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PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS AND COPING MECHANISMS OF OROMO IDPs IN SEBATA RESETTLEMENT SITE, OROMIA SPECIAL ZONE

BY

MISIKER GETAHUN

ADDIS ABABA

JULY, 2020

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This is to certify that the MA thesis written by Misiker Getahun Workineh titled "Psychosocial Problems and Coping Mechanisms of Oromo IDPs in Sebata Resettlement site, Oromia Special Zone" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Social Work complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standard with respect to originality and quality.

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St. Mary’s University, Addis Ababa

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work. All sources of materials used for the thesis have been properly acknowledged, I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other higher learning institution for the purpose of earning any degree.

Misiker Getahun	**Signature and Date**

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Abbreviations/Acronyms

IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons

IDMC: International Displacement Monitoring Center

IOM: International Organization for Migration

GRID: Global Report on Internal Displacement

NRC: Norwegian Refuges Council

NRDMC: National Risk and Disaster Management Commission

SNNPR: South Nation Nationalities and Peoples Region

UN: United Nation

OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

ECOSOC: United Nation Economic and Social Council

UNCHR: United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees

WB: World Bank

WFP: World Food Program

WHO: World Health Organization

Abstract

This study is the assessment on psychosocial problems of internally displaced Oromo in there settlement site of Sebata and their coping mechanisms. This people are displaced from their place of origin due to the ethnic conflict that occurred between Oromo and Somali ethnic groups living around the borders and from different parts Ethiopian Somali regions. The aim of this research was to assess the psychosocial problems of displaced people in Sebata resettlement site as well as to identify the coping mechanisms used by IDPs in the resettlement site. The assessment result shows that, IDPs in Sebata resettlement site have been facing diverse psychosocial problems. To overcome their problems, the displaced people are using different coping mechanisms which are mainly negative coping mechanisms. As a coping strategy, the displaced people have adopted reduction in meal consumption pattern and size, selling of their monthly ration, begging, dropping their children from school, staying in the camp to escape from labeling and discrimination are the major one. These displaced people have owned some resources, experience and skills which can be capitalized on to design interventions. Though there are critical psychosocial problems that IDPs are facing, there is insignificant intervention done by government. As the displaced people prefer local integration with host community, the intervention mechanism must be planned in the way that can guarantee to integrate and bring a durable solution for displaced people and the host community to be harmonize the relationships of both community.

Key words: Internal Displacement, Oromo, Psychosocial Problems, Coping mechanisms, Sebata, resettlement site.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Internally displaced persons(IDPs) are groups of persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of original residence in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disaster, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state boarder (UNHCR, 2013). IDPs must be distinguished from "refugees" for whom protection is provided by existing international mechanisms. As defined in such mechanisms, refugees are persons who, unlike IDPs, have crossed international borders and have thus the protection of their home countries. IDPs, having remained in their home countries, are entitled to the protection of their home-country governments. It is therefore incumbent upon national governments to provide such protection. Internally displaced citizens of the country; as well as internally displaced non-citizens, or stateless individuals, who habitually reside in the country (habitual residents).

Displacement is an internationally accepted problem during the 1980s historically that occurred through different factors which are related with cultural, political, religious, economic, ethnic, different social issues and natural induced disasters related causes. Generally, causes of internal displacement are divided into four broad categories; conflict induced displacement (CID), development induced displacement (DID), natural disaster induced displacement (NDID), and manmade-induced displacement (MDID) (Mehari 2017).These four kind of displacements are commonly happened in Ethiopia and Africa across a continent and also common in the world (Mehari 2017). Now, the conflicts induced displacement is the leading nation in the world because of ethnic rivals and unpredictability of the politics of the country. And different socioeconomic problems cause for conflict.

According to Sarzin (2017), conflict-induced forced displacement is defined as circumstances where people are compulsory to flee their homes due to conflict, generalized violence and human rights violations. Conflict-induced displacement consists of two main factors: 1) the violence that caused the displacement and 2) the characteristics of the resulting displacement crisis (Lischer,

2007). Pertinent to this, there are diverse types of conflict that induce displacement. These include civil war, global interference, a genocidal government, or rioting paramilitaries. Governments dominated by identified with one ethnic group to the exclusion or marginalization of others also results in civil conflict and mass displacement (Skopje, 2001). This affects the security of the displaced people, the likelihood of prolonged violence, and many other political factors (Lischer, 2007).

The displaced lose their social, legal, psychological and economic ties and thus suffer considerable physical and psychological hardship (WFP, 2000). As indicated in the report of IDMC (2018) on internal displacement, it notes that, internal displacement would affect the lives of displaced people, their host communities and those they leave behind through the harm it causes to people's physical health, psychological wellbeing and environment, their capability to secure a livelihood and their access to security, education, housing, basic infrastructure, social life and economy at the individual, public and even national level. The inter-conflict that happened between Oromia and Somali regions since 2017 has resulted in the displacement of people close to 700,000 people. Those displaced from across regions are mainly hosted in transit or collective camps, while those displaced within the region are settled along border areas. As one of the host, Sabata town administration has hosted about 2712 internally displaced people and settled them in settlement site. During this process, a lifesaving and immediate supports such as house construction, food and material support has been provided by host community, governments and agencies. Though there is life saving support that have been provided to these community, they are facing multiple challenges that need intervention. The challenges being faced by IDPs should systematically assessed and strategies needs to be designed for intervention. This study assessed the psycho-social problems of IDPs facing and identified the coping strategies that the displaced people are using to overcome their hardships of psychosocial problems.

This paper aims to explore, psychosocial problems and coping strategies of internal displacement of Oromo people who have resettled in *Sebata* town resettlement site following the outbreak of conflict in the Somali region in 2017.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The problem of internally displaced people are common in the world, but currently higher in developing countries like Ethiopia(IOM report, 2016). Increment of internally displacement from time to time over the world and according to the national disaster risk management commission (NDRMC) from 2016.

Between the inter-ethnic conflicts that resulted in internal displacement in Ethiopia, the conflict that happened between ethnics of Oromo and Somali people around the border was the major one. Report by OCHA (2018), shows that, the inter-ethnic conflicts that have happened around the boarders between Somali and Oromia regional states in 2017 and 2018 have resulted to the death of lives, damage of property and displacement of peoples from their place of origin. During these conflicts people have escaped from their places of origin where they have stayed in different temporary shelters before they have resettled in different resettlement sites found in different towns of the region. To draw a clear picture of what happened and what is happening to the people on the ground, a scientific study is highly important. Mesfin, (2007) studies on post conflict internally displaced persons in Ethiopia with an emphasis on mental distress and quality of life concerning traumatic life events, coping strategy, social support, and living conditions. The study explores an important point about the consequences of trauma and extreme stress among approximately one million Ethiopians who were displaced by famine and war at the time of the establishment of provisional government in Eritrea in 1991, following a lengthy civil war. (Mesifin, 2007). It comparing prevalence rates of risk and factors for PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) in four post-conflict, low-income countries, (Algeria, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Gaza). The study didn‘t give emphasis to the major factors of IDPsit’s macro level research but not show specifically psychosocial problems and coping mechanisms of IDPs.

In 2018 internally displaced people in Ethiopia reached around 2.5-3 million. Different researchers studied about internally displaced people, but most of the studied economic problems, Causes, Dynamics, and Consequences of Internally Displacement in Ethiopia Mehari, (2017) on macro and mezzo levels. Different organizations supported materials and foods during the problem happened, but their psychological and social conditions are not assessed and treated or inconsideration. The study has explored the most significant issue; but the working paper explained most of the issues in terms of numbers at national and regional levels. Relevant to this

the working papers have not focused on psychosocial and coping mechanisms of internal displacement. Many researches have been on the issue of internal displacement at globally, nationally and at local levels. In Ethiopia, most of research which have studied displacement from development point of view (Habtamu, et.al. 2011-2016). Little attention was given to conflict-induced displacement psychosocial problems of resettlement sites. Dinku, also studied in (2005) the socio-cultural dimensions of conflict-induced displacement in Addis Ababa. The study discovered that various manifestations of social displacement, such as increasing of isolation and anomie, loosing of social bonds, weakening of control on interpersonal behavior and lower cohesion in family structures, but also re-articulation in patterns of mutual help and development of new solidarities and ways of coping and adjustment, based on social and religious concepts. The research also explains the livelihoods of displaced people from the wars between Ethiopia and Eritrea's point of view which can't show whole pictures of conflict-induced displacement problems of psychosocial problems of case of the Oromo community from the Somali region.

There are certain national and international reports about the number of Oromo people displaced from the Ethiopian Somali regional state like Addis Standard, UN agencies reports. Though, none of these reports obviously can't indicates impacts of displacement its magnitudes psychological and social effects. To this, as far as the researcher evidence is concerned, there is a dearth of an empirical study about were displaced, what happened to them, what currently facing challenges and their future destinies. There are certain national and global reports about the number of Oromo people displaced from the Ethiopian Somali region. Yet, none of these reports clearly explains the cause of the incident and its psychosocial impacts. Related to this, as far as the researcher information is concerned, there is a shortage of an empirical study about why these people were displaced, what happened to them, how they are doing and their future fates. To show a clear picture of what happened and what is challenging to the people on the ground and socially sound scientific study is very important.

So, this research focus on the specific and at mezzo level specifically the psychosocial problems of internally displaced people in the case of internally displaced Oromo from Somali region at Sebata resettlement site. It like the post displacement situations of that community's psychosocial status and coping is the core point of the research.

1.3. Research Questions

1.What is the cause of for the displacement of Oromo community from the Somali region?

2.What are the psychosocial problems that displaced people suffering in Sebata resettlement site?

3. What are the coping mechanisms being used by internally displaced people living in Sebata resettlement site?

4. What are the assets exist among the IDPs of Sabata resettlement site?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

This paper has following general and specific objectives

1.4.1. General Objective of the Study

The general objective of this research is to identify the psychosocial problems of internally displaced people settled in Sebata resettlement site and to assess the coping mechanisms that are being used by IDPs which can be adopted to design intervention mechanism

1.4.2. Specific Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are

1.To Identify causes for Oromo displacement from the Somali region.

2.To explore psychosocial problems the displaced people encounters in Sebata resettlement site.

3. To identify the different coping mechanisms being used by internally displaced people living in Sebata resettlement site.

4. To identify the assets exist the IDPs in Sebata resettlement site.

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study has the following significances. The findings of the study contribute to academic literature on the internal displacement in Ethiopia. And the study can also be used as source material for other researchers who wanted to undertake similar studies on internal displacement in Ethiopia and elsewhere. Moreover, the study is expected to be a guideline to planners and policy makers who are engaged in psychological and social security problems policy on internal

displacement. This is research relevant to different organizations, to address the problem of the displaced psycho-social challenges and to include in their administration plan.

1.6. Scope of the Study

Due to resource, time and other constraints, the study is delimited based on geographical coverage, extent of the study and research method. Geographically, the internally displaced Oromo from Somali region were re-settled in eleven towns of Oromia regional state. This study focuses on only on the resettlement site in Sebata of Oromia Special Zone of Surrounding Finfinee. Thematically, the study mainly focused only on the psychosocial problems and coping mechanisms of internally displaced Oromo from Somali region. Methodologically, this study employ qualitative approach to answer the research objectives stated in this study.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

This research did not include data collection and analysis from the host community which could have help to know the perception of neighbor community toward displaced people. Knowing the attitude and perception of the displaced people is helpful in suggesting intervention instruments.

This study has the limitations of cross checking data analysis due to Covid-19 or corona virus pandemic and related state of emergency in the country level imposed. And it affects the data collection process like time of data collection delay and impossible to include focus group discussion (FGD) to verify results and discussions in different categories. During the proposal phase the FGD was part of the research instrument to collect data and proposed as one verification strategies for the research analysis time. But impossible to apply FGD because of the new imposed state of emergency it also forbidden a gathering of four (4) people in one room and the gathering beyond the stated number is seen as legal violation and followed by punishment. And also physical contacts of my advisor was limited to get advise on time due to Covid-19 pandemic and the only ways to get advises from my advisor was limited on mail and phone contacts. Its affects somehow on my work schedule and create time constrain to accomplish on time.

The study didn't do assessment on the psychosocial impact of displaced people on the host community and the influence of new resettled community**.**

The scope of this study is only limited to displaced people in Sebabta resettlement site it, can't be generalized to all displaced people all over the or region country.

1.8. Operational Definitions of Basic Concepts and Terminologies

Internally Displaced Person: Internally displaced persons (IDPs), persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence.

Social Crisis: means social problems happened due to conflict induced internal displacement

Psychological crisis: it also problems of psychological related with displacement disparities

Challenges: problems of internally displaced people facing

Families' disintegration: families' normal life interruption and who suffers because of internally displaced people and loses of family members, relatives, and neighbor social bond destruction.

Coping mechanisms: self-helping, adapting with the conditions and coping strategies of act based on a conscious design of substitute plans of action. Within the restricted choices they occasionally have, to household in needy psychosocial situation to choose the plans of action that are individually the most useful to them.

Durable Solution: durable solution for displaced people is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance or aid and protection needs that are related to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without any discrimination or exclusion humanity values based on their displacement status. It can be achieved through sustainable reintegration at the place of their origin, sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take local integration, sustainable integration in another part of the country.

1.9. Organization of the Thesis

This study has organized in to five chapters; with the scope of the study as mentioned above and systematically to deal the fact in the most inclusive manner. Chapter one has incorporated background of the study, statement of the problems, basic research questions, objective, significance and scope of the study. The Second chapter is concerned with the review of different researches and related literature dealing with the assessment of psychosocial problems and coping. Third chapter presents methodologies used in conducting the study and description of the

study area, research design, data sources, target populations, data collection instruments, data collection procedures and methods of data analysis. Chapter Four includes the result and discussion of the study of the data collected and analyzed using the data analysis tools. Finally, the last chapter shows the conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

2. RELATED LITREATUREREVIEW

2.1.Historical Background of Internally Displaced people and its definition

The main features of the historical conjuncture that made internal displacement such a hot topic in the 1990s may be grouped under three headings: (a) the end of the post-world war II bi-polar world order; (b) a dramatic increase in the number of asylum applications being made to the governments of north states in the early 1990s, and the accompanying phenomenon of mixed flows (c) the erosion of the concept of territorial sovereignty's. The end of the cold war had at least three relevant consequences. First, there was no longer a strategic incentive for the once opposing powers to keep high levels of political, economic and military support for their former client states. This led to a marked increase in internal war and state breakdown in the developing world, with millions of people being left stranded, within the borders of their own states but outside the effective protection or assistance of their own governments.

The UN Refugee Agency, the UNHCR, distinguishes between refugees and internally displaced persons as follows: "Both groups often left their homes for similar reasons. Civilians are recognized as 'refugees' when they cross an international frontier to seek protection in another country. Butthe internally displaced, for whatever reason, remain in their own states (UNHCR, 2007). Internally displaced persons (IDPs), according to the definition offered by the Representative of the Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons, are those "persons or groups of persons who have been involuntary or obliged to flee or to left their homes or places of habitual residence, in order to avoid the effects of armed situations of generalized violence, war, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (UNICEF, 1998). Although the reason for flight might be similar like humanitarian disaster, civil conflict and other problems IDPs have not, unlike refugees, crossed an international border for the sake of safety but have remained in their home land.

Consequently, IDPs become very vulnerable as they maintain their rights as citizens and protection of their government even though the government could have been involved in what instigated the displacement in the first place. Internally displaced person means that one is still

under the authority of one's government and hence cannot claim rights beyond those of their fellow citizens. The guiding principle of IDPs states that internally displaced persons shall enjoy, a full equality, the same right and freedom under international and domestic law as do persons in their country. They shall not discriminate against the enjoyment of any right and freedom on the ground that they are internally displaced people (OCHA, 2014). The literatures revised above indicates that internally displaced people are different from refugees and they have the granted all the right that a citizen of that country have entitled. There should no discrimination, marginalization and they must have a guarantee to enjoy from the economy that the country generates. Though it is discussed this way by literatures, internally displaced people are marginalized, discriminated and less contributed in the socio-economic activities of their respective nation. They are assumed as a burden to administration/government and community. This is due to lack of attention by government and community in empowering the IDPs. There are different capitals exist with displaced people that can be explored and helpful in empowering them to bring durable solution. They should not be marginalized, and the government should participate them in every economic sector. To do this the government have to assess the potential exist within them and empowering the IDPs so that they can have the power to claim for their right and obligation.

2.2. Major causes of internal Displacement

There are different causes and factors that accelerate the rate of internal displacement countries. Generally we can divide in three (3) major categories:

2.2.1. Development induced displacement

The types of displacement which has its own influence on organized resettled of inhabitants the reasons for such kind of displacement are; for huge development projects such as the constructions of industrial parks, cities/towns beauty projects like artificial and natural parks, infrastructure development projects such as the constructions of highways, railways, large hotel and resorts (Kokushubila, 2011). Development-induced displacements have huge negative costs of psycho-social impacts on resettled people. It also a main factor and causes of economic insecurity problems, it breakdowns of social capitals of neighbors and relatives which affects and deteriorated the social bonds of the community of the original residences. Such kind displacements are planned for the betterment of societal developments but it lacks a holistic

approach to manage the projects and related development in the right ways from the concerned bodies and it lacks integrations of comprehensive strategies in developing nations.

2.2.2. Disaster-Induced Displacement

According to the United Nations definition of a disaster as a severe disruption of the normal functioning of a society. And it can causing extensive human and material or environmental losses which exceed beyond the capability of the affected society to handle to using its own resources. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), 2018 report, India is a leading country and among the ten largest disaster displacement events from January to June 2018. During this year, there were 373,000 displaced people in India (IDMC, 2018). There are two major types of disaster: natural and man-made. Natural disasters caused by natural factors and reasons that affects human life and resources damage in different ways in general. Man-made disasters has its own categories which causes long term effects and short term effect which can causes for natural disasters also a reason for huge IDPs in the world. In 2018, there were an estimated 3.2 million internally displaced persons associated with more than 700 disaster events in 100 nations and territories according to the report (IDMC) 2018.

2.2.3. Conflict-Induced Displacement

Conflict-induced displaced person represents to the comprehensive terminology the population that displaced by the consequences of conflicts not only those individuals enforced to left their homes by internal armed conflicts/clashes. The central reason of such displacement is the existence of several actors within a communities struggle for scarce and limited resources as well as different political rivals who are fight for power control and to dominate their communities show their overhand on the other rival power. Which forces its residents to leave their present homes and stated cause of displacement involves certain hatreds and such types of simply identified and visible relate with ethnic based or religion factors with political motives other interest groups in and outside of the community. A research studied by Mehari (2017) on the causes, dynamics, and consequences of internal displacement in Ethiopia indicated that conflict induced displacement happened due to these main conflicts triggering factors. The first one is associated to ethnic identity and federalism and it includes conflicts of boundaries still not solved it attacks the nation like time bombing like between Oromia and Ethiopian Somali regional states. The second issue was narrates to religious conflicts, including religious-based tensions

and conflicts, and concerns of religious-based violence and radicalism. And the third one is tells us the weak application of constitutional protection of minority rights. In the existing political tension, ethnic based clash, quarrels, and conflict led the nation for huge numbers of IDPs in the world.

Ethiopia maintained an unenviable record of being the global leader in internally displaced persons driven out of their places of residence due to conflicts across the country. The country has close to three million people displaced by violent conflicts according to the latest results from the Global Report on Internal Displacement, (GRID, 2019).The jointly published report by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council, and (NRC) .Ethiopia had the highest figure, with 2.9 million new displacements, a considerable increase that influenced global trends.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Syria, Somalia, Central Africa Republic (CAR) and Afghanistan were again among the countries with highest number of displacements associated with conflict. New waves of conflict and violence triggered displacement in Nigeria and Cameroon, which were among the ten worst-affected countries globally. African countries made up seven of ten top countries with new displacements associated with conflict and violence in 2018. The only non-African countries listed were Syria third place, Afghanistan eighth place and Yemen tenth place. Old conflicts became more entrenched and new conflicts escalated along various state boarders, prompting the Ethiopian government to establish a new Ministry of Peace in response to increasing violence. Oromia region is the country's largest and most populous region is involved somewhat with all the hotspots according to the report. The entire stretch of its common border with the Somali region is marked as an area most affected by the conflict.

Conflict and displacement were recorded along three of the Oromia region's borders, with the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP), in the south-west, Benshangul - Gumuz region in the north-west and the Somali region in the east.

2.3. Resettlement

Resettlement is defined as the process by which individuals or a group of people leave spontaneously or un-spontaneously their original settlements to resettle in new areas where they can begin a new life by adapting themselves to the biophysical, social and administrative systems

of the new environment (Mengistu, 2005). Resettlement is a population movement planned directly by the government or private developers, where an area is chosen to resettle the population. The choice can be made after discussion with the affected populations, but can also be imposed upon them and also, a vital tool for international protection and a durable solution for some of the most vulnerable people in the world.

2.4. Theoretical concepts of displacement

In the work of (Salukvazed,2014), internal displacement as a distinct theoretical idea in many reasons is defined and discussed as a portion of global process of involuntary migration and a form of reality of a vulnerable social community. The debates refer to migration, coping mechanisms and resilience, as well as aspects of social exclusion and social capital. The question of internal displacement is directly linked to the peculiarities of migration and more specifically, to the forceful displacement.

Displacement effects can be seen in the situations leading to anger and this can only be set on through anger otherwise the effects can develop overtime and in most of the cases the effect of the emotion is let out to the target or to a safer alternative. Displacement effects can be a common issue in many cases and the effects can be minor in most of the cases. But the extreme effects of displacement effects can be risky and is considered a psychotic problem that may need to be critically evaluated and treated but social workers and psychologists can treat with methods to control the emotions with more effective ways of dealing and to overcome this situation.

(Weiss, and Korn, 2006),who have been working on the issues of internal displacement, stated that IDPs as 'forced migrants who physically remain within their own home land. And the authors underline the importance of re-definition when connecting the rising figures of internally displaced population and the necessity of answering their different needs from refugees. They discuss a set of important questions such as material well-being, employment, human and social capital of the displaced population and the role of state actors. When describing the scientific approaches of investigation of IDP, the authors recommended; that, it is worthy of mentioning about a huge gap in analyses and explanation of survival and coping strategies of IDPs and spatial peculiarities of their everyday lives**.**

Displacement affects that the human mind has a defense mechanism which involuntarily displaces the effects from an individual or anything which are felt unacceptable to another circumstances which the mind distinguished more acceptable. This unconscious activity which occurs in the mind finds a fulfilling alternative to the basic objective and is basically done to reduce stress and other tensions the displacement effect acts like a cycle. The human mind unconsciously finds itself a resolution for the problem which causes the stress and to lighten the condition the displacement occurs to a situation or to an entity which can be of title or no significance.

2.5. International Situation of Internally displacement people (IDPs)

Internationally, the forcibly displaced population enlarged in 2017, by 2.9 million and by the end of the year 68.5 million individuals were forcefully displaced worldwide as a consequence of generalized violence, conflict, and oppression. In the world forcibly displaced population continued yet again at a record high (UNCHR, 2017). The scale of internal displacement has risen to unprecedented levels, Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Global Trends of 2014,disclose that almost 60 million people are forcibly displaced globally and it consists of above 19.5 million refugees and 38.2 million internally displaced persons as well as 1.8 million asylum seekers were exist over the world. Not only that above 40 million people are recently displaced by conflict inside their own home lands, a number that represents 62% per cent of the total number of displaced persons worldwide. Internal displacement has become an increasingly global and protracted phenomenon that requires concerted global attention (IOM, 2017). The Philippines, Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, the United States, India, Iraq, Somalia and Ethiopia accounted for more than a millions of new displacements (GRID, 2018). As a studied from different literatures and reports, however the figure of internally displaced peoples are growing from day to days, but there is less focus from international community in supporting and assisting IDPs in durable ways. Maximum of the funds from international community focused on refugees with the justification that internally displaced people must maintained and assisted by its own countries but reality and facts are not support this idea.

2.6. Internal Displacement in Ethiopia scenario

As local news agencies in the country such as the Addis Standard and other electronic media reports from the beginning of 2018, Ethiopia has newer conflict driven Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) than any other nation in the world with highest number above 1.4 million in 2018. About 2.8 million total IDPs in Ethiopia, over 2.2 million are displaced due to conflict and above 500,000 remaining displaced by climatic changes, including drought- and flood-induced food insecurity and related crisis and the figure of new displacements in Ethiopia increased suddenly in the first half of 2018 to 1,391,000. Anther problems were related with the eruption of the inter-ethnic conflict that displaced more than a million people in West Guji and Gedeo in that time, along the border between Oromia and SNNPR regions. The highest number of new displacements recorded in Ethiopia largely attributed to the escalation of conflict along the disputed border between the Oromia and Somali regions (IDMC, 2017). These literatures currently most of them are back to their normal life but still it need attention. Still now the causes left without clear independent investigation. But it was supposed that disputes over borders and the provision of water resources and pasture fields the immediate incident for the escalation of violence according to the report of OCHA (2018). Around 656,579 people displaced within their respective regions, including 428,569 people displaced within their woreda of origin (352,066 in Oromia and 76,503 in Somali), and 49,541 people displaced outside their *woreda* of origin but 14 within the same region (27,079 in Somali and 22,462 in Oromia).

There are also a group of IDPs who, even if they crossed regional borders, remained close to their areas of origin along the border, including 99,820 Somali IDPs and 78,649 Oromo IDPs. Overall, these categories of IDPs are mainly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists residing in spontaneous or planned camps/sites along the regional borders. An estimated 7.9 million people in Ethiopia need emergency food assistance, with those internally displaced people as the most affected one. Ethiopia is also home to over 900,000 refugees that require humanitarian aid and is the second largest host nation for refugees in Africa net to Uganda. That have analyzed the cause of displacement, number of people displaced and its impact on the government. But there is limited report on how this people are being supported in the settlement camps and their psychosocial problems. I have reviewed no reports that have analyzed the situation of displaced people in Sebata resettlement site. In this assessment I have assessed the general circumstances

and the problems being faced by displaced people in Sebata resettlement site and contribute to as an academic literature.

2.7. Psychological problems of Internal Displacement

As work of IASC (2007), displaced person can have severe opposing effects on the social, physical, spiritual and emotional well-being of a person and Experience to violence, disaster, loss of or separation from family members and friends or the breakdowns of social bonds, deterioration in living circumstances, the incapability to afford for one's self and family, and lack of access to services, can all have direct and long-term costs for individuals, families and communities, including post-traumatic, stress, disorders, psychological illness, unhappiness, nervousness and including violence. While some of the psychological effects are direct responses to the trauma of disaster, other effects are long-term responses to the interpersonal, societal and economic effects of the disaster.

Report of WHO (2009), on the Mental Health of IDPs originate that despite the passage of 15 years and above of the end of active war hostilities, around 40% of internally displaced respondents had a mental health disorder. Especially women suffered by mental health disorders twice as much as men and the incidence increased with the age of the respondent. People who were exposed to war trauma exposed more mental health problems than those who were not exposed for such conditions. The absence of adequate basic needs and education also correlated to poor mental health and the psychosocial problems that faced the displaced people, there are limited information that suggest how the psychosocial support should be provided to the displaced people. Safety strategies must be including the comprehensive and holistic approaches to addressing the psychosocial problems of IDPs. And develop intervention and problem solving mechanisms must be designed in the way to promote the mental health and related psychosocial problems of IDPs in the resettlement site.

2.8. The social problems of IDPs

Internal displacement has been commonly identified as a post-Cold war phenomenon due to changing patterns of conflict from intra-state to inter-state (UNHCR, 2005; Cohen & Deng, 1998). It is clear that internally displaced peoples are the most vulnerable groups internationally when we compared to refugees whereas internally displaced peoples have less legal security

resulting from, relatively and little care was rewarded for their difficulty by global communities. Credit of internal displacement emerged progressively and carried difficulty of a persistent new problem through the late 1980s and became projecting on the international agenda in the 1990s as a result of the explosion of civil wars. Internally displaced people, has gone through diverse psychosocial problems which extends from displacement to recovery stages. As the report of IOM report of (2017), indicates that internal displacement, many of displaced people live in resettlements and resettlement-like situations. Where they are facing challenges from host communities, discrimination, exploitation and severe deprivation which may additionally increase their vulnerability to trafficking and the risk of recruitment to different psychosocial hardship.

As analyzed by Mesfin (2007), on the work of Mollica and Caspi, traumatic life events due to displacement can principal to serious psychosocial consequences. Such traumatic events include lack of water, food, shelter and imprisonment, medical care, combat and injury, abuse and isolation, torture, and murder and death of the relatives and family members. The study of Shazali, (1995) on IDPs, the subject of displacement is not merely a question of head count of those who unwillingly but it undertook spatial mobility, leaving behind the places of their original or normal residence and more significantly a phenomenon consequent on a socio-economic process whereby otherwise self-fending people are reduced to destitute and as a result become vulnerable. Job opportunities are very limited, and most households try to manage to survive on an individual income. Individuals within households often hold two or more semi-jobs, which cannot generate significant income which force them not to consume meal regularly.

IDMC, (2018) has recognized some of the areas in which internally displaced influences in the resettlement area. The study outcomes suggest that the arrival of internally displaced children in host communities creates an additional burden on local schools, and the provision of education to young IDPs in the resettlement sites requires more resources. Decreased access to quality education during prolonged crises has long-term consequences for a child‘s future income and economic potential of IDPs in general, and women, children, older people, those with disabilities and other minority groups in particular, are at a higher risk of violence during displacement. Ensuring their safety requires dedicated resources from public authorities and humanitarians. IDPs arrival in host communities may also increase tensions and potential violence, placing an

extra burden on security forces. Thus, displacement disrupts social networks in both the community of origin and in the host community.

As reported by Shazali, (1995) on IDPs in settlement site of Somali region, there are low education enrollment due to remoteness of schools, low level of buying power to goods and services essential for a daily basis, law level of nutrition, shortage of clean water, low health care services, poor resettlement infrastructures which is difficult to live in different seasons. Throughout a crisis, IDPs may move many times, making it increasingly difficult for them to find durable solutions, leading to even further protracted displacement and potentially to aid dependency create low level of self-confidence. There is gap of identifying their problems being faced by IDPs settled in Sebata resettlement site and in my research; I should be going to identify the psychosocial problems of displaced people in these resettlement site.

2.9. Coping strategies used by Internally Displaced Peoples

The concept of coping strategies corresponds to the idea of threat and survival. Coping strategies or instruments are remedial actions undertaken by the people whose existence and livelihood are compromised or threatened (WHO, 1999).They refer to the specific efforts, both behavioral and psychological, that people employ to controlling, tolerate, diminish, and minimize stressful events (Taylor,1998). Taylor stated that there are two general coping strategies: problem-solving and emotion-focused. The first sets of strategies are efforts to do something active to alleviate stressful circumstances, whereas the second involves efforts to regulate the emotional consequences of stressful or potentially stressful events. According to Folk & Lazarus (1980), people use both types of approaches to struggle the most stressful events.

There is no UN agency which has the sole mandate for the protection and assistance to IDPS in current condition regardless of the existence of the Guiding Principles (Cohen et al, 1998). There is no any international agency to responsible when an agency denies such coverage (Cohen et al, 1998). Internally displaced persons frequently find themselves without adequate assistance or chances to offer for themselves and they hurt because of insufficient living circumstances. They also needs and demand for food, housing and social care (Somia, 2005). As reported by UNCHR in (2010). Internally displaced persons (IDPs) want to be able to restart a usual life by achieving a durable solution.

The guiding principle states that relevant authorities have the main duty and accountability to create conditions, as well as deliver the means to allow IDPs to return willingly, in safety and with dignity, to their families or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of their country. Thorough analysis of local settings and active engagement with communities in IDP hosting areas should form the basis for identification of appropriate livelihood and income-generating actions that would support local integration. In my assessment I would assess the problems faced, capitals available, space, and budget and identify coping mechanism of displaced people in Sebata resettlement site.

2.10. Government Responses to overcome the problems of IDPs

Protection is defined as all activities designed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in agreement with the letter and spirit of the related bodies of law, namely human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law (global protection cluster working group, 2006).As emphasized by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (Principle 28), internally displaced persons have a right to a durable solution while they may also need support and assistance in achieving it. Durable solutions can be attained through three main modalities:1. Sustainable return to the place of origin 2. Sustainable local integration in the area; where the internally displaced persons have taken refuge 3. Sustainable integration is another part of the country. In order to determine to what degree a durable solution has been achieved, the IASC Framework identifies eight criteria: (1) safety and security; (2) adequate standard of living; (3) access to livelihoods; (4) restoration of housing, land and property; (5) access to documentation; (6) family reunification; (7) participation in public affairs; and (8) access to effective remedies and justice (European Union and the United Nations, 2018).

Following the displacement of people of in different parts of the country, the government of Ethiopian was responding to the condition through different mechanisms as different reports indicates like OCHA (2018). Ethiopian government has prepared three sub-committees that reports to steering committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister with the committed to find a durable solution to the IDP situation in the country. And the government prioritizes return, where possible, and relocation of the conflict-induced IDPs, in Oromia and Somali regions, a multi-disciplinary team is set up to formulate an IDP rehabilitation plan. Report from OCHA (2018),

shows that the emergency aid and restoration of IDP Subcommittee supervises the life-saving support of the over one million conflict induced displaced IDPs in the country in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The aim to inform the IDP reestablishment/rehabilitation plan and a compensation package, a team composed of representatives from the National Disaster Risk Management Commission, Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Affairs and relevant line ministries were deployed to Oromia and Somali regions to assess the type and scope of damage and loss incurred by the violence since September 2017. As per report from OCHA (2018), the committee recognized has reported that damages and losses in public infrastructure, including water supply schemes, health facilities, schools, and agricultural institutions/production.

The reports didn't included the psychosocial problems faced or happened on displaced people in Sebata resettlement site and different literatures state that there are immediate actions taken during the moment of displacement. Interventions were done to save the lives of displaced peoples and the lifesaving interventions done was moving the displaced people to resettlement sites and providing the ration. These people have facing different psychosocial problems and need solutions. This a gap, I would conduct the research to assess the psychosocial problems of displaced people in the resettlement site of Sebata, as result of this finding helps to get understanding of the psychosocial problems as well as formulating strategies for intervention to bring sustainable solutions to the IDPs in Sebata resettlement site.

2.11. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this study is developed based on the main objective and findings of the study. And the figure which I used as a conceptual framework for arranging the study. It has four components: causal factors, consequences of IDP, challenges facing IDP people and available coping strategies. These listed elements have different associations to one another.

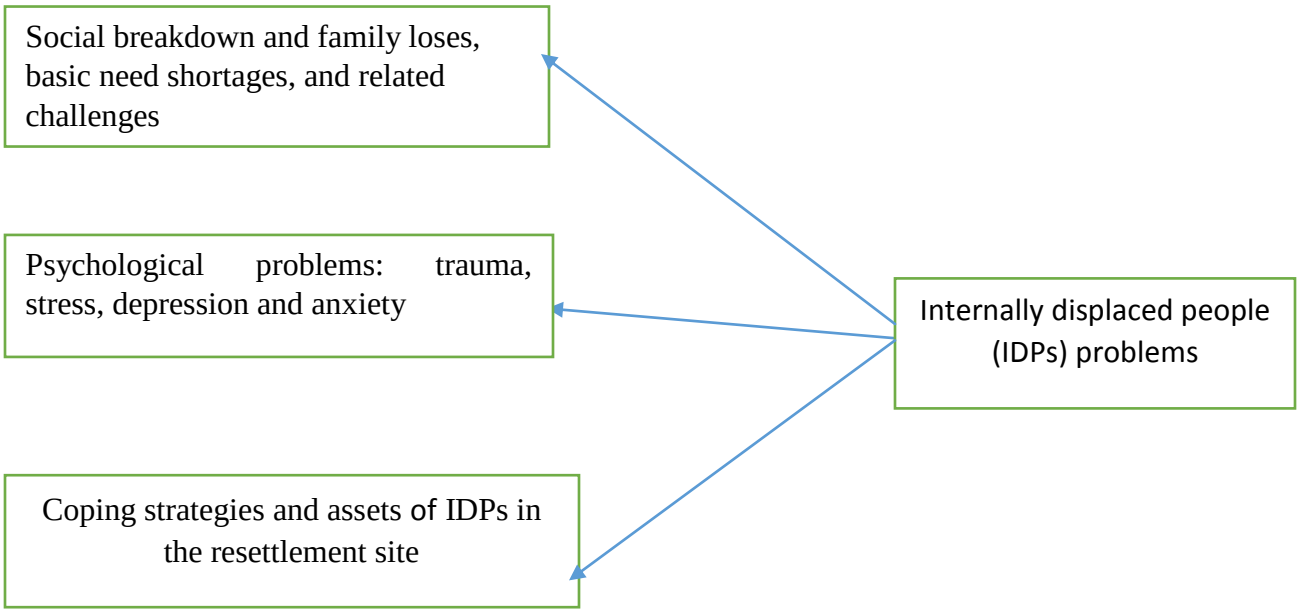

Figure 1.Own

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Approach

Creswell (2003) identifies three different approaches to social science research: qualitative, quantitative and mixed. This paper employed qualitative research approach to understand, explore, describe and narrate the thoughts, perceptions, opinions, feelings and lived experiences of internally displaced persons.

This research was conducted using constructivist philosophical stance. In conducting this study the multiple meanings, values and definitions of participants will be understood in their specific set of situations using constructivist paradigm. Constructivist approach is the systematic analysis of socially meaningful actions through direct observed people in natural setting in order to arrive at understanding and analysis of how people create and maintain their social world. In the choice of qualitative research approach, inquires make certain assumptions using constructivist philosophical stance. These philosophical assumptions consists of a stance towards the nature of reality (ontology), how the researcher knows what she or he knows (epistemology), the role of values in research (axiology), the language of research (rhetoric), and the methods used in the process (Methodology) (Creswell, 2007). A paradigm or worldview is basic set of beliefs that guide action and alternative knowledge claim (Creswell, 2007).

3.2. Description of Study Area

In Ethiopia, in the last quarter of 2017, more than 500,000 people from Somali region alone were displaced due to ethnic tensions along the border between Oromia and Somali regions. More than 200,000 people were further displaced in the first half of 2018. Of these displaced, the state of Oromia has planned to resettle 86, 400 IDPs who were found in the relief camps. By the end of May 2018, it was able to relocate 32, 832 people to eleven towns of the region, largely in central Oromia where residential quarters were built for them (OCHA, 2018) and the rest settled in their original places.

Oromia regional state is one of the members of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. It is the largest share of the federation in terms of population, size and land area. It bordered with

all regional states in Ethiopia except Tigray. According to Population and Housing Census Report of 2007, the population of Oromia region was 27, 158, 471(CSA, 2007) and was predictable to reach about 33,691,991 for the years 2014-2017 (CSA, 2013). The region has 23 administrative zones with Oromia Special Zone surrounding Addis Ababa as one of them.

Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Addis Ababa was established in 2007. It surrounds Addis Ababa in all directions. The Special Zone is divided into six rural districts and eight towns. The six districts are *Sululta, Bareh Aleltu, Akaki, Sebeta-Hawas, Wolmera* and *Mulo* whereas the eight towns include *Dukem, Sebeta, Burayu, Gelan, Sululta, Holeta, Laga Xafo LagaDadhi*and *Sendafa* (Wondwossen, 2010).

Sebeta town has a latitude and longitude of 8°54′40″N 38°37′17″E and an elevation of 2,356 meters (7,730 feet) above sea level. Is part of Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Addis Ababaand it has nine (9) *kebeles*it far 23km from Addis Ababa in the southern west direction its population size according 2007 national consensus 49,331 and now estimated above 300,000 according to the municipality estimated. Newly resettled IDPs are settled in newly organized *Lemi kebele* with households of 2712.Sebata resettlement site has been constructed to have one site with sixteen (16) sub blocks which has 169 houses in each blocks so, that it accommodates a large number of settlers. Thus, the justification behind the selection of the study area is that there are large numbers of displaced people residing in the *Sebata* area compared to other resettlement sites. It was considered that sufficient data would be obtained from exploring these populations about the psychosocial problems of the internal displacement Oromo and coping mechanisms.

3.3. Research Design

In order to assess the internally displaced people psychosocial problems qualitative research approach was used. From the different categories of qualitative research types, case study should be the appropriate method for analyzing the multiple experiences of psychosocial conditions or challenges encountered integration and sustainability, narratives of vulnerable of internally displaced people and major psychological and social crisis.

3.4. Sampling Method and Sample Size

This study, research participants were purposively selected for in-depth interview based on heterogeneous selection benchmarks. The research participants were selected based on their

gender, age, household size, women headed and male headed household. The justification behind making the research participants selection heterogeneous was with the assumption of collecting multiple outlooks from the research participants and to assess the cross-cutting issues of displacement across these criteria. According to Creswell (2007), the maximum difference or heterogeneous selection approach is used because, it increases the likelihood that the findings reflects differences or different perspectives. For this assessment, twenty five (25) research participants were selected for in-depth interview from IDPs living in Sebata resettlement site. According to Boyd, (2001) a sample size from two (2) to ten (10) participants or research subjects is enough to reach saturation for phenomenological study. Creswell (1998) recommends "long interviews with up to 10 people" for a phenomenological study is enough. For phenomenological research approach. Polkinghorne, (1989) also recommends that, conducting interview with a participant from five (5) to 25 individuals who have all experienced the phenomenon is enough for a constructivist research approach. Considering these facts and the objectives of the study, twenty five (25) research participants were selected from IDPs in Sebata resettlement site based on maximum difference in which participants experienced similar phenomena but with different variation were purposively selected based on the presupposed criteria to collect data from multiple people.

3.5. Methods of Data Collection

For this study I have used in-depth interview, key informant interview, case study, observation and secondary data as a method of data collection. In-depth Interview was conducted with research participants using guide questions. Qualitative method more fit with my research areas and agendas to investigate relevant issue that affects the displaced Oromo that live in Sebata resettlement site. To asses important issues which affects the displaced people of the resettlement site psychosocial problems and their coping strategies.

3.5.1. Observation

Observation was a method of collecting qualitative research for the study. I observed the systematically and the current living situations of internally displaced Oromo in the study area. The method is useful because what people say and do may sometimes not the same. During observation, I took field notes which were related to the subject of the study.

3.5.2. Interview

Interview is another method used to obtain data for this study. One type of interview used for the study was in-depth interview. According to Crewell, (2003) in-depth interview is optional for collecting data on individuals' personal histories, thoughts, perspectives, and lived experiences, particularly when sensitive topics are being explored. Accordingly, semi-structure face to face in-depth interview was employed to collect data from people displaced from Somali region and currently resettled in Sebata town. Using this method, the research participants were asked about causes for their displacement, their current living conditions, and challenges they are facing in the resettlement site and the strategies they used to cope up these challenges.

3.5.3. Case Study

To supplement data collected through observation, interviews and key informants qualitative case study was employed in this thesis research. Thus, two casesconnected to the social and psychological problems of the internal displacement of the Oromo from the Somali region and their coping mechanisms in Sebata resettlement site were collected.

3.5.4.Key-informant Interview

I also employed key informant interview. I arranged key informant interview with people who have better information about the issue under investigation. Governmental officials and committee of IDPs who are working on the resettlement process were interviewed.

According to Bernard (2006), key informants are people who know a lot about the topic under study and volunteer to share their knowledge with the researcher. I arranged five (5) key informant interviews with people who have better information about the issue under investigation. People like those who work *Lemi Kebele*coordinator of displaced people in the resettlement site, committee members who areworking in *Sebata*resettlement site interviewed as key informants, because such persons have good knowledge about the psychological and social problems of displacement as well as about the current living situations of displaced people in the resettlement site (See Annex II). I recorded those informants who were volunteer to give information on tape record and I also used notebook to obtain interview data, particularly from those who were unwilling to give information through tape record. As an instrument, semi-structured interview guide with possible probing questions was arranged and used.

3.6. Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in this study.

Primary data for this paper were collected directly from participants who were selected in the course of the research fieldwork at Sebata resettlement site. Also, key informants who are expected to have more information or knowledge of the issue under study were interviewed.

Wolcott (2009) states that data generation should not be only limited to firsthand information from the field but should also include documents such as archives, personal and other written records. Therefore, secondary data for the study include both published and unpublished documents. These are books, journal articles, research reports, theses and dissertations. Information collected from these documents is used to identify research gaps, construct a theoretical framework and produce a literature review. The primary purpose of using these various sources is to augment data that should be collected through the primary source.

3.7. Data Analysis

The data analysis process follows the qualitative process of data analysis. Thematic data analysis method was employed. First, data collected through observation, in-depth interviews, key informant interviews and tape record were transcribed with the original language collected. Then, the transcribed data were translated into English. Next, the data that were collected from the fieldworkwere coded and categorized according to their thematic areas, but the process of data analysis began whileI was in the field. Finally, the results are analyzed by relating the empirical data with literature review.

3.8. Validity of Instrument

In order to maintain the validity of the interview, the researcher addressed to the resettlement site. Hence some incompatible questions were modified. For the convenience of the respondents, the English version was translated into Affaan Oromo by the researcher and checked for configuration by professional.

3.9. Ethical Considerations

A basic ethical principle of social work research is never to coerce anyone into participating; participation must be voluntarily. In conducting this study, ethical standards anticipated to be followed by social work researcher in National Association of Social Work Code of Ethics(2017) relevant to nature of this study must be respected. The core ethical issues in the profession of social work like respecting the autonomy, the beneficence of the participants and justices will be ensured in the whole process of the study. Social worker engaged in research should ensure the secrecy or confidentiality of the participants of the data obtained, should inform participants of any limits of confidentiality and the measures that will be taken to ensure confidentiality.

Researcher must keep privacy by not disclosing the participants' that their names to anybody and except for the sake of the study purpose. The privacy of participants will be maintained; they will be informed that whatever information they provide will be reserved in secrecy. For protecting participants from harm in this research names will be assigned and data that will be shared to the researcher at any point will be reported in these assigned names. So, obscurity of information will be strongly maintained in the whole process and by consent of the town administration.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Analysis Results and Discussions

4.1. The causes of displacement

In September, 2017 the Oromo people were displaced from the Somali region because of conflicts happened between two ethnic groups in the areas. According to data from the Oromia IDPs coordinator committee, their number reached above 700,000 such measure was unusual and contrary to the country‘s constitution. Because of their large number of internally displaced people, it was not possible to resettle all in the same area. They resettled in different sites of different zones, towns and their relatives. Displaced informants were asked about the causes of internal displacement from the Somali region in the last quarter of 2017. The results the causes of internal displacement of Oromo from the Somali region are described below.

Data was collected from research participants who are purposively selected from IDPs living in Sebata resettlement site after displaced from their place of origin due to inter-ethnic clash that happened between ethnic groups of Oromo and Somali around the borders.

Political motive: As per data from research participants, the displaced people living in the Sebata resettlement site are people those displaced due to the inter- ethnic conflict that happened between the ethnic group of Somali and Oromo around the borders. The displaced people have said that, the major cause of their displacement was the inter-ethnic conflicts that happened between Oromo and Somali ethnic groups. The study participants have told that, though there was a long history of inter-conflicts between the two ethnics of these people which were mainly happened due to antagonism on the use of natural resources, the encounters that were happened in the last three years were different from the conflicts that the community familiarized with them.

Almost allkey informants believed that, the major cause behind their displacement was being an Oromo and political motives by the Somali regional state government officials and *TPLF*power elites. According to the research participants were stated that, these power holding groups are greedy that can do anything to strengthen their political and economic power. Thus, they have assumed that, the Oromo ethnic group seen as obstacle to control over the nationwide power,so they planned to attack Oromo ethnic group. At the time, various ethnic groups from different

parts of Ethiopia were living in Somali region for long period of time. However, suddenly the Oromo ethnic group was chosen to be attacked and displaced. According to most key informants who have participated in this study, the power elites have hatred and prejudice towards the Oromo people. As justification for this argument, the following explanations clearly proved it.

> We were displaced because of we are being an Oromo. We were killed and tortured. Even though we were living peacefully with most of our Somali brothers and sisters, there are some who deeply hate us. I think they hate us because of our population number increment and negative assumption about this number in the futureand they see as a threat of lose their resources as well see as invader. That was the fruit of negative political narrations don by those interest groups to defend their power without rivalries.

Another informant listed that their displacement as follows:

We were living in the Somali region for long years; we share the similar religion, even language and many cultures. But after few years for the reason we do not know and we do not understand, some of them begin to disregard us,and they showed aggressiveness and sometimes insulted us with derogatory words that undermine our identity. Not only that they sometimes robed our money and materials; when we report for police such kind of crimes the police officers never to stop the crime rather they intimidate us to keep silentotherwise they will in jail us. Most of them developed such behaviors after they started working with corrupted military persons in the area. We suffer more even before we displaced from the region.

One of the research participant stated that:

Medina (anonymous), one of the research participant displaced from Degehabor said that, at my residence of origin, I remember here that, pastoralists from the two ethnic groups were sometimes in conflict and there were cause of people's life lose. The conflicts were due to water and grazing land for their livestock. But in this crisis situation the conflict was organized by military wings intentionally.Officially promote the conflict by propagating fake information to our Somali brothers and sistersmisled them forcefully to displace us from the birth place. The propaganda was the Oromo invade our lands and towns the numbers of Oromo ethnic group grow from time to time. Then after few years the control all our resources using their power.That

was the used as flammable fuel to initiate our relatives to attack us and at the end succeed by higher level officials of the region leaded by ex-president of Somali region.

Throughout in-depth interview, the research participants arguedthat, the inter-ethnic conflict that happened between the two ethnic groups three years ago were different from the usual one that they knew. They distinguished that the new conflicts were not done by the local communityonly; it was done by armed personals. They have said that, the people who wears military uniform and other armed people were coming to the villages and they have killed people, burnt houses and crops on farmlands. The research participants from Jigjiga, Degehabor, Gode and Filtu have stated that, mass displacement were happened to Oromo ethnic groups living in. These areas following the death of 30 Somali ethnic people in Awaday town in one day on February, 2017that was the incidence for the mass displacement. Mohammed (anonymous) a research participant from Filtu said that, "it was armed people who was burned my home and rapped my daughter later they killed her''. Thedisplacement was intensified after they noticed that people with Oromo ethnic background were under attack following the incident that happened in Awaday. The research participants have noted thatfollowing their displacement, they were stayed in temporary camps before moving to Sebataresettlement site.

The main cause that resulted to the displacement of IDPs situated in Sebata resettlement site was the conflict that happened between Oromo and Somali ethnic groups around the borders and from the Somali regional state. The finding indicated that, conflicts were initiated by armed personnel's including military generals of the time and some political interest groups of people who want to put these two ethnic groups in conflict to gain political relief. Before the displaced people have said that they have lived at their place of origin in peaceful coexistence with Somali and other ethnic groups. Different information's and different media reports shows that, government has confirmed that the conflicts happened between different ethnic groups were initiated by different actors who need chaos and the inter-ethnic conflicts in the country. There are the existences of long history of conflict between these two ethnic groups around the borders to control of natural resources. According to the report and data of IDMC (2018), the high number of displacements recorded in Ethiopia history and was mostly attributed to the disputes are common around border between the two ethnics of Oromo and Somali people living in and around the borders two regions. The reports indicated that the area is known for its historic

instability, drought, antagonism and issues of border. This issues coupled with the participation of federal government of the time and regional paramilitary and rebel groups also involved around the borders of where people live together has caused in intensifying conflicts and which took the form of ethnic conflict and instigated the conflict of these two ethnic groups in different areas. Following the conflicts people have fled their place of origin and settled in temporary shelters before permanently moved to settlement site. In Sebata there are 2712 IDPs settled in the resettlement. The IDPs in Sebata resettlement site were mainly displaced from Somali region Dire Dawa and surroundings of two Hararghe zone boarders.These people are vulnerable to displacement position and they suffer social problems.

4.2. Problems of Social Security

Scarcity of monthly ration; the research participants have discussed that they are facing problems and lack social security. Still some of the displaced people in the resettlement site are dependent on the monthly ration being provided by government. The research participants have said that the monthly distributed ration being provided to the household is not adequate for monthly consumption. The government is providing only in-kind support which is 15kg of food item per individual and 2literes of food oil per household. The government is not providing financial assistances to the displaced people. So to get cash, the displaced people are marketing their monthly ration. After they sold their monthly ration, they exposed for the shortage of food especially in the last week of the month after receiving ration. Data from focus group discussion also confirms that due to lack of financial support, the displaced people are selling their monthly food rations to get cash at their hand for temporary day to day costs. After sold their monthly ration, the household have confronted food shortage and they get hunger before next round of rations come. Most of them are self-employed in small business especially on chat trade but they haven't stable sales shops rather they are selling here and there that reduce their income per day.

Another social problemthat displaced people in resettlement site facing are absence of access to social facilities such as scarcity of food, education, clean water, and health services. The displaced people can't easily access to social services such as health because the health services is too far from their camp setting so that they must pay transportation cost and they have limited cash at their hand to cover their medical expense. There is low enrolment of children of displaced people in school. This due to that public schools are not near to their resettlement site,

there is negative labeling from school community to their children and they failed to cover school related cost.

One research participant said that,

I have three children but I only send to school isone because the other two are not able to walk on foot due this problem they are not enrolled to education. In my current status I can't pay for transportation until get enough income to cover their cost of transport and necessary materials otherwise; until school open here or up to they go to school like their brother I never send them to school.

As reported by IDMC (2018), nations affected by displacement shows lower enrolment and achievement rates and higher dropout rate from school among displaced children the evidences and facts indicates. Lack of education opportunity can affect children in several directions. It also damage the mental health of displaced children and it can even affects social unity and harm social life in the short and longer period impacts. It can also reduce children's potential earnings and living opportunities as adults, creating a poverty trap that disturb their entire life. The displaced people also need to access health services at their close locality. Health services need to be accessible easily and close follow up need to be given because there is a risk of outbreak of communicable diseases given the shortage of safe drinking water, poor personal hygiene and latrine management and open defecation exist among the displaced people. The health services should not only easily accessible it should also comprehensive including the mental health services. National and local authorities have the principal responsibility to ensure that these core needs are met and must make the requisite budget allocations; they should also request for concerned development partners and organizations working on humanitarian to assist in solving when state resources are inadequate to addressing the problems.

Other social problem that IDPs in Sebata resettlement site are facing is lack of food security; but according to the definition of FAO about food security, it is 'access of all people at all times to enough food for an active healthy life'. Because of their forced displacement, people in the resettlement site are facing shortage of food security, their major source of food security is the monthly ration they are receiving from government and the incomes they get from their small business that subsidize their family food security. The monthly rations are mainly wheat, rice and edible oil which has no adequate for household monthly consumption. The food substances being

provided is poor and not balanced diet as per the standard defined by (WFP, 2016). As per this definition, household is consuming poor food when household meals are always mainly composed of cereals and few vegetables and consumption of dairy products, animal proteins-rich food and pulses is very limited or non-existent. Women and children are the most affected due to lack of food security in the case of Sebata resettlement site. Absence of balanced diet has significant impact on child physical and mental development. A study conducted among IDPs in Kenya indicated that 17% of deaths amongst displaced children aged one to five were affected by malnutrition. Children living in different displacement camps in Sierra Leone suffered stunting from 14.2% to 29.3%. Those under four were more underweight than other children (Gbakima et al. (2012). The major cause of food shortage among displaced people is lack of diversified income source which due to unemployment among IDPs and loss of income during their displacement. According to IDMC (2018) report, internal displacement affects the lives of displaced people, their host communities as it has significant and long-lasting effects on their socioeconomic development. As reported by World Bank (WB, 2017), extreme poverty is now increasingly concentrated among vulnerable groups including displaced people. The compulsorily displaced people have frequently acquired vulnerabilities that are specific to them, such as catastrophic victims of assets or trauma which affects their ability to seize economic opportunities, and social problems.

4.1.2Lack of Access to Basic Social Services

The research participants have stated that, the displaced people are facing problem to access basic social services.Such as; health, school, clean water, and Public health center is not close to their resettlement site and they need to travel long distance, or they costs extra for transport to access health center to be treatment. The research participants have also discussed that their children could not access school at their area. They have travel long distance to go to school but Kg level education services are impossible to access for their children in the resettlement site. The family cannot cover transportation cost for their school children. Due to this, most of the household are not sending their children to school and dropout is a common phenomenon. It is only the older children who able to walking long distance that is going to school. Access to clean water is also another major challenge for the displaced people. They are getting water every 5 days and each house has not individual tap water services, rather they get water from common

fetching centers which are called bono. As a result, most of displaced people have forced to use borehole water which is not clean and safe to drink. Every child is suffered by cholera at least two times in a year.

Living situation in resettlement site is the social problems that place the displaced people in diverse adversities. The study of Owoaje (2016), living in resettlement site setting interrupt social life of people by putting them in an unfamiliar environment in proximity with large numbers of strangers. IDPs are often forced to live in substandard camps, collective shelters where overcrowding and lack of sanitation can increase the prevalence of communicable diseases that are especially risky for children. In the resettlement site of Sebata, people are living in overcrowded and congested, resettlement setting. The development infrastructures and especially the road available in the resettlement site is inconvenient for people with physical disabilities. IDMC (2018), reports that, poor housing situations may have destructive effects on IDPs' mental and physical health. As per stated by (IRC, 2017), the epidemics of flu, tuberculosis and cholera have been stated in displacement site in Myanmar Bangladeshi. Throughout this assessment, it was noted in resettlement setting where displaced people are living absences sanitation, the resettlement condition is noisy because of congested, the children has no playing space for and there are limited basic infrastructures. These will have negative effect on the life of displaced people. In addition to psychological and social problems, economic problem is one the challenges that displaced people are facing. Though the majority of displace people in resettlement site are in the working age, almost all of them are self-employed and working on subsistence small business. According to the report of World Bank (2013), IDPs are more likely to be unemployed than their counterparts in the overall population. The breakdown of social links caused by internal displacement have impact on IDPs' ability to secure an income and they are likely to lack relations and support to find work in their host communities and may struggle to find new job. IDPs moving from rural to urban areas lack social, technical and marketable skills and, in many cases the support networks and systems of mutuality required to integrate into urban systems. In the case of displaced in Sebata settlement site, discrimination, lack of updated skill in urban setting to get employment, lack of working opportunities and capita to start business, weak social network and the limited nature of employment opportunity have resulted to the under employment and lack of income among displaced people.

To solve their social problems, displaced people use both positive and negative managing mechanism. Report from Norwegian Refugees Council, (2018) reports that, displaced people borrow money, work as a daily laborer and participate in sexual activities as a coping mechanism. Displaced people in resettlement site are selling their monthly ration, reduce their food consumption both in size and pattern, not sending or dropping their children from school and begging as a coping mechanism. The coping mechanism being used by displaced people in Sebata resettlement camp is mostly negative coping mechanism. They are facing food shortage after selling their food ration, they are dropping their children from school. So, this need to be averted by diversifying opportunities and introducing positive coping mechanism. The core principle of UN for displaced people has recommended three strategic intervention to displaced people to bring durable solution. The first principle is voluntary and sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (return), the second principle is sustainable local integration in areas where IDPs take refuge (local integration) and the third principle is voluntary and sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country). The intervention done should be strategic and must bring durable solutions.

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

Basically on my interview with research participants, in the resettlement site setting where displaced people are living in is uncomfortable for human being to live in. It is very jammed where a big numbers of people live a narrow settlement site. Some of displaced people's houses' roofs are leaking during rainy period, and the floor is muddy and dirty. The overall houses are made of iron sheet which makes it difficult to live in different weather circumstances. The houses allocated to them are very narrow which makes the households to live in congested condition. There are no separate rooms for household members to sleep in and they also use the same room as a bedroom, salon and as a kitchen. Research participants from large family size have discussed that they are the most affected due to living in small houses resettlement site and

one toilet room used for two households imagine at least one household size has more than three family members. They have not enough sleeping materials like matters, blanket, bed and space that accommodate all family members and even if they have the capability to buy bed there is no space for the bed bought. During my conversation with research participants, in the resettlement site setting has lack basic infrastructure such as water, road, sewerage management system and there was not enough latrines and it lack hygiene. During participant observation, the researcher has observed that, the resettlement site setting is very overcrowded; hosted a lot of people in small resettlement setting, overcrowded of household members as they were living in small house, and no separate rooms for sleeping for household members this situations influences the effectiveness of students in their education. In the resettlement site there are free spaces without constructions it was planned for public services and for youth's entertainment and training centers but it's still one of the IDPs problem to access public services.

The key informants who were the committee members of the displaced person discussed that, we are asking the concerned body finish those public projects but till today no one responds for our questions simply they said that there is no budget. We now that a lot of communities and NGOs were donated the necessary financial fund to accomplishment of those projects. Another key informant from Kabele administration discussed that our first plan was to mobilize resources to finish the projects for the needed aim and goals. But because of maladministration of the town and kable are the main causes for those projects to be failed to complete on time. Now most of the administrative staffs of town are in jail because they are in suspicions of corruptions done in the town. I think we audit the whole process of the project management system rearrange the program and the schedule to finish the projects in short period of time.

4.1.3. Lack of institutional arrangement

Research participants have discussed that, they are facing challenge to deal their matter in a normal administrative government sector. As a result from Key informants, and research participants stated that, due to lack of strong organizations that devoted to supervise the issue of displaced community, they are facing a lot of psychosocial problems and their problems are not being solved in time. During emergency such as resettlement destruction/faire, communicable disease, floods and other disaster occurred, it takes long times and they are not to respond on time to their question. The committee of IDPs has no power to influence government to appeal

and address their need. When they go to pertinent government sectors with their subjects they are not responding or not answering to their cases on the questions in due time. The research participants have also discussed that they have no licensed mosques in the resettlement. Most of displaced people in the resettlement site are Muslim so that they want to mosque around their resettlement site area and place to bury dead bodies of displaced people. Throughout participant observation, the researcher has also seen that there were no licensed religious institutions and no public school and health centers that are close to resettlement site.

One of, the research participant discussed that, "meanwhile the day we settled here no one care to us and discussed about our fate''. Another research participant, another research participant discussed; there is no special attention given by the administration of the town to address our need. Administration has once built the resettlement site and settled us here and also decided on the amount of ration then no effort done so far to change our life. The youth participant discussed that, they have a lot of psychosocial problems, that is touching their psychosocial condition, but no one discuss on their issue in to solve problem. There is also no agency that discussed with them on their psychosocial problems and how to improve the situations.

4.1.4. Incapability to cope up to new living setting

Throughout in-depth interview with research participants, was distinguished that there is cultural difference between their places of origin and where they are currently dowelling. Some of them have come from rural community, suburban and have no experiences in such urban setting living style. The displaced people have come from community members where there was strong interpersonal relation, communal life, shared every resources they have and a kind of communal society. They were the members of important informal organizations such, informal organizations like idir, ikub and other forms self-help group institutions'. Currently they have try to organize institutions in their resettlement site but they have no close social ties with their neighbor, friends and relatives. That is the big challenges to organize strong like Idir, equb, and other forms of self-help institutions and the incapability to create social bond is another obstacle to adapts with in the new situations.

4.1.5. Incapability to Plan for the future

The researcher has raised some questions to key informants what they think of in resettlement site and their future destiny. Based on this, the key informants have said that, they have no clear plan on their future. But most of the IDPs endeavor to improve their life situations for better life. What they are thinking wait for decision from government on their fate especially on the improvement job opportunities. Teyiba (changed name to keep confidentially of my client) one of the research participant discussed that; she were search and get housemaid work in Addis Ababa but after one month she lost the work and live with her families. But the situations of her family were impossible to live with them, without job and dependent her family at the end she stated that, with her friends.Thenafter shestarts sex work. Still no one of my family members have information my work type but they only know I'm working at night time in factory. I fear sometimes because if my family members or anyone who may identify my work can't imagine what will happen and I worry every days. But I will continue my work until I get other opportunities to get income to help my family and myself. Result from research participants' and discussed with youths and women shows that all of them need and have an interest to expand their business. But they want to get some training of business ideas and budget management skills to pullout from these problems they have faced now.

4.2.1. Psychological Problems IDPs in Sebata Resettlement Site

Interview was made with research participants to know the psychosocial challenges they have facing now, they have stated that, until now most of them are not cop-up their problems of psychosocial crisis happened during the displacement caused by ethnic conflict. Based on the conversation with research participants. The research participants didn't know the current situation at their place of origin, they have said that they have no clues and current updated information on what is going on in their place of origin. From this in-depth interview, it was understood that the research participants have no information about their lost family members and relative they were alive or not and their trials to search to get their family members is hopeless. Out of the twenty (25) research participants, twenty two (22) of them were lost one up to three of their family members and relatives are missed. Other participants have discussed that they have no missed or lost families and relatives but they were lost in death their husbands, wives, children, brothers and sisters because of ethnic clash between Oromo and Somali ethnic

groups. The women participants during the deep interviews they have discussed that, the majority of IDPs in this resettlement site have lost their social networks and psychological strength but still they are struggle to cope up from the problems they have facing. As a result, the majority of IDPs in Sebata settlement site have their own small business works like shops, kat/chat sales shops, small restaurants, and others small scale business works. The majority of IDPs have their own small business but still eighteen (18) out twenty five (25) leads subsistence life and have no saved future assets.

Before displacement some of them live in peace and have their own business and big assets.As they said to the researcher participants on their livelihood condition before displacement, they have discussed that, their psychosocial and economic condition before displacement was much healthier and incomparable with their living during temporary camps living condition. At place of their origin, they have owned their business such as mini market, small shops, and restaurant and chat/khat trade. Some of them were engaged in farm activities where they do crop production and livestock husbandry. The research participants also reported that, at their place of origin, they have their own residential houses.

Only five (5), of twenty five (25), participants theywere living in rented houses. The study participant also stated that, they were able to send their kids to school and did not face significant difficulties to cover their children's school expenditure. At the place of their origin, they were access health facilities near to their residence and didn't faced challenges in covering the fee of medication. The research participants have also discussed that, before they get displaced, they were well of in covering their food security. Their household were eating food of their choice regularly. But after displacement from their origin of lands they challenged a lot especially during the temporary reliefcamps most the displaced community in psychological and social disturbance and tried to recover from pain with help of any professional treatment.Research participants from women has also said women have more affected than men due to poor living situation that occurred due to displacement and . Fatuma (anonymous) research participant told that,

The women are the most affected in the households. After my husbanddied during the conflict before three years ago. I tiresome in every things of my children's day to day caring and covering their basic needs like foods, clothes, education materials and enrolment fee burdens are

to be fulfilled by my own effort. Because my children's are not matured to help me and its difficult situations I have facing now. Beyond the economic and social burdens the questions of my children to know their father's death situation and the question of who kill him. This is heart breaking questions and difficult to answer it rather when I start memory back and tear again they stop the questions but still they need answer.

Anotherresearch participant stated;

We are facing the problems of psychosocial crisis because before we come to here we were not got any training how to create harmonious relationship with the host community. Economically we are in progress, in our social life we are still not that much stable with host community and the host community also see us a threat. Because in this resettlement site most of the residents are lost at least one or more than two families and relatives in death in horrified ways so, psychologically we are not stable that affects our social capital with host community and even within IDPs.

The problems that displaced people in Sebata resettlement are facing are Psychological problems. Discrimination, labeling, marginalization, anxiety, depression, tension and traumatic life events they have encountered at the resettlement site setting and during the displacement process have resulted these people to face psychological problems such as stress, anxiety and depression. Psychological problems are the result of cyclical factors of different issues. Their living nature such as living in overcrowded and overcrowded resettlement setting, discrimination and exclusion by host community, collapse of social linkage, family members and death of relatives throughout coercive displacement processes, scarcity of basic need for family, lack of social support system, loss of property during displacement can have significant influences/impacts on the psychological and mental health of displaced people. Their recent relationship with their neighbor community and lack of informal organization that help them to reduce their tension can cause the psychosocial problems are major challenges of the displaced people. As reported by IDMC (2017). IDPs' susceptible situations and place them at higher risk of exploitation and violence and discrimination. Continuous abuses and threats can disturb their psychological wellbeing and lead to mental health problems. Therefore, there should strategic intervention such as assigning social worker to provide psycho-social support, facilitate the establishment of informal groups and reducing tension between displaced and host community is

very crucial. Social problem is another challenging life experience that the displaced people live in Sebata resettlement site is facing now. Discrimination, marginalization, negative labeling people in Sebata resettlement site have no positive relationship with their host community. They are facing stigmatization, discrimination and marginalization from host community. From assessment outcome, it was discussed that with the research participants, it was discussed that initial stage of their resettlement, the host community had positive relationship with displaced people where they have shared their understanding and provided material, economic and moral supports. But as time gone, the situations in the host community has changed, lack of food consumption, living in congested and overcrowded camp setting, lack of social support systems, lack of access to social services systems, such as informal organization are among the widely discussed social problems that displaced people are facing. At their current stage, displaced their attitude toward the displaced people and developed negative relationship toward them. Struggle over social services, congested people near resettlement site and competition for limited job opportunities in urban setting can have effect on the host community to develop anger to displaced people. Report by IOM (2017), shows that many of displaced people live in camps and camp-like settings face challenges such as discrimination, exploitation and sever deprivation. This finding is contrary to research report done on the relation of displaced and host community. For example, a review report by IDMC (2018), on the work of (Ejiofor 2017), indicates that most of displaced people in northern Iraq feel welcomed by their host communities, more than 94% of their counterparts in Afghanistan supposed they felt the name and their hosts treated them with kindness and respect and survey in northern Nigeria revealed similar feelings. These social problems could increase susceptibility to trafficking and other social adversity. To control the state of discrimination and marginalizing happening to these people, there must a program that enable the decrease of tension between these two communities.

The research participants have said that, the inter-ethnic conflicts that took place between Somali and Oromo ethnic groups around the borders three years ago have a significant influence anditwas a life determining factor for them. During the conflict, people have forced their place of origin and fled to different collection centers. Some research participants have discussed that they have run-away the armed attack who suddenly came to their home and burned their houses and property, few of them have fled their home after they saw the attack by military and armed people on their ethnic members and be afraid it could also happen to them.

One of the research participants said that; he was left Lagahida after people whom he know came and robbed his property and told him to leave from the area immediately. The research participants have said that during early stage of displacement, they have faced different social crisis at these collection camps. The displaced people have noted they have confronted shortage of food, they lost their family members and relatives to death without mourning, and they have lost their asset and stuffs. After facing elongatedpsychosocial problems in different temporary camp settings, the government has started resettlement of these people to different towns of the two regions. Displaced people in Sebataresettlement site are among those displaced and resettled people. Throughout in-depth interview with research participants, the resettlement made was not based on optimal and it was the random placement by government. The research participants were also aware their place of settlement only one day before they ready to travel to Sebataresettlement site.

4.2.2. Unemployment induced, Stress and lack of confidence

The research participants have stated that nearly one third of the displaced people in Sebata resettlement site are unemployed. The main cause for their unemployment is due to lack of skills needed, shortage of capital, discrimination, lack of working space and lack of social network to get job and sell their product. The research participants have discussed that, they are challenged to getting employment since a lot of them have not prepared with skills needed for urban setting jobs such as technical works like; washing car, house cleaning, wood work, metal work and construction. Due to discrimination and marginalization by host community, they could not get employment opportunity. Result from research participants' interviews with women and youth indicates that the neighbor community is not ready to even hire the women and youth of displaced people as housemaid.

One of the research participants said that, *the host community are not willing to employed our women and girls as even as house maid. We have tried numerous times and they were not eager. But we are observing whereas they take the housemaid from other residences. Those who they are bringing as housemaid are not different from us*. This is due to their negative attitude toward us. Sometimes this to see themselves the IDPs as inability to such works and develops to lack of confidence. The participants have discussed that the host community has been discriminating and marginalizing in connection to their displacement. Another research participants have said

that, he was started a primary school teacher but he left his work after three months because of his accent of speaking is different from the accent of the students and his colleague and reducible on him every day other related to discrimination based on his place of origin and status of displacement, he was forced to leave his job. Outcome from in-depth interview with key informants shows that, the IDPs have no financial support provided by administration and from NGOs and their small business are not sufficient to fulfill their daily expenditure. During the in-depth interview with the women and children is the most affected person of the community. The researcher observed that, IDPs in resettlement site affected by psychological problems like anxiety, stress and tension. The researcher observed most of the resettlement site residences live congested setting and have large households in small, one room used as kitchen, bedroom and as a salon whereas most of the families are not working force and dependent on few of family members.

Case 1: Anonymous one

She is 45 years old woman; she was living in Gode and a successful business person owning a big whole sales shop and store in the town. The following was directly quoted from the narration of her story:

Currently the life is miserable for me after I lost my husband. I try to simplify conditions to my children and starts business of chat sales here and there but it's not successful. Sometimes I search new jobs in different areas and I was work for three months in cleaning in one business center but now, left it and turn my previous business chat sales. ……. When my business failed I go to Bole(Addis Ababa) areas out from the resettlement site and begging money from different people. That supports me to survive with my children's expenditures and to continue my life. When I'm begging there I take care and hidden myself because, I suspect somebody may identify me may I discriminated and ignored from the community. Not only me begging in secret ways a lot of my colleague are still working on it due joblessness and some of my friends are seen it as a short mechanisms of getting job. Until now I am not accept it as best mechanism to solve my problems financial crisis but when the problems are beyond my ability I enforced to do it. Before two years ago I was owner of big store and whole sales shop in Gode town I was help my relatives and also participate on different development programs by funding and donation on infrastructure development projects. But now I'm in need to ask support from others people. Even though I beg for survival it's very moral devaluation work to be speak honestly my

brother……. when my children asked me where you come? I confused and tensioned to respond them unrelated answer this is how much it bleeding my heart and emotion. This situation exposed me psychological crisis of depression and anxiety sometimes I want to suicide but who care these children is a cause to alive here. [Translated from afan Oromo].

The researcher observed that such kinds of problems and others were simply observed challenges in the resettlement site. Key informants who were participants in-depth interview said that a lot of women are participate in begging in different parts of Addis Ababa. They are not begging here around Sebata townbecause; they fear seen by local residences and neighbor communities to save themselves from discriminations and ignorance of the society. These problems are observed begins after the resettlement site starts to hosts the new residences of IDPs situated there according to the key informants who are participating in the process of the resettlement process in the area.

4.2.3. Trauma

Psychological trauma is a response to an event that a person finds highly stressful. Examples include being in a war zone, a natural disaster, or an accident. Trauma can cause a wide range of physical and emotional symptoms.According to the American Psychological Association (APA), trauma is "an emotional response to a terrible event like an accident, rape, or natural disaster."

However, a person may experience trauma as a response to any event they find physically or emotionally threatening or harmful.A traumatized person can feel a range of emotions both immediately after the event and in the long term. They may feel overwhelmed, helpless, shocked, or have difficulty processing their experiences. Trauma can also cause physical symptoms.

Trauma can have long-term effects on the person's well-being. If symptoms persist and do not decrease in severity, it can indicate that the trauma has developed into a mental health disorder called post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

There are several types of trauma, including:

- **Acute trauma:** This results from a single stressful or dangerous event.

- **Chronic trauma:** This results from repeated and prolonged exposure to highly stressful events. Examples include cases of child abuse, bullying, or domestic violence.
- **Complex trauma:** This results from exposure to multiple traumatic events.

Secondary trauma, or vicarious trauma, is another form of trauma. With this form of trauma, a person develops trauma symptoms from close contact with someone who has experienced a traumatic event.Family members, mental health professionals, and others who care for those who have experienced a traumatic event are at risk of vicarious trauma. The symptoms often mirror those of PTSD (APA, 2010).

The research participants have stated that, they have different traumatic life events during their displacement time. The displaced people have experienced death of family members and relatives, beheaded, burned bodies of their ethnic group during the ethnic clashes. One of my research participants Kedija said "my father has been killed and my young sister was raped forcefully during conflict. I and my sister was cried when they killed our father in front us but the killers were not amnesty for us also they bitten me and I run away to my neighborhood but my young sister can't escape from the killers they also rape my sister she died after two weeks painful stay at Dil Chora hospital in Dire Dawa" [translated from Afan Oromo]. One of the research participants from Filtu has said that she was in hergrocery when the group people come to her grocery and start to smash all materials in grocery and bitten her to leave the grocery. She escaped from her grocery and when she was arrived to her house. The house has was set with firedall her family members are left from. She also was forcefully lodged on national army truck and brought to Dire Dawa temporary camp. The psychological injury that occurred to her at the time has an effect this day. Though she gets her family members after several five months in another temporary camp of Hamaresa, still she not get her son and the moment she passed through has effect on her mental disorder now facing. She discussed her feeling ofnervousness when she remembers that conditions. The research participants partake discussed that the traumatic life events they have experienced during the displacement course have exposed them to different psychological problems such as depression, anxiety and stress/tension. Yusuf, the research participants has discussed that I heard the death of my brother afterhere in Sebata resettlement site. I could not mourn and cried, or sorrow heartbreak event now the situation

comes to my mind. I feel depressed, worried and feel alone when all conditions I passed in my lifecomes to my mind I boredom. [Translated from Afaan Oromo] interview with research participants and key informantsdemonstrates that, the property they have lost, loss of work initiative and morals, the social network broken, the displacement and resettlement process they have passed over have created anxiety, depression and stress among many households. Living in such congested and overcrowded camp setting is also making them to get depressed, feel anxiety and stress. They feel themselves as a neglected and unproductive citizen. The research participants have discussed that they are confused about their future life plan. They said that they have no plan for future and they think that the government who have power to bring change on their life. Mohammed (anonymous), *a research participants have said, in suchmiserable living state has put me in tension and nervousness. I endeavor to do a business here and there for my household to change their living condition, but I have not success to do that. My households are all dependent on my shoulder. This circumstances put me in to stress when I think what the future fate of my family is a bigger question of my mind endless stress*. In Afaan Oromo it is to mean;*Samuun kiyaa baay'ee dhipaata. Yeroo hundumaa wantii naciniquu ini gudaan hirren mattiikoo malta'a isaajedhudha.*Though they are facing different psycho-social problems, the key informants from kabele and committee members of the displaced people has discussed that, there was no professional support provided to the displaced people and office has no social worker or psychologist to provide this kind of services.

Case 1: Anonymous One

He is 43 years old. In the time when they displacement us an ethnic Oromo from the Somali region, he says he suffered the worst and horrified of his daughter's rape in front his face by the gangsters of *liyu hayil* (special force of the region). He was bitten and stabbed on his waistafter he bled for a long time he was in comma for two weeks. The researcher asked him what his experience is after the displacement. He narrated it as follows:

I am, always talk with myselfabout my future life especially about my children's life. Because one of my daughter was raped before two years by liyu police of the regional state and she is always feel loneliness and in depression as a father I can't do anything to guard her when she was raped by two liyu police gangsters. That condition still I feel that I'm the valueless father of

the world who cannot his children from attack of the enemy……..Now she is grade 8th student always teachers asked me what her problem is but I am not volunteer to exposed this secret to her teachers I fear she may discriminate from peer groups. I regret and in stress day and nights that influence on my mental health. Sometimes I wake up in midnight andquest myself endless questions which can't get answer but I'm not stop to ask myself in that mid night sat outdoor. Sometimes I prayfor my daughter to get sustainable life before I leave this world by death.

From the explanations of the research participants during conflict induced displacementcreates different atrocities on communities'social capitals and psychological impacts.Especially individuals such as children, women and people with disability more affected members of the community.

4.2.4. Marginalization

When I interviewed with research participants and with key informants who are participated during the resettlement facilitation process of the time said that there were big gaps between their original culture experiences. And the culture of the host community of the area more stable, somehow conservative and some words used by new settlers' or IDPs viewed as a taboo in the host community. Culturally the eastern parts of our communities are developed more their own free lifestyle mood which mean they are not care more for their usage word of languages when communicate with their host community of the site.

One of the research participant said that; she was not treated as human being when she was recruited as home worker in her area.

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

Discussion from key informant participants also confirms that discrimination and marginalization of displaced person is increasing from time to time. My interview with women participants is confirmed that, women experienced more marginalization and discrimination from the neighbor community than men their counterpart. These are demonstrated in the form of disregarding displaced women from community meeting that held in their neighbor community, bad labelling in relation to their status of displacement, excluding them from community-based informal groups such as idir, equb and denying employment opportunity. The information from youthsand key informants participated in interview from the displaced committee members also shows children and youth of displaced people have no integration with youth and people in neighbor community this alienation distorted the relationship between IDPs and host community. They think as they are excluded both by neighbor community, at school and other social services. The research participants said discrimination and marginalization is day to day problem that happening to them because they don't want them to displaced people to integrate with the host community. The assumptions ofthe host community are distorted for the displaced people dwelling in their area.

4.3.Coping Mechanism of IDPs in Resettlement Siteof Sebata

Finding from in-depth interview with research participants and key informant discussion shows that, IDPs have adopted diverse empowering mechanism to overcome their psychosocial problems. Many of the families use negative empowering/coping mechanism to overcome their challenges. Displaced people in Sebataresettlement site are using coping mechanism such as selling of their monthly food ration, dropping to sending their kids to school or dropout school, taking danger job like sex work especially young girlsof IDPs and begging are the major ones. The research participants have stated that they are vending their monthly food ration to market and shops in their neighbor. They sell their monthly ration to get financialvalue which they want it to buy extra food items, to cover their transportation, medical costs, to cover their children's school related expense, to buy sleeping materials, to buy clothes for household, to buy holiday expense and to cover cost of maintaining their camp. The research participants discussed that, after selling their food ration, they face shortage of food. Due to this they are involuntarily to skip food consumption pattern, decrease the portion of food as a coping mechanism problems they have faced. The women participants have also confirmed that, the households are facing

shortage of food especially the last week of the month after they received the monthly rations. They have discussed that, most of the time women skip food and decreasefood amount to let kids consume the food. Result from in-depth interview with participant from large family number households also shows that, skipping and reducing food share are the common strategies of empowering mechanisms that large family size use to managing food shortage. As per data from research participants, the displaced people were using to minimize their socioeconomic problems is by drop out of kids from school increasing absenteeism of school. They are not sending their kids to school because they want to reduce transportation cost, buy uniform, and other school related expenses.Incapability to afford enough food for children and discrimination at school is also one of the reasons that displaced people drop or absence their kids to school. Interview with women participants shows that, most displaced people especially those with large family size are not able to sending their kids to school and there is also high drop out of their kids from school in most of households those have large family size. These conditions of the displaced people cannot afford to send their kids to the school throughout the year that exposed children to be idle. The research participants have also discussed that their household members have participated in petty trading such as selling of vegetables on road, chat and different high risk works. Participants IDPs committee members discussed that elderly displaced people and kids are participated begging to get income for the household. They have also discussed that, however not major people, there are few men working as a daily laborer in construction activities and few young girls who are working as house maid on sex work.

4.4.Strengths, Assets Owned by IDPs and Interventions strategies

The research participants have discussed that, there are intervention strategy that can bring durable solution if applied. The research participants have recommended that engaging the displaced people in income generating works/activities are themainmechanism that a government mustto do. They have also discussed that, the displaced people have different skills, profession and experience to start business, eager to cop up from their past memory backs, tensions, anxiety and depression conditions. They have human capital that can changes the situations of IDPs. Some the displaced people have the skills of such as wood and metal work, skill of electronic machinery repair and have experience of construction. They have also experience of crop and horticultural production as well as experience of petty trade and food making. Interviews with

key informants also shows that, there people with technical and vocational skill training which can become entrepreneur if financial and other technical support provided. They have discussed that there are substantial number of IDPs who have diversetalent which help them to make income.

The research participants also discussed that, however they have some skills and experience, there is no demand for their skills because it is not marketable in urban setting like Sebata town. Based on this, the key informants have suggested that; there should short term skill training for displaced people and make them ready for market. In addition to skill training, startup capital is needed for this displaced people. Before to start business of their choice and experience, the displaced people need to be provided with financial support and psychological readiness is the key point to engage to business and skill trainings. Information from key informants' discussed also shows that, to solve the psychosocial problems related with displaced people, assimilating them with local community by engaging them in income generating activities with full platform of business services and infrastructural development projects are very vital strategies to integrate communities. The deep interview result from research participants, shows that, renovation to resettlement site setting must be done to improve problems related with the resettlement site IDPs. In order so solve problems related with lack of access to public services likehealth service and school, it is possible to begin at least first cycle of primary school in the resettlement site and health post in the resettlement site setting and employee professional teachers and nurses exists inside displaced people. Women and youth participated in-depth interviews discussed that, to improve the tension between host community and IDPs, a dialogue and consciousness raising discussion must be done. They also noted that smoothingdual meetings between displaced people and host community as well as designing joint project for both communities can help to end the tension between the two communities. The research participants discussed there must be an institutional arrangement that enable and deal with the matters of displaced people.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

The conflict that happened betweenthe two ethnic group of Oromo and Somali was created a displacement of about more than 700,000 people and about 2712 of them have settled in

Sebataresettlement site. These people are suffering from different psychosocial problems such as living in congested settlement condition, lack of social services such as health, education and water, shortage of food, discrimination and marginalization by host community, insecurity, lack employment opportunity and shortage of cash currency to finance their living expenditure.

IDPs in Sebata resettlement site has different psychological problems such as anxiety, tension, depression, and incapability to plan on their future fate due to traumatic life events in relation with to their forceful displacement process. To overcome their psychosocial problems the displaced people have adopted mainly negative coping strategies such as skipping meal consumption, selling monthly ration, begging, dropping children from school and limiting their movement to only resettlement site setting.

They are facing social problems such as lack of access to basic social services, living in congested and overcrowded resettlement site situation, shortage of food, discrimination and marginalization from host community, lack of organized institutions that address their need. To solve their psychosocial problems, the displaced people have tried to adopt a coping mechanism such as begging, reducing food consumption, selling their food rations, dropping their kid from school, doing high risk works and working as a daily laborer. The displaced people have different talents, skills and capital which can help them to solve their psychosocial problems if appropriately exploited and used as an asset. They have human capital such as skill of woodworking, metal working, and knowledge of trading and there are few skilledexpert which can start business and can be employed. But they need some updating their skills and talents to improve their current situations and can build their future hope.

To bringing a durable solution by integrating with the host community and neighboring to share experiences and focused on displaced people in addition to monthly rations because it not bring durable solutions.The government and development actors should focus on integrating displaced people with host communityandawareness creation on, both sides of the community members to reduce tension between the host community and IDPs. Both communities members see each other as threat and oppressor that will leads to quarrel will create another problems to both communities. Psychological setups and therapies improves the situations in the IDPs of current problems to overcome it and social capital investment can bond and bridge both communities; the sources of that social capital is continues discussions and conversation in both parties.

5.2. Recommendation

- ✓ Government should beestablishing one institution that can serve the need of displaced people in the resettlement site. To overcome the problems of displaced people through normal circumstances is challenging and that will not bring change on time response, lack of effectiveness and durable solution among displaced people. It will has an institutional structures, roles, responsibilities and hast its own goals and aims to solve problems of IDPs at grass root level.
- ✓ The government must evaluate and revise effectiveness of its ration delivery system and must guidance the displaced people on their need or need oriented services as much as possible to get the trust of the community. The displaced people are facing food shortage at the end of the month since they are selling their ration to generate cash for other expense of their households. So, the government should advice, guide and set directions for the displaced people how to get financial support and facilitate start up capitals and training to boost their income and facilitate loan. Then they will not sell food ration to raise financial resources for the household expensesand their attitudes will be changed from negative self-empowering mechanisms among IDPs.
- ✓ The administration of Sebata town should avail the social services such as education, clean water, facilitating religious institutions space, funeral land and health services close to the resettlement site.Also the children will not quit school and the displaced people can easily access health services. This can be possible by using the resources in the resettlement site. It is possible to establish first cycle primary school within the camp setting and recruiting teachers among the displaced people. Similarly, it is also possible to launch health facility in the resettlement site.
- ✓ Government must facilitate to integratethe host community with the IDPs from friendly relationships and to reduce the biased attitudes among the host community and to minimize risk of threat and marginalization. Psychological treatment and trainings and therapies are very essential for IDPsbefore they engage differentactivities then after the displaced will become self-sufficient and not dependent on monthly ration. This can be possible by providing marketable skill training in the urban setting and by doing and creating networking with factory owners so, that they will be open and give special attention to the displaced people to empower them in sustainable manner.

- ✓ The IDPs ready themselves to engage in different social and economic activities to overcome problems they facing.

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Annex

Annex 1. Interview Guide

Annex 2. Interview Guide for Key Informants

Annex 3. Checklist for Observation

Annex 1. Interview Guide for research participants

This interview guide is prepared to collect data from sampled from internally displace people settled in Sebata town settlement camp. The objective of this study is to identify the psychosocial problems and empowering mechanism of internally displaced people in this resettlement site. The data must be collected with full consent of the research participants and getting approval from the local government. I should keep the anonymity and confidentiality of the research participants.

I. Socio-demographic Information

Name (HH-head) _____ 2. Family Size_____ 3. Place of origin before displaced_____ 4. Duration in month since settled to the site_____ 5. Number of household you have under 18yrs _____

6.Educational status_____ 7. Marital Status_____

II. Guiding questions related with psychosocial problems and resettlement site

1.The place you were displaced?

2. What was the cause of displacement?

3. What are changes happened to you and your family livelihood since you get displaced? (Researcher should assess the household's livelihood before displacement.

4. What are the major social problems you are facing since you came to this resettlement site?

5. What does your relation look like with host community?

6. How do you evaluate your settlement site structures, sanitation, suitability, location, social services…?

7. What are informal organization/association available in the resettlement site setting?

8. Does your displacement have implication on children's education and development?

9. How do you explain change in nutritional aspect since you get displaced?

10. What is your hoe for future and talents you have?

III. Guiding questions related with coping mechanism

1. What were you working for life before getting displaced?
2. What are the major factors that are obstacles you face to start?
3. What is the physical capital that you have that help you to establish your livelihood?
4. What is the human capital that helps you in establishing your livelihood?
5. What are the social bonds you have?
6. Is there any of your household member get employed?
7. Was there a government approach to engage you to solve the problems?
8. How do you think you can improve your current socio-economic adversities?
9. What kind of roles should the government play to bring sustainable solutions for future?
10. What will be your roles to overcome your adversity? And what mechanisms you recommend?

Socio demographic background of informants

Place of displacement	**Sex**	**Age**	**Marital status**	**Level of education**	**Number of children under 18 years old in HH**	**Household size**	**Status in the HH**
Jigjiga	M	43	Married	12th grade	5	7	Head
Degehabor	F	29	Married	4th grade	3	4	Head
Dire Dawa	M	22	Single	Diploma graduate	0	2	Son
Gode	F	45	Widow	3th grade	5	6	Head
Lagahida	M	38	Married	12th grade	3	5	Head
Filtu	M	65	Widower	4th grade	2	3	Head
Jigjiga	F	23	Single	9th grade	2	3	Daughter
Jigjiga	F	34	Widow	3th grade	3	4	Head
Gode	M	41	Married	8th grade	2	4	Head

Gode	F	19	Single	Level II graduate	2	2	Daughter
Dire Dawa	M	16	Single	6th grade	1	3	Son
Jigijiga	F	33	Married	2nd grade	2	4	Head
Sitizone	M	45	Widower	5th grade	3	4	Head
Jigjiga	M	25	Single	10th grade	5	0	Son
Jigjiga	F	22	Single	12th grade	3	1	Daughter
Filtu	M	56	Married	3rd grade	4	8	Head
Gode	F	65	Widow	Not attend	2	5	Head
Lagahida	F	33	Married	Not attend	4	7	Head
Jigjiga	M	55	Married	7th grade	3	5	Head
Dire Dawa	M	66	Widower	2nd grade	4	5	Head
Lagahida	F	23	Single	12th grade	2	6	Daughter
Filtu	M	26	Single	12th grade	1	5	Son
Gigjiga	F	25	Single	10th grade	3	7	Daughter
Filtu	F	44	Widow	7th grade	2	3	Head
Gigjiga	M	37	Married	3rd grade	3	5	Head

Table 1. Source: self-owned

Annex 2. Interview Guide for Key informants

1. How do you see the causes of displacement?
2. Why the communities were displaced?
3. How serious are the problems of displacement in your view?
4. What measures did your office take to alleviate the problem? Explain
5. Have you made coordination with other sub city especially with that the community resettled to? If No, why? If yes, can you tell me please in what ways you did so?
6. What kinds of solutions /support did the government give to the displaced people? And what are strategies for durable solutions for IDPs of this site?

Annex 2.Checklist for Observation

1. Location of resettlement site in relation to accessibility to social services

2. The housing structures of the resettlement site like rooms size, classes, sanitation, how it furnished

3. Infrastructures available in the resettlement site like water, electricity, sanitation, latrine, waste management…

4. Physical and social capital available in and around resettlement site

5. Psychological condition and feelings of the IDPs when visited by outsider and speaking to third party about their status