment with a tin. The bottom and top of the tin are very warm highly for the baby during the day and it gets very cold at night and stays evaporated. When it rains, these tins was very snowflakes and water gets into our houses through underneath of houses. It was very cold at night if we don't cover by the curtain; it was very evaporated by dropping water from the tin at night. So, it's not very suitable for children.



Figure: 4.4. The Problem of living houses in DDS camp.

Source: Field observation photo by Author (2022).

4.4.2.5. The Security Related challenges

The security related challenges was appeared between the IDPs and the governmental body in district. The main cause for such problem was seeking the food graing assistance from the

government and the government also understood them in opposite directions and called the governmental army police to the displaced person. These were what exposed them for further security problems in the district. One of in-depth interviewees, a 26-year-old male from DDS camp, tried to explain:

Once we got hungry and went to the governor's/administrator's office to ask for grain assistance. As soon as we asked for help, the governor at that time rejected our questions for food, and immediately he got out of his office and called the Oromia Special Forces police immediately. They hit us with sticks, kicked us, and dropped a tired bomb on us, and they arrested so many other displaced people and we separated in such a situation.

With regard to the above information, there is some disagreement between the kebele administrators and IDPs in camp. Because, the governmental body reveals that there is no displacement more than six months. When they requested for kebele's ID card, the IDP was rejected. The participation of IDPs in any meeting was must without considering their daily job. IDPs have no right to choose their activity during the meeting time and they will be punished while they are not attending the governmental meeting. Besides, they were under two bodies such as under the district and the Deder town administrations. The methods IDPs used to overcome such conditions were to attend the governmental meeting without participating in their daily activity during the meeting day. A male in FGDs aged between 27-36 from the camp shared his view as:

The kebele officials disagreed with us and claimed that although we weren't displaced, we were still regular inhabitants. We asked them to issue us identity cards to prove that we were regular residents, but they refused. We were administered under the district by first settlement, the administrator of this town told us that you are under us and you have to pay various contributions here under the town administration. When the town calls us for a meeting, if we say that our children have nothing to eat and can we go looking for daily work, they will immediately take us to jail or call the militia to beat us. They registered everyone else who attend that meeting and they would beat us; to jail or arrested us for three days and/or a week. To reduce such situations, we go into their meetings and listen to them leaving our children without food for their fear. For now, we are not governed by the town or the district. We faced such conditions for living in the district.

The displaced person in the district was must to attend any meeting handled by the kebele administration. Those who can't attend their meeting was must to pay any payment asked by kebele administrators. There are a community leaders from the displaced person and those leaders also enforced by other governmental body and he also tried to enforce other displaced person in participating the governmental meeting. Unless other wise, the displaced persons leaders and who didn't attend the meeting will punished in the district. There are two types of punishment such as asking to pay in cash and working the militia's farm land in their labor forces. A key informant interviewed 32 year-old male from committee of IDPs in Youth and sport office in Deder district argued:

I for myself as the leader of the displaced committee if I said that these people are in such a food crisis and let them try to help their children by finding their daily job. They try to beat me and arrest me by saying that you are standing up against development. Fearing this, I tried to indicate the name who are absent from government meetings to whom I commanded. So that, no one would miss the meeting, and I passed on the names of anyone who stayed in other places from meeting for arrest. So, we live here the same as a migrant but nothing different. Besides, you have to pay the expenses they ask you by force without our interests. If you can't pay it, who can't pay farm the farmland for those who are serving a village as militia by your labor force.

4.4.2.6. Food Grain Related Challenges

There was a number of child in single households and many of their child was didn't get up for walk due to the displaced women's negative attitude towards using family planning by saying that we are replacing people we lost in the Jigjiga city by Somali government. Majority of their husband was in Somali regions again for finding job. The other sources for shortage of food was that a number of household who has many children was registered their child as small numbers while those who have small childrens also registered their family in more numbers. Besides, the displaced person was ate the food grain by borrowing from their neighbourhood and it was replaced it with what they took in previous time. The best solution they are using was returning to the disaster risk management offices. Those who have a number child in single household, their household family was not registered to get aid from government or NGO. The food grain

given for three children in single household was shared by more than ten children in single household. A key informant interviewee 37 year-old male from GOs at head position said:

The biggest challenges with these people is that most of them have a number of children. For example, I saw a girl who gave birth only three times. She has four Males and two Females in her household. Those who born before them don't get up and walk. Within a short time, it will be difficult to meet the needs of these children. Not only herself, every girl in displaced person and no one is staying without pregnant. Most of their men are still in another area and they all are pregnant. When you encourage them to use family planning, they replied that we have lost a number of men in Somali and we are replacing them to some extent. In a household that registered their family as four members in these years and actually they have more than six people receiving food grain four members were suffering from a shortage of food grain. In another way, those who have five children were registered as nine people who are still sitting comfortably in the camps. We do not think that the four grain reserved for six and above children. The grain we give is not enough for a week. Now, we gave it yesterday, they have already finished it and they are coming back for telling to me as they are hungry. They take some grains borrowed from their neighbor and ate previously. When they take what we support, they replace it with the one they ate before and they stay either bare house again or they came back to our offices with bare hand. We are in serious trouble on the part of the government as a disaster risk management office's leadership. If we say we will give the grain to IDPs, other government officials repeatedly ask where we put a grain given to us in numbers, if we say we will leave it, the people will come here and say we are hungry and they cry. We will be suspected and if we give it to these people, we will still be blamed by the people.

The major challenges among IDP was losing the job since they displaced and they are waiting various stakeholders for assistance. The assistance provided by government was not sufficient due to Government gives once Aid at two weeks since they resettled in Deder. Then after, it was extended yearl two times that one person receives 15Kg was given for them. One of the in depth interviewees 33 year-old female from DDS camp explained:

We have not had any permanent jobs since our displacement occurs. Thus, still we are living in the hands of the government and supported by various bodies like NGOs and society. Therefore, the timing of support is determined by the various governmental bodies. Right here in our neighbourhood, an old man went to work and his sons stayed for five nights without eating any food. Since we came here, the amount given per person to the household was 15Kg which they were given every two weeks. They extended it and give to us again in two months. They are extending it again and giving us one round in a year while the number of households is not decreasing.

Those displaced person was previously they have their own property in Jigjiga that includes shop, car and houses. They left all of their assets in Jigjiga and came in Oromia and Currently they are staying without any permanent job. As a result, they are waiting various organizations for aid due to environmental variation to do what they know. When they came to Deder for first time, they are supported under different organization and through gradual process, some of the organization was can't provide any services still now. What they are receiving was not sufficient and the aid they are receiving was that allowed for non displaced person who gets other services freerly. But, nothing they are getting free of charge. The shortage of food was stated by a key informant interviewee female 31 year-old from governmental organization as:

There are many challenges faced with displaced person. They came leaving all their possessions behind, there were those who worked for others and those who owned their own possessions such as cars, shops, and houses. They left their jobs and came to Deder. At this time, they were living here without permanent employees waiting for the government for food grain assistance. However, this year all has been cut off and they have only been supported under the HCS for receiving their aid one or two rounds in a year. All of this has its own problem that they are experiencing. The 15 kilos they receive are for a non-displaced person living in their own home, who gets everything free of charge. But, they depend on all this only on the assistance we give. What we give to them is only for less than a week. So, I don't mind seeing that they may face many problems unless they have to move to a permanent settlement. So, not difficult to guess many problems they faced unless they have to resettle in their own settlements (31 year- old female key informant interviewee from GOs).

The other challenges was there are some interests based conflict between the district administrators and kebele administrators. The first day when displaced person comes to Deder district, they was entered the woreda by the name of district and later on, the Deder kebele administrators was claimed that as they are governing under kebele rather than District. As a result, kebeles considers them as governed under them while district administrator was leaving them alone because of not good relationship with kebele administrators. Besides, when the district administrators tried to do something for displaced person, immediately kebele reported to the zone as they did it for displaced person. For these reason, Deder woreda administrators also left displaced person for the kebele and kebele also not governing them through providing appropriate services. As a key informant interviewee 34 year- old Male from GOs head position:

When we settled them, they settled by the name of the Deder district and we made various sacrifices to save them from the disaster. But, when we do good work for displaced person to overcome their living conditions problem, what we did is labeled the Deder city administration work. Everything is done to help these people in the name of the Deder district, but, if we try to create an association or certain work, the town administrations try to label it as their own efforts and when we try to assist some of the IDPs by categorizing them under district and town, every single displacement was tried to come to a camp we are supporting. Here we also have a cross-functional job to various corners. But, the town tried to nominate our work as they accomplished it and we just kept quiet. We left it for town administrators and the town administrator left it for us. In effect, they are facing a major problem in struggling with a shortage of food grains in our district.

4.4.2.7. The Challenges Related With Electric Light

The electric payment was paid by the governmental organizations due to the electric meter also belongs to the offices they are living in since they came Deder. Through gradual process, the government ask the electric payment before months reaches its deadline and it was at constant from time to time. Such payment was collected by force through threatening IDPs and they are paying it because they will kicked out from the home when they reject to pay it. The in depth interviewee conducted with a 33 year-old male from youth and sport camp reveals that:

The light was paid by the government since we came to Deder. Now we are paying it for ourselves. They come whenever they want before the deadline for the month is never

reached and ask us for payment. Those who paid will get services and who did not pay will be cut off again. The fee is not fixed and we pay 50-200/more ETB. The electric meter is not ours and we are using the same one that the youth and sports office already installed on the wall. This is how we are living and we are living without wanting to live in this environment. When they want, they threaten us that if we don't pay what they want on time, they will kick us out of this living hell.

The Deder district government tried to cover payment for some months and they are not out of trouble because of shortage of financial income. This was due to shortage of job in the district and also what they know as daily workers in Jigjiga and geographical locations where they are also contributed for such financial shortage. The government paid the electricity cost for them up to six months and currently IDPs are paying their costs. The In-depth interviewee 38 years old female from tourism and culture camp stated that:

The light was previously paid by the government as it was adjusted on the office wall. But, after we entered those offices to serve as a camp for displacement persons and government pay its cost only for six months and now the government has left it for us to pay a cost. How can a person without a permanent job who is waiting for assistance from the government and who is in very trouble be to pay the cost of the light? I can't think so in such a way. In this way, personally, as an internally displaced person, I am in dangerous living conditions for facing low income for my family.

4.4.3. Support Provided For IDPs

There are some support given to displaced person who are temporary living in Deder District. Those are categorized as support given in Psychological and in kinds. Those are explained in the following way:-

4.4.3.1. Psychological Support

4.4.3.1.1. Provide Training

The major support provided for displaced person living in Deder was training as an psychological counselling for elderly and disabled people resettled in district. Those people were receiving the assistance under the name of "We Are Able" project. The project was running under the NGOs. This does not mean that they are not receiving the psychological assistance under the governmental organizations rather they are getting such advice based on collaboration

between the government and NGOs. The collaboration also in recruiting while any assistance is going to given for them. The major objective of the training was to create who can help themselves and who have confidence in doing what they can when they get any opportunity. As a result, the stakeholders called them to Harar and training to encourage them was provided. One of the key informants argues:

According to the We Are Able project, those who have been displaced include elderly individuals and people with disabilities as well as children. Along with the government's assistance, they require further assistance. Self-help groups that we have formed have been invited to Harar for training on a number of occasions, and training has been provided to inspire the participants to believe in their capacity to work and improve their living conditions. We are also collaborating with other governmental offices to deliver similar psychologically-based training. Disaster risk management, Deder town land management, the mayor's office, district administration, labor, and social affairs, and women and children's affairs are a few of examples. Therefore, if the disaster risk management office works to prevent them from suffering from food crop problems, we will work to prevent them from being socially impacted. (29 years old male from NGOs head position).

The other training provided for those people was to save them from being lonelines and there are some saying that shows who lost what he want will do what is unnecessary. Because, those people was who came from different houses and living in a single hall in Deder. With this regard, a lot of training was provided in collaborations with government and NGOs. From the governmental stakeholders, the actively participated offices was such as Deder town administrators, village administrators and militia. From the NGOs part, the ZOA organizations was participated in giving such training for displaced person. Not only on the giving training, But also on resettling them in other Oromia zones was also contributed by the NGOs in the district. In this case, the displaced person in the district takes their training to increase the habit of co-existance in adapting themselves to the camp life. One of the key informants said:

Not only that, a lot of work has been done as a ZOA organization. Among those, as district level leaders such as town disaster risk management, town labor and social affairs, district and town women and children affairs, and village heads such as

administration and security militia, we called them up to Deder town for meeting for the fact that giving training to them to create awareness as they would pay attention to this People. As NGOs, Yes! we are supporting them, and I have been serving them since they came to Deder. It means that I went for myself with them to more than eleven cities when they are going to resettle in another Oromia zone. So, these people were gathered in from different houses and settled in Deder District and made to live in the same hall. At this time, I would give them a lot of psychological counseling to bring tolerance to the resettled people. Therefore, a person who loses what he wants would do what is unwanted. So, it is necessary to work on it to prevent family breakdown. I was working on keeping their culture of tolerance alive and flourishing. We are focusing on this issue of socially isolated individuals. We develop their thinking in this way so they don't experience loneliness and stress.

On the other hand, some other governmental offices in the district was played the role giving counselling only for women in the camp. There are various people who have different behaviours in living together and such training also important in eradicating conflict among displaced peoples. The rationale behind giving such counselling was as they overcome what happened to them in Jigjiga and to reduce conflict among them in camp. As one key informant interviewee 36 years old male from Governmental organization at team leader position explained:

We participated in giving mental guidance in terms of dealing with only women's issues; we have some types of supportive conditions that we can provide for women. First and foremost, it is our responsibility to offer psychological counsel to campers who damage one another being in resettlement area, and if they are physically harming one another, to act in a way that will help them to resolve their conflict without being separated. In this instance, we advise misbehavior displacement in an effort to socialize them as much as possible.

Other training was given with particular emphasis on adjusting IDP with available job opportunity. Such types of training was given only for committee found in IDP camp. Assigning them to available job was not determined by single person rather than determined by group that have responsibility over IDPs. They also invited to Harar and received the training on their

adjustment to their work environment. As a result, a bread making machine was purchased and given for IDPs in Deder district to change their living condition. The machine was purchased by the ZOA GOs organizations to reduce a number of unemployment in the area while the following up on how these machine was giving services or not was not patrolling by any organizations. A 34 year-old male key informant from governmental organization at leadership position argues:

Giving any training was important for Deder resettlements with regard to their employment opportunity. We collect some of their committee who resettled in deder to give training. This training was given to them in Harar city. The major objective was to increase their ability and awareness towards work experiences. Accordingly, we have provided them with the necessary training to put them in unemployment opportunities and assigned them to job opportunities available in our district. This was decided by a committee formed in Deder district and not by one person because the displacement affects all of us. Our role here is to put in place of solutions for how they are organized in a group and it is also about building their minds. So that, they can go out and work instead of waiting at the hands of the government. Consequently, a bread-making machine was purchased and shade was built for it. For now, they are actively participating in their work daily. This is the turning point for our collaboration among existing stakeholders.

4.4.3.2. Support Provided for IDP in Kind

4.4.3.2.1. Distribution of tents for temporary houses and food grains

Other NGOs supported them in distributing various tools for constructing houses and to overcome the shortage of food. Among the others, they distributed Canvas and Tin for constructing Houses for IDPs and majority of houses they constructed was covered by Canvas and Tin in all sides. Because, those Houses was constructed only for short period of time. They did such distribution through collaboration with other NGOs in the district. Besides, they distributed the food grain for IDPs such as wheat, lentil, cooking oil and other kitchen tools. Among the other people, the pregnant women and child under the five year age was received assistance than other people in the camp. Those Aid also provided for them through collaborations with other organizations found in the district. However, the time they provide such food assistance was not constant due to the organizational offices was not found in the district. In this

case, the Organizations that going to give services also comes to the district based on the organizational interests rather than based on people’s interests. Majority of NGOs in the district has great relationship with the governmental organizations in the area due to their collaborations in helping those peoples. In this case, they can’t did any activity without collaboration with governmental body. A key informant 44 year-old male NGOs workers from leader position explained:

We have internally displaced persons settled in Deder. The displaced people were displaced from Jigjiga due to be Oromo. We are ready to help them for now and future. As our Organization, we assisted them in many things from time to time.



Figure: 4.5. The Living houses constructed by tents (Canvas).

Source: Field observation photo by Author (2022).

For example, we made their temporary residence houses that bottom and top were covered by Canvas. Because of our partnership with the IOM, we were able to buy and distribute these Canvas. Those displaced from Somali are permanently benefited monthly by providing crops such as food grains like wheat, cooking oil, lentil, and pea from time to time as they don’t have to worry about food while they are in their camp.



Figure: 4.6. The Constructed houses from Tents supported by IOM

Source: Field observation photo by Author (2022).

The household items like micro-solar light, saucepan, and knives were distributed. Especially we focused on pregnant women to give soap, sanitary pad and occasionally clothing for children under the age of five. In order to provide this kind of assistance, we have closely collaborated with governmental and non-governmental organizations. As in Deder district, the only NGO with offices is ours and Goal. It means that we will discuss and support them in what we support. Thus, we do not work on the kind of work that Goal does, and they do not work on the kind of work that we do. This helps both of us to avoid wasting resources. All The government offices are our partners without choosing single offices and we send our annual plans because we don't have any work to do alone without the public sector and the government should know our work.

4.4.3.2.2. Monitoring and Certification Support

The other support provided by stakeholder was the monitoring and certification. Even if those peoples supported by GOs or NGOs, they also monitored under governmental organizations. There are some rules that indicates there wasno any displaced person more than six months in staying the same places and the tow administartions was considering them as non-displaced person. Because, they are participating in various groups as an associations. Besides, when they want to create association to change their living condition, the efficiency for such association was given from the governmental offices (Labors and Social Affair Offices). To certify them, there are various governmental offices that working together. After they association, the offices was monitored the associated group whether they are receiving what other associated people are receiving. With this regard, one of the key informants male 36 years old from GOs at team leader position in district stated:

These people are supported under IOM but we have the role to monitor them. They are now out of being displaced and they are town residents. For example, they are involved in militia, group leadership, and neighborhood building system in order to provide public services. When they went to set up a small-scale enterprise, they first took an unemployment card from our offices. We work in coordination with the enterprise development and job creation Office, and Women and Children Affairs offices. In effect, we certify their efficiency and they formed the association. Then after we monitored to

ensure as organized people in form of a group received whatever services the resident receives.

The various existing stakeholder has various role in changing the living condition of IDPs and helping them in distric. The NGOs contributed for those people was explained as Imagine one day, IOM, ZOA, UNICEF, OCHA and ECC-SDCOH. All of them has various contributions. For instance, UNICEF and Imagine One Day was working on protection and child care. In the same way, the Women and child affair offices was working on orphans children and other child whom their family was divorced or separated. In this case, the major role was preparing the proposal for inviting and monitoring the resources come from various NGOs going to distribute for those IDPs whether these resources reaches them or not. The basic rationale behind such monitoring was to reduce conflict among displaced person due to distributing resources. A 34 year-old female key informant from GOs at leader position indicated their role as:

As a Deder district, we encountered internal displacement. Some other people went and settled elsewhere in other parts of the Oromia region. But, these people resettled here are being supported by various organizations such as Imagine one day, IOM, ZOA, UNICEF, OCHA, and human rights watch. Among them, UNICEF and imagine one day working on the protection and care of Children. There are things we are going to do to protect these orphans. In these cases, our major role is to monitor resources that come from the stakeholders. To ensure that, the resources come from the non-government reach the people in the appropriate way and fighting for not to be wasted. For Instance, there are various items like mattresses and clothes that are given to them and if NGOs go without our recognition, someone can fight over it and anyone can take it. To reduce such conditions, our collaboration within any governmental organization has its own role to make their living conditions better than yesterday. Our other job is to prepare various proposals and invite NGOs and if they come, we will give them to the NGOs to help the displaced. As a result of our cooperation, we will now provide them with 15 kilograms of wheat and cooking oil. These tasks are provided through risk management offices. But, our main task is closely monitored to involve them in the participation whether these hungry people are included or not.

Those IDPs are staying without any work understanding such condition, the labors and social affair assisting them in writing the letters to health offices to overcome their health problem. As a result, they getting services at lower cost and with free of charge due to collaboration between various governmental sectors in the district. One of the key informants argues:

Letters are written to the health office from here for people with various ailments seeking medical care. The main reason we did this is that they still don't have permanent job opportunities and we understand that they don't have the money to go to the clinic. The health office immediately sends them to the health center for necessary treatment. In other words, the Deder district health station provided them with the necessary treatment free of charge. (25 years old male from GOs team leaders).

4.4.3.2.3. Mediation Role to Resolve Conflict Among Displacement

As the temporary place for resettlement was determine to be their birth places while they are in Hammaresa camp, the committee was organized to provide assistance by whatever they can such as those who have two clothes contribute one for them, those who have health profession also organized to give health services and those who have assets also contributed whatever they can. Besides, there are the money collected from the governmental workers and other society. In effect, more than 3.5 million Birr was collected only from governmental workers while more than Eight five thousand Birr was collected from the Farmers within a single month. This support also to create the good conducive conditons for life in adapting them to the new life for temporary. As one of key informant interviewee 37 years old Male from GOs team leader explained as:

As soon as they were displaced, our committee was formed to resettle them through collaborations with our community by supporting what we have at our hands such as clothes, and assisting them through providing food. Those clothes and food was collected from Governmental workers and Deder Society. Besides, we have collected about four million from government employees alone and about (96,000) from farmers just in one month. Instead of restoring and resettling them in an appropriate way, the health committee discussed and decided that some of our doctors should have to leave their health centers and construct temporarily health center in the camp in order to care for those affected by various diseases in hammaressa camp by their professional to ensure

humanitarian support. Not only that, their professional but also other supports in a way of sharing clothes, cash, water, and other necessary materials for living is provided to newly resettled in Deder camp at that time.

The existing stakeholders helping displaced person in mediating the conflict resolution. There was high conflict among the household in the camp due to various reason. The household conflict resulted in physical injury and separations of the family. They came to governmental office to indicate what happened by one body over the other. To reduce separation of family, the Governmental offices (labors and social affairs office) played the mediation role in compromising conflicted household before the cases taken to district courts. A key informant 25 year-old male from GOs team leader position indicated:

Our office is supporting them in many ways. The main thing is that if there is any conflict among the family living in camp, the affected person can contact our offices before their case taken to courts. Then after our offices tried to resolve their conflict. These was to reduce the family separations among displace person living in camp. Because, when some one from the family was punished by courts, their children exposed for various problems and our objective was to keep the unity of displaced family. They come to our offices with folded on their heads and teeth due to highly conflict among them. Our Role is great in making them to solve their problems.

4.4.3.2.4. The Role to Form Committee

Other governmental stakeholders provided support for those displaced people through forming committee. The committee they formed includes stakeholders such as education offices, healthy offices and etc. Those all offices has their own role if any IDPs faced with shortage of food grain. Besides, the existing stakeholders (Committee) refer their cases to concerned body when someone faced any problems such as healthy problems and conflict among them. Sometimes if the case was beyond the capacity of referred offices, again the cases was notified to justice offices. The main reasons for such involvement was to protect family separations and to reduce conflict among displaced person. As a result of such formed committee, the food and Oil Assistance was provided for the displaced person. These was not for all people rather than for selected person from the rest. A Key informan who was 36 years old male from GOs leader positions explained as:

We have now formed what we call the CRC committee which includes the disaster and risk management offices, Education offices, health offices, and justice offices. They have their own roles and the fathers of this displaced peoples. If an injured person or woman comes to our offices to indicate what they are faced with and our offices try to clarify the matter by referring them to the concerned offices. If the affected are women, we try to refer their cases to women, and child affairs offices. In cases that were beyond our capacity to reconcile conflicted person, we try to notify the justice offices. In terms of risk management, we enforce as the child not to be harmed by a shortage of food. Our office is the first to involve their cases as a leading office to reduce children and women are not harmed in any act. As a result of our cooperation, we will now provide them with 15 kilograms of wheat and cooking oil every month by selecting from the rest. This chance was not available to all IDPs. These tasks are provided through disaster risk management offices. But, our main task is to closely monitor whether these people accept or not and to involve the hungry person in the participation.

Those displaced person was evicted from their asets since in 2010 E.c and they were resettled in all governmental offices when they came to Deder district. Besides, there are another temporary resettlement House was built for them in different areas in Deder such as Golmassa, Qeyra, Tourism and Culture offices. To save displaced person from various problems, the committee was formed from various governmental sectors. The main reason to form such committee was to ensure the issue of IDPs in Deder district and to show its case was concerned to all stakeholders and providing active services for them. Besides, it was to ensure that their servces was fair and free of charge. One of the key informants, who was 34 years old and male from GOs head position goes on to say:

The displacement people were displaced in 2010 and they are already settled in all government offices. But in 2013, shelters were built for them at the Golmassa camp that covered by Tin on the top and all sides. This person needs support in all directions and we have been helping them as much as we can. As GOs, we are engaged in supporting IDPs and they are being supported. To ensure that their support is free and fair, I have formed a committee from various offices such as the administration and security office,

police, and agriculture office and we have decided not to give or accept any assistance without the approval of this committee.

In similar way, various organizations provide various support since they are in Deder district. As the governmental organizations, they resettled those people in the governmental offices while they lost temporary restlements and later on, the government tried to construct the temporary houses through collaboration with different organizations found in the district. Some other organizations focused on the disabled people while other organizations was focused on womens and child in the camp and other GOs also focused on the improving the water related problems. But, we can't say all problem was improved totally. In effect, the land for constructing houses for IDP was taken from Deder town administartions. In this case, the IDPs tried to live in separated classes rather than staying in single hall. According to one of my key informants: male 31 years old age from governmental organizations stated as:

The displaced person living with us is the one who came from Somali. Their main reason is the conflict opened by the Somali on the Oromo people. Our organizations are helping those IDPs in multi-directional ways since they came here. Not only that, various organizations like athletes and the Red Cross society contributed to IDPs with bringing various food support by working with us. For example, they have stayed in our office as living houses. At that time, we lost the working places for more than a year and later on, we have taken them out of the offices in order to prepare a place for the living conditions for IDPs. As a result of our cooperation, we have agreed with the Deder town administration office to take the land from them for constructing temporary living houses. The temporary houses were to some extent provided for all of them to leave the government office. In the past, all these people lived together in the same hall. Since then, we have built houses with tin and tent, which means we have played a major role in making them live alone. Work with women's and child affairs offices, labor and social affairs offices, and in identifying their names. Collaborate with the labor and social affair office; we also worked together on the disabled people to provide wheelchairs for them. If you look at the water side alone, we contribute our budget to install pipe water everywhere in the camp, and various lines were laid in consultation with the town drinking water office.

In case to provide support as the district administrators, they formed a single committee that can find solutions for displaced people found in the district and the district administrators was the leaders for that committee. The basic rationale for organizing such committee was to ensure that whether those people received the food assistance or not. As a result of forming such committee, the food Aid came to the district by the name of displaced peoples and given for non displaced person was eradicated. Besides, when someone faced with the shortage of food and came to the district administrators, nothing that he can do alone rather than he sent them to the committee. The committee can determine who should have to receive what. Above all, the committee formed from different governmental organizations and this shows that all governmental body has responsible for internal displaced persons in the district. A key informant interview conducted with a 34 year-old male from GOs at head position indicated:

We played various roles to change the living condition of internal displacement. As a district administrator, the role I have is to build committee and I am building my subordinate committee as a ruler. The main purpose of such organizing of my subordinate committee is to determine whether the grain reaches these people at the right time and place on the way it based on the IDPs interests. As a result, there are often crops in the name of displacement that are given to others (non-displaced person) and used for other purposes by our office leaders. Since I formed this committee, all this has disappeared and no non-displaced person who used to receive grain in the name of displaced persons has been left behind. Therefore, when they came to me for asking such grain, I have nothing to do alone. I would pass it to the committee and the committee will talk to each other and forward a solution for the hungry injured person. Not only that, the committee was formed to make the existing government bodies aware that everyone and all offices are responsible for the displaced persons. (Male; 34 years old from governmental organizations).

4.5. Adaptation of the IDPs to Resettlement Sites

To overcome the problem associated with their living condition, the IDPs temporary living in Deder district deisgned different Adaptations to resettlement site. they are participating in different activity. Among those adaptations Washing Clothes for Others, Begging Food Grains, Setting up temporary Business Operations, Taking out a loan from Deder society, and The

Begging Food Grains at the time of aid given from government was some of their adaptations to the resettlement sites will be discussed in the following way.

4.5.1. Getting Government and Non-Goernmental Assistance

As they received information at camp, all necessary transportations also provided by government unless otherwise they choosed to stay in camp at Harari regional state. After they came to the Deder district, they received food assistance from district administrators one's time at five month and two times a year. A 30 year-old male participant in an in-depth interview from the DDS camp stated:

We received information while we are in the camp. Furthermore, all necessary materials such as transportation were provided for us by the governmental body. If they can't provide such assistance, we can't move to Deder district rather we will stay there until the availability of another solution. After we enter to Deder district, the government and Deder community also support us to be Oromo. In terms of government support, what enabled us to reconstruct our temporary life in here is the first food grain that is being given to us twice a year in phases.

The IDPs found in Deder district (Youth and Sport camp) receives various tools from existing stakeholders. Those tools was includes Blanket, Tin and Canvas. As they distributed various tools, the expert in construct a temporary house also employed by the NGOs and separate their houses in between the household by distributed canvas and tin. In regard to this view, a 29 year-old female from the Youth and Sport office explained:

Regarding NGO assistance, IOM has again given us a blanket as aid and made the first contribution by separating the house apart for a number of households who used to see each other and were sleepless during the night. Not only that, they distributed a lot of tin and employed expert to us and again they made a great contribution to the construction of many people's houses that were covered from tin on the bottom and top sides. He added that the IOM has brought and distributed large canvas and has made a great contribution to us so that we can separate our classes, and build a house from the canvass.

Those displaced person was not select the district and living condition of the camp was not based on their interests rather they ordered by the government body (Administrator) and they tried to resettle them in government offices. Majority of them was taken to their village as they came from Hmareysa camp and again they came to Deder temporary resettlement place. Those offices was given to them for short period of time and now they are in the government offices but not constantly resettled rather they are waiting in relocating to other areas. Besides, there is school that constructed for displaced person's child and majority of them was staying in those schools as a temporary resettlements. One of Male in-depth interviewee 30 years old decribed their resettlement living condition as:

We didn't settle in this location to reconstruct our lives. We returned to the village where we were born as soon as we came from Hammarreysa Camp. Again, the district administrators took us back to Deder district. After they brought us up to the city, they chose which office had the most space and brought us here to the youth and sports office and made us settle here for a while. When they brought us to the other side, they brought us to move from here to a permanent settlement and we settled here. We settled for a while and were forgotten and stayed here. Where we are now is a sport and youth office center, which was given to us for a while, not ours. Furthermore, the house we are living in now is a children's home built for displaced children. We have no place to go and we broke our children's school and we are living in it now but here we are without a permanent place of residence.

4.5.2. Washing Clothes for Society

As one of their adaptations to, IDPs of Deder distric camp tried to overcome their problem associated with their living condition. One way of they participated in it was washing the clothes for other people. In this case, the work they are participating in was not sustainable for long period of time. They are begging the people to wash their clothes at lower prices. This was also not sustaiable due to a number of people was resettled in Deder and most of them was giving free services by what they can to get only food for their childrens. At the time of no money for washing their clothes, what they wash in today's will be paid for them in another time. Besides, when there was a shortage of such work, they tried to participate in house constructions as an

assistant of the carpenter in building houses. With regard to this view, one of Female FGD aged between 28-36 explained their coping strategies as:

I am making a living and adapted to the camp by washing people's clothes as my temporary job. We left the house in the morning to find the job due to the shortage of a regular customer to do my activity during laundry. I beg society by asking clothes to wash in the morning and we said we would wash the clothes for you.



Figure 4.7: The Adaptations of IDPs to resettlement area from youth and sport camp.

Source: Field Observation photo by researcher (2022).

But, I am not get paid to wash people's clothes. When someone says I don't have money to do laundry today, I ask them to do it by credit and most of the time I also washed the clothes only to get food for my childrens. When I faced with unsustainability of laundry work, I work with Male house builders to make a living. When they build a house for someone, I take the soaked cement building materials in pairs and bring them to for men (carpenters). The items we offer include wetting cement with crushed stone and wet brush (painting). When I work like this, the price I get is not very satisfactory for adapting to resettlement camp. But we just do it because we're free and unemployed peoples.

Othe many displaced people was trying to adapt to their resettlement camp through collecting the wood and bringing it to the market. For the first time, when they practicing such activity, they can get wood within less than an hours walk. However, when a number of people was trying to practice it, the shortage of wood was created and these was exposed them fr walking more than

three hour by foot to get the wood in the mountains. In effect, the government also tried to punish them due to saving the forest. In this case, as a umer of displaced people tried to cut the trees, the government also choosed to punish whom controlled with the wood in the mountains but not alsways. To overcome such punishment, the displaced people was trying to leave their home at early morning and tried to back to home with wood at night. One of Female FGD aged between 28-36 explained their adaptation to resettlement as follows:-

I for my self was trying to adapt to the resettlement camps through bringing wood from mountain in selling it to the market to support my children. In bringing it to the market, we walk more than three hour walk in loading on my back side. We trying to collect the wood from mountain within a few people before this time and now the government tried to forbid us such action due to a number of displaced people in the camp was practicing it. For these reason, we try to enter in the mountain at early morning as well as we trying to return to the city at night unless otherwise we will be punished. The reason was that when we faced with shortage of wood in the mountains, displaced person tried to cut the forest in taking other time when it became wood. This also adapting to the camp we are living but not sufficient and best solutions for life.

4.5.3. Set up temporary Business Operations

The other way displaced people used as an adaptations to their resettlement camp was setting up a new business operation in wherever they are living. Such area of setting up new bussines malls was not suitable for every displaced peoples in deder district. IDPs who participated in such business activity was merchant while they living Jigjiga town. But, while they came to Deder disrict, they tried to create such previous living condition through trying various business operation. However, they failed to do it sustainable due to shortage of their economic level and environment they are living in. besides, those who started such business mall has no sufficient starting capitals ad they are thse who have brothers and sisters from other Arabian coutries. They also who have the same experience while they are living in Jigjiga. One of the in-depth interviewee 33 years old Female from DDS camp way of their adaptations as follows:-

I was also a merchant in the place where I used to live in. But, since I came here, I have no money to set up a trade. So, I told to my sister in Saudi Arabia to give me money to start a business. After I got the money, I tried many things to improve my living

conditions but I was unsuccessful. But for now, I buy white gas from the main source and go around town selling it to anyone who wants it in one or two litres plastic highland. In the past, people would go to the shell/main source to buy fuel gas. Now after I come here, I have bought gas from the shell and sold it one by one and on the street. When Participating in such adaptations to camp life conditions, it was not a good in sustainable way.

The other people adaptation way to resettlement area was using the same experience they have while they are in Jigjiga city. They are those who gives debit for other people while they are Jigjiga and they collected it when they displaced from the area. In this case, it was helpful for them in adapatations to their life in camp. Besides, the are where they resettled was in DDS cam that has good conditions forstarting malls. Even if it was not sufficient for their life, it was important to adapt to the life in camp due to its sustainablity was in critical conditions. Other In-depth interviewee 32 years old Female from DDS camp argue:

We have a mall while we are in Jigjiga as a household. My husband give an incredible debit for other people those who live in Oromia before displacement not happened to us. At that time, there are various merchant peoples who take business comodity from us and selling it by bringing to Oromia.



Figure 4.8: The Adaptation of IDPs to resettlement area in DDS camp.

Source: Field Observation photo by Researchers (2022).

After we displaced from Jigjiga, those people tried to return some money and other commodity of merchandise. Through gradual process, the Deder district government temporary resettled us in DDS camp. We are living our life by creating a malls from our living house to the road. Even if it was not sufficient for our life, to some extent it was

important and helpful for us to overcome living condition problem and adaptations to the camp.

Some other peoples designed their adaptation to camp in through asking their relative for asking assistance from what they have. The people in Deder district has their own khat as an farming and trade activity, they give it for their relative who are living camp for adapting to the resettlement area. This was due to many displaced people was not living with their husband and their husband was left them in camp and want to other are for finding job. Besides, they are adapting to the camp by what they are receiving from the existing stake holders in deder district. According to Female in-depth interviewee 33 years old from Youth and Sport camp forwarded:

My husband left me and my children in a displacement camp and went to Jigjiga to find a job and married being in jigjiga. So, my children have no one to think about their lives but me. I went to my relative's garden and asked them to give me farmland. They give me three rows of khat. I will do the necessary service for the khat and when it is ready for sale, I will bring it to the town to sell it. After I sell this, I use the money to buy food for my children. When the summer comes and we don't sell it as we do now. Besides, I received the Aid from the government and NGOs sometimes in adapting my life to the camp. So, that's how I'm living my life for a short time.

4.5.4. Taking out a loan

The temporary resettlement of IDP was in oromo society (Deder district) and their birth place for majority of them. When they faced with shortage of grain food, they took from whom they know. After they get any government or NGO Aid, they replace immediately for them. They are in good place for getting loan at time they faced with shortage of food. As one of Female FGDs aged between 31-42 years old from camp discussed:

We have high hopes for this community we live in. The community we are living in is temporarily we settled in the Oromo nation and we take loans from them and prepare to eat for our children. When we receive aid from the government or non-government side, we replace it with what we have already ate. We return for them immediately as we can get another loan from them for other time. If we can't replace immediately after we

receive assistance, we can't expect to get a loan for other time. So that, its better for us to stay bare house by submitting what we have for whom we took loan previously.

Discussants also added that putt in their children on behalf of their relative and making them to learn the religious education was discussed as their other way of adapting themselves to the camp. Staying in the Deder was difficult for them due to unemployment of their family and highly shortage of food for their child. In adapting to such problematic environment, they tried to distribute all of their childrens in countryside.

We take our children to the countryside to study religious education due to it is difficult for us to educate them in Deder. I have three sons, one is in 8th grade, one is in 6th grade and the other is in 5th grade. We moved to Jigjiga and came to Oromia again. They all recited in the morning and spent the day working for the person they were staying with. If we don't do this, it will be very difficult for us to live here in the camp. While our childrens where working with our relative in countryside, we can take the cereals food such as Sorghoum, and Maize from them at the time we faced food problems.

In supporting the above fact, there was availabbility of food grain within two weeks first when they came to Deder distric. Through gradual process, the availability of food grain extends to one month and now they are receiving it two times yearly. One of in-depth interiewee 30 years old female from youth and sport camp manifested as:

For the first time, cereals such as Wheat and Edible oil were available to everyone within 15days. In the process, they were given it monthly. Again, they made the same delivery to us at every two months. For now, however, they are distributing one times at every five months. Because of this food-related short-term strategy, we are using many people who are taking their children to their relatives and sending them to live in the village. The main reason is that if we want these children to live with us, there is nothing to feed them due to inconstant family job for us and the available job is not sustainable.

4.5.5. The Begging Food Grains.

The other adaptation that dispaced person was using is begging. They was beg by sittig on the roadside and begging the cereal food while any aid was given for society or for IDPs. Who was begging in such away was those who lost the ability to work the available activity and who have

no any person assisting those child in the camp. In this case, not only elderly women was practicing such activity rather their child was practicing the same activity their mother is doing. During the month of Ramadhan, the Deder district muslim society was give their Zakhah to displaced people in assisting them and this all was the adaptations of those to resettlement camps. In this regard, one of in-depth interviewee 53 years old Female from DDS camp stated:

As an adaptations to resettlement, I am old women and I can't do any activity to change my living condition. Currently, I engaged in begging other people for my children to get grain for our food. I beg other people by siting on the road side and when government or NGOs give Aid for our displacement, I beg them to get food grains such as wheat, sorghum and lentils. They give me a little cereal by their single hands. Other of my children was begging others like me on that day. Other time our society we live in was give me their Zakah at the time fasting. All of our society in deder knows me as I can't do any activity. They bring me their zakah at my home and I pass my life in such way until my Aid reaches me in round or in a month.

Other displaced peoples who have their brother in their village tried to dapt to the cam life through bringing what they can eat. Hose people was who are migrated to Jigjiga when their father was alive. However, After they migrated to Jigjiga, He's father was died and no land farm was separated for him. For these reason, all of their brother was rejected to give to farm land for their brother. In case of giving the farm land, they tried to give what they produced from that farmland. However, in adaptation to the resettlement area, if they organized by government to use what they have and what they have was labor force. if they organized by any body, they are free to do any activity or resettling anywhere that government provide for them for constant life. With regard to this, One of In-depth interview male 26 years old from tourism and culture camp tried to indicate as:

I leave Deder district when I am children and I have seven brothers. They are all those who are farming my father's land. My father divided our lands to all of my brothers and he passed away while I am in Jigjiga. I have no land farm separated for me. When I came to Deder as internal displacement, I go to them for asking my father's land separated for me and they rejected me in case giving land for me but when food grains are yielded or harvested. I go there for asking assistance by saying my children are

hungry and I have nothing to eat. I bring everything they give me to feed my children. Some of them squeeze me a little sorghum grain and some squeeze me a lot. That's how I spend my life. I'm a displaced person now. A displaced person means someone who is waiting hands of the government or anyother organizations. I have a labor force as a person. If the government organizes us, we are still ready to do the work that is given to us by our labor force. If the government chooses another place for our resettlement purpose, what I expected to do is to be ready to go to a permanent settlement where they tell us to settle. Even if the government gives us the budget, and organizes us, we are ready to organize, and here we are now.

Chapter Five

This chapter focused on concluding the research findings and forwarding the appropriate recommendations in the following way.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

This study explores the living conditions of the Conflict induced internal displacement the case of Oromo people displaced from Somali Region and Camped in Deder District, Eastern Hararge. The study relied on the qualitative research approach and the participant was selected based on the purposive sampling techniques. For the purpose of exploring the data under investigations, the phenomenological approach was used as the research approaches. To collect the data in detail, researcher used Key Informant interview, In-depth interview, document review and FGD from the discussants and the result was analyzed used thematic analysis.

There are different causes of Conflict induced internal displacement. The resources and land grabbing was explored as the major causes of CIID on Oromo peoples living in Jigjiga. There is always the war from Somali regions on Oromian region borders woreda such as Chinaksen, Babile, Midega Tola, Mayu-muluke and Mino. A number of Oromo people was enforced to support their military financially and those who rejected such support was tortured while others were found on the street dead and they decided to kick out Oromo people from Jigjiga. Besides, the transformation of power from the TPLF to Oromo peoples (political crises) was contributed for such mass displacement. Whom known clearly to commit such actions was Somali government and their society. However, there are a number of TPLF military commanders who are working in the area for a long period of time has great contributions.

As the Oromo people were displaced by Somali government and their society. Displaced people were entered into Oromia regional state through Babile and Chinaksen districts. In these cases, there are a number of peoples who came to Chinaksen district by foot while the others came to Oromia by car. Besides, those who entered Oromia region through Babile district were stayed in Babile Primary and secondary Schools for more than three weeks and later moved to Hammarresa camp. Hammarreysa was served as a center for those who entered in the regions from Babile and Chinaksen district. The Ethiopian federal police and National defence army was

two body that played the great role in saving the displaced people life by moving them to Oromia regional state.

In relocating the displaced person into the Deder district camp, there are various reason that zonal and kebele administrators based on sch as Being IDP and informing them as they have to move to their birth places in Hammarreysa camp, marriage relationships and the birth places for internally displaced person, getting the opportunity to wait other opportunity, disagreement between displaced persons and the governmental administrators was what contributed to camped in Deder district. After they reached the district, majority of them was moved to various Oromia special zone.

Their life in resettlement as temporary camp was prepared through collaborations with Deder society and government. The place was not enough for them and anumber of people was resettled in the governmental offices such as youth and sport offices, culture and tourizim offices, water and energy offices, Disaster and risk management offices. Besides, the pepared camp was named as DDS, Golmassa, and Qeera. In living in camp, displaced people was facing many challenges such as movement of displaced person from place to places, health problems dueto where they are living and night wearing, drinking water, shortage of houses, Shortage of food grains and electricity due to government asks them payments. In ovecoming the aove challenges, there are some support provided by government and NGOs. Those are provided under the psychological support and support given to them in kind. As a psychological support, the training was provided by the NGOs (we are able project). The major objective was to encourage them in hard working with fail to provide the job. Some other NGO was focused only on womens in giving guidance. Other support provided in kind was providing tents and food grains. In these cases, some NGOs focused on providing the food and oil such as wheat, lentils, and other kitchen tools. The special affirmative action was provided for pregnant women and child with less than five years old. However, those displaced people was faced a shortage of food due to they provided such assistance two times per year and 15Kg/person was provided through collaboration with GOs and NGOs in the district.

The displacement person was adapted to the resettlement site by the support of government and NGOs. Their means of transportation was provided by the government from Hammareysa to Deder district. The food was provided by the government once permonth when they came to the

districts. Through gradual process, they received one time at five months and then they received two times per year. Besides, the governmental assistance, the NGOs was provided various supports such as food grains, Blanket, Tin and Canvas for constructing temporary houses. Among the others, IOM is the first one in providing the canvas for temporary houses. The also tried to get work from the society such as washing clothes and participating in various construction activity to overcome their living condition problems. The major problem is that it was not sustainable and they washed at lower prices even they are beging to wash the clothes by credit. Some other people was used to adapt to the camp by collecting and bringing wood from the mountains. Other way was through participating in setting up temporary bussines operations. They started such bussiness operations based on two ways. The first one is they are merchants while they ae in Jigjiga city and started their bussiness by taking money from their relatives who are living in Arab countries. The sucecesfullness of such bussiness operatioons was based on where they are located in for their resettlements. Other adaptation to the camp was by taking loan from the society. What they took was the food grain while they faced with shortage of foodgrains and replaced it while they received AID from GOs and NGOs. Most of the time, they received such assistance two times per year. For these reason, there is always lack of food in the camp and these was the major sources for other problems such as putting or distributting their childrens to wherever their relative is in coutryside was some of adaptation to resettlement camp.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations are made

- ❖ First of all, the government should focus on identifying the real conflict induced internally displaced persons and those displaced for other reasons.
- ❖ The government should provide continuous budgeted training with their own trainer, whose results are periodically evaluated that objected to change the IDPs behavior. Besides, the community in which IDPs going to constantly resettle in should be given adequate awareness based on the situation of the displaced persons.
- ❖ The government should choose a place to constantly resettle IDPs that is similar to their ability, efficiency and experiences (merchant IDP adjusted to Merchant environment, Farmers IDPs should adjusted to farming environment and factory exoerienceed workers to factory environment).

- ❖ The government should have to take responsibility for return IDPs to their places of origin to ensure sustainable and constant resettlement in Jigjiga.
- ❖ The government should conduct research to identify the experience, Contribution of these IDPs interns of economy and they have to be adjusted to their status to get permanent employment opportunity in order to overcome problem associated with living conditions.
- ❖ The government should provide all the infrastructure in a sustainable manner to where the IDPs are going to settled.
- ❖ The government should ensure the empowerment of CIID to participate in ongoing project at federal level such as Koisha and Gorgora.
- ❖ The Ethiopian government should discuss and shape the policy related to the internally displaced people in a way that protects the rights of these IDPs.

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Appendices

Appendix-1

Jimma University

College of Social Sciences and Humanities

Department of Sociology

Name of student: Adem Ali Osmane

Dear participants, my name is Adem Ali. I'm Masters students at Jimma University. I am conducting this study for the partial fulfilments of the requirements for MA degree in sociology (Specialization in Social Policy) at Jimma University. The main objective of this study was to describe **“The Living Conditions of Conflict-Induced Internally Displaced Persons; The case of Oromo people displaced from Somali region and camped in Deder District, Eastern Hararge”**. for this reason, you are selected to be my Participants. because I believed that you can contribute the valuable informations for this study. To achieve this, I'm going to stay with you for an hour. There may not be direct and immediate benefits that you get from the study. However, the purpose of this study was only give the data for concerned body. So that, any informations you provided will be kept in secret and your name will be not mentioned in any parts of my study. You have full right of participate or not participate if you feel not good. Therefore, do not hasitate to ask questions what not be clear for you. I strongly assure you for the confidential treatment of your answers. I would like to thank you for your voluntary participation to success of my study.

Ethical Considerations

The ethical issue considered in research process was explained as ethics related with prior to conducting the study, beginning the study, during collecting data, Analyzing Data and Sharing and Storing data (Creswell and Creswell 2018). In prior to study, researcher was received letter from the sociology department to go to study area. The deder district administrators was informed as researchers going to stay with participants in order to get permission from district administrators to discuss issue under investigation. During the beginning of the study, researchers was introduced himself to participants and explained the purpose of the study to participants, and the cultures of the society was respected. During data collection, The principle

of voluntary participation requires that people not be coerced into participating in research. The issue closely related to the notion of voluntary participation is the requirement of informed consent. The researchers was told that as they can withdraw from the study at any time they want. It was possible for the participants to ask whatever they want if they were not clear with the aims of the study. The participants of the study will be given full right to be participants can participate for an interview (in-depth and key informant interview) and focus group discussions, or other. During analyzing data, the major ethical issue was maintaining the privacy participants. The name and picture of any participant was not included in the study or/and for other purposes. the participants of the study was told that, the researcher will keep all information confidentially in terms of anonymity. During reporting, sharing and storing data, researchers was used data by paraphrasing by using clear message and sharing the results only with concerned body and keeping raw data only in the hands of researchers was some ethics researchers was engaged in during final stage. Besides, researchers was received letters from various stakeholder whom participated in research to ensure the trustworthiness of collected data. Those are listed in the following way;

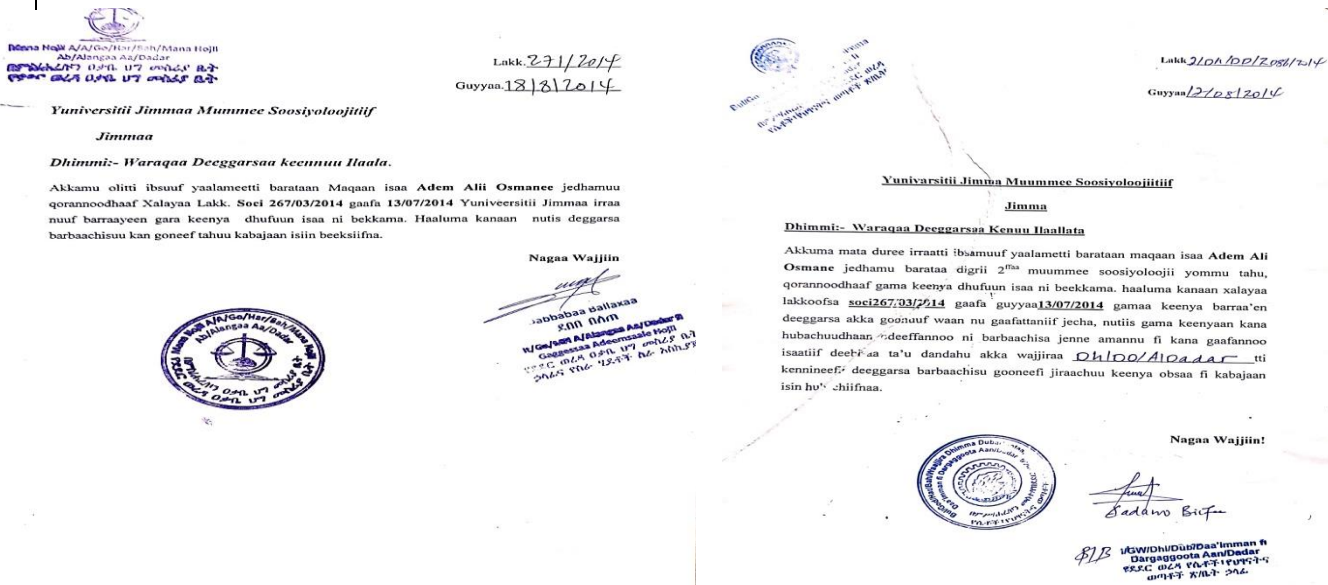


Figure 4.9: The list of the paper for trustworthines of collected data

Source: fied observations photo by researchers (2022)

Logo of the institution and other administrative markings at the top left of the document.

Lakk. 221/2014
Guyyaa 19/08/2014

Yunivarsitii Jimma Muummees Soosiyoloojiiif
Jimma

Dhimmi:- Waraqa Deeggarsaa Kenuu Haallata

Akkuma mata duree irraatti ibsamuuf yaalametti barataan maqaan isaa **Adem Ali Osmame** jedhamu barataa digrii 2nd muummees soosiyoloojii yommu tahu, qorannoodhaaf gama keenya dhufuun isaa ni beekkama. haaluma kanaan xalayaa laakoofta **soci267/03/2014** gaafa guyyaa **13/07/2014** gamaa keenya barraa'en deeggarsa akka goonuuf waan nu gaafataniif jecha, nutiis gama keenyaan kana hubachuudhaan odeeffannoo ni barbaachisa jenne amannu fi kana gaafannoo isaatiif deebisaa ta'u dandahu akka wajjiraa **Kentabere W/Deber** tti kennineeffi deeggarsa barbaachisu gooneeffi jiraachuu keenya obsaa fi kabajaan isin hubachiifnaa.



Nagaa Wajjiin!
Fakkeennoo Akkuma
AKK HAA HAA
DGO/W/Kanulhaa
Fakkeennoo
AKK HAA HAA

Logo of the institution and other administrative markings at the top left of the document.

Lakk. 134/21/2014
Guyyaa 12/8/2014

Yunivarsitii Jimma Muummees Soosiyoloojiiif
Jimma

Dhimmi:- Waraqa Deeggarsaa Kenuu Haallata

Akkuma mata duree irraatti ibsamuuf yaalametti barataan maqaan isaa **Adem Ali Osmame** jedhamu barataa digrii 2nd muummees soosiyoloojii yommu tahu, qorannoodhaaf gama keenya dhufuun isaa ni beekkama. haaluma kanaan xalayaa laakoofta **soci267/03/2014** gaafa guyyaa **13/07/2014** gamaa keenya barraa'en deeggarsa akka goonuuf waan nu gaafataniif jecha, nutiis gama keenyaan kana hubachuudhaan odeeffannoo ni barbaachisa jenne amannu fi kana gaafannoo isaatiif deebisaa ta'u dandahu akka wajjiraa **Abibaker** tti kennineeffi deeggarsa barbaachisu gooneeffi jiraachuu keenya obsaa fi kabajaan isin hubachiifnaa.



Nagaa Wajjiin!
Fakkeennoo Akkuma
AKK HAA HAA

Figure 4. 10: the List of paper for trustworthiness of data
Source: Field observations photo by researchers (2022)

Logo of the institution and other administrative markings at the top left of the document.

Lakk. 260/2033/2014
Guyyaa 12/2/2014

Yunivarsitii Jimma Muummees Soosiyoloojiiif
Jimma

Dhimmi:- Waraqa Deeggarsaa Kenuu Haallata

Akkuma mata duree irraatti ibsamuuf yaalametti barataan maqaan isaa **Adem Ali Osmame** jedhamu barataa digrii 2nd muummees soosiyoloojii yommu tahu, qorannoodhaaf gama keenya dhufuun isaa ni beekkama. haaluma kanaan xalayaa laakoofta **soci267/03/2014** gaafa guyyaa **13/07/2014** gamaa keenya barraa'en deeggarsa akka goonuuf waan nu gaafataniif jecha, nutiis gama keenyaan kana hubachuudhaan odeeffannoo ni barbaachisa jenne amannu fi kana gaafannoo isaatiif deebisaa ta'u dandahu akka wajjiraa **Bulchaa Aanaa Dada** tti kennineeffi deeggarsa barbaachisu gooneeffi jiraachuu keenya obsaa fi kabajaan isin hubachiifnaa.



Nagaa Wajjiin!
Fakkeennoo Akkuma
AKK HAA HAA

Lakk. _____
Guyyaa _____

Yunivarsitii Jimma Muummees Soosiyoloojiiif
Jimma

Dhimmi:- Waraqa Deeggarsaa Kenuu Haallata

Akkuma mata duree irraatti ibsamuuf yaalametti barataan maqaan isaa **Adem Ali Osmame** jedhamu barataa digrii 2nd muummees soosiyoloojii yommu tahu, qorannoodhaaf gama keenya dhufuun isaa ni beekkama. haaluma kanaan xalayaa laakoofta **soci267/03/2014** gaafa guyyaa **13/07/2014** gamaa keenya barraa'en deeggarsa akka goonuuf waan nu gaafataniif jecha, nutiis gama keenyaan kana hubachuudhaan odeeffannoo ni barbaachisa jenne amannu fi kana gaafannoo isaatiif deebisaa ta'u dandahu akka wajjiraa **ECC-SDCAH** tti kennineeffi deeggarsa barbaachisu gooneeffi jiraachuu keenya obsaa fi kabajaan isin hubachiifnaa.

Bedassa Abeta
Deder Woldeh Ecc-SDCAH
Coordinator
Nagaa Wajjiin!
0931525721

Figure 4. 11: the List of paper for trustworthiness of data
Source: Field observations photo by researchers (2022)

Ge'har/Ba' Wajj/ Dhimma Hojjataa fi Hawaansumma Bulchinsa Maqasaa Dadar 09/11/2014 DECC 11-11-14 Adir-DECC 11-11-14 7-88 8103

Lakk Do Hwa 12387/14
Guyyaa 18/8/2014

Yunivarsitii Jimma Muumnee Soosiyoloojiiitiif

Jimma

Dhimmi:- Waraqa Deeggarsaa Kenuu Ilaallata

Akkuma mata durce irraatti ibsamuuf yaalametti barataan maqaan isaa **Adem Ali Osmene** jedhamu barataa digrii 2nd muumnee soosiyoloojii yommu tahu, qorannoodhaaf gama keenya dhufuun isaa ni beekkama. haaluma kanaan xalayaa lakkoofsa soci267/03/2014 gaafa guyyaa 13/07/2014 gamaa keenya barraa'en deeggarsa akka goonuuf waan nu gaafattaniif jecha, nutiis gama keenyaan kana hubachuudhaan odeeffannoo ni barbaachisa jenne amannu fi kana gaafannoo isaatiif deebisaa ta'u dandahu akka wajjiraa Hawaansumma ti kennineefii deeggarsa barbaachisu gooneefi jiraachuu keenya obsaa fi kabajaan isin hubachiifnaa.



Nagaan Wajjiin!
Wajjiin!
09/11/2014 DECC 11-11-14 Adir-DECC 11-11-14 7-88 8103

Ge'har/Ba' Wajj/ Dhimma Hojjataa fi Hawaansumma Bulchinsa Maqasaa Dadar 09/11/2014 DECC 11-11-14 Adir-DECC 11-11-14 7-88 8103

Lakk Do Hwa 12387/14
Guyyaa 18/08/2014

Yunivarsitii Jimma Muumnee Soosiyoloojiiitiif

Jimma

Dhimmi:- Waraqa Deeggarsaa Kenuu Ilaallata

Akkuma mata durce irraatti ibsamuuf yaalametti barataan maqaan isaa **Adem Ali Osmene** jedhamu barataa digrii 2nd muumnee soosiyoloojii yommu tahu, qorannoodhaaf gama keenya dhufuun isaa ni beekkama. haaluma kanaan xalayaa lakkoofsa soci267/03/2014 gaafa guyyaa 13/07/2014 gamaa keenya barraa'en deeggarsa akka goonuuf waan nu gaafattaniif jecha, nutiis gama keenyaan kana hubachuudhaan odeeffannoo ni barbaachisa jenne amannu fi kana gaafannoo isaatiif deebisaa ta'u dandahu akka wajjiraa Hawaansumma ti kennineefii deeggarsa barbaachisu gooneefi jiraachuu keenya obsaa fi kabajaan isin hubachiifnaa.



Nagaan Wajjiin!
Wajjiin!
09/11/2014 DECC 11-11-14 Adir-DECC 11-11-14 7-88 8103

Figure 4. 10: the List of paper for trustworthiness of data

Source: Field observations photo by researchers (2022)

In-Depth Interview Guideline for IDPs

1. The cause of CIID

1. Tell me about yourself?
2. What are you mean of living? living condition?
3. Would you like to indicate what included in living conditions?
4. Do you like to explain What is opportunity?
5. Would you like to explain the major cause of CIID?
6. Is that such cause CIID is similar/belongs to all of IDPs?
7. Who is more affected from such actions?
8. Would you like to explain other cause of CIID?

2. The Life in settlement site (camp)

1. Can you describe the relocation process to the site?
2. How many camp you are resettled to came to the district?
3. Which body was collaborated to bring you to these site?
4. Is there any challenges among IDPs in the site?
5. list all Challenges found in IDPs of Deder?
6. Would you like to explain those listed challenges?
7. Why it was considered as challengeges among IDPs in Deder?
8. What is the sources of those challenges?
9. Which types of challenges was strong than other? Why?
10. From those challenges, who is more affected than others?
11. Did you find any solutions for that challenges?
12. Do you think you are living the same living conditions with other society in camp?
13. Is there any support you are receiving?
14. What kind of support you are receiving?
15. Who was providing such support?
16. Are satisfied with such social support? Why?
17. Is that such support was sufficient to overcome your living conditions?

18. How many times you receive support? Why?
19. Is that such support was based on your interests?
20. Do you think such support was important? Why?
21. are you interested in listing those providers?
22. What types of services are receiving? If so, in kind, cash/other? Explain.
23. What is the sources of those support?
24. In which way you are receiving such social support?
25. Is that those supports are sufficient for your living?
26. Why you are interested in waiting for such social support?
27. What makes you to receivers of such support?
28. Das they are providing it sustainably?

Key Informant Interview Guidelines for IDPs and other workers (GOs and NGOs).

3. The relocation to resettlement site

1. sex? Age? organizations?
2. your position in organizations?
3. Can you tell me the major cause of CIID?
4. Is there anything you did before the CIID happened?
5. Can you tell me how you relocated to resettlement site?
6. What was the reason behind selecting the current settlement site for resettlement purposes?
1. would you like to tell me the reason why you come to Deder?
2. Is that you selected the current resettlement based on your interests? Why?
3. What makes you to come here?
4. Who are initiate you in resettling in Deder?
5. If there is someone/body who initiated to come to Deder?
6. how did she/he convince you to do that?
7. Did she/they inform you as you are going to resettle in Deder?

8. Do you like to indicate the rationale for your resettling in Deder district?
9. Is that you are resettled in this area based on your own interests?
10. Is there any purposes that you get resettling in Deder?
11. Is there any other things that makes you staying in the camp?
12. Is that they are resettled/distributed all over the camp based on your interests?
13. Are you satisfied with current resettlement?
14. Is there any other reason that we can't discuss?
15. What was the major way you are in participating to adapt to the site?
16. Was such adaptation was sufficient for you life in the camp?
17. Are you staying in the camp based on your own interests?
18. What dou you want to add?

4. The Adaptation of the IDPs to the resettlement camp for FGD

1. Is there any adaptation that you are using currently in the camp?
2. What are the adaptations of the IDPs to resettlement sites?
3. What types of adaptation of IDPs have designed?
4. Which adaptation was more preferable than other for IDPs?
5. Why IDPs are interested in developing such adaptation?
6. What was the cause for refering such adaptation among IDPs?
7. Is there any actions taken by the government during you participate in such adaptations?
8. Which adaptations make your life better than others? Why?

Observation Checklist for researchers

- ✓ Where they get drinking water
- ✓ Comfortability of their living houses
- ✓ Services they are receiving from various stakeholders in kind

Appendix-2

Under this appendixes, there are participants that researchers selected for the purpose of this study. Their socio-demography was discussed in the following.

The Socio-demographic participant

No	Name	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Living Place
1	IDI				
Female	11	F	24-54	Married	Deder District
Male	11	M	25-46	Married	Deder District
2	KII				
Male	13	M	25-39	Married	Deder District
Female	3	F	24-36	Married	Deder District
3	FGD				
Male	6		27-36	Married	Deder District
Female	6		28-42	Married	Deder District
Male	6		32-44	Married	Deder District
Female	6		29-41	Married	Deder District