



ST.MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACED PERSON ON
THE HOST COMMUNITY: THE CASE OF DEBRE BERHAN CITY.**

BY
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JULY, 2024

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Kibrie Merzo entitled “SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACED PERSON ON THE HOST COMMUNITY: THE CASE OF DEBRE BERHAN CITY.”, which is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for master of Social Work (MSW), complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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List of Acronyms

GBV: Gender Based Violence

GOs: Governmental Organizations

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

IDMC: Internal Displacement Monitoring Center

IDPs: Internal Displaced Persons

IGA: Income Generating Activities

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations

NRC: Norwegian Refugee Counsel

PSN: People with Special Needs

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugee

UNICEF: United Nations International Children Emergency Fund

WB: World Bank

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Abstract

Internal displacement is a significant problem in Ethiopia, with millions of citizens having to escape their dwellings due to conflict, war, drought, and other precipitating factors. Such displacement of people and households carries with it substantial socio-economic consequences. This study attempted to examine the socio-economic impacts of internal displacement on both displaced and host community. Primary data were gathered from 98 selected respondents via questionnaire, interview and through observation. Descriptive design method was employed to describe the socio-economic impact of internal displacement on the community. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis method was used to analyze the collected data. The qualitative analyses were employed to analyze the primary data which was collected through interview and questionnaire and the quantitative analysis was used to analyze the demographic variables of the research participants. Since the diverse nature of the respondents probability sampling was used. The results revealed that internal displacement had both positive & negative impact on the socioeconomic situations of the community. Specifically, the findings indicate that displacement increases unemployment, deforestation, street living, resource strain as well as cultural conflict negatively and industriousness culture, labor force availability and cultural diversity positively. Therefore, the government should give due emphasis to return the displaced community to their place of origin and compensate for destroyed properties. In addition, until the last solution provided the government should restore basic services provision and create job opportunities for both community.

Key Words: *Displacement, Conflict, IDPs, Livelihood, Food insecurity, Impacts, Social Network.*

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Internal displaced persons (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized border. This concept incorporates both the involuntary or coerced nature of the movement and the movement takes place within national borders UNHCR (May 2019).

Internal displacement is a global phenomenon that has been a major human security challenge in the world. While less recognized, the phenomenon of people being displaced internally is as old as that of refugees fleeing persecution to seek asylum elsewhere (Global Report of Internal Displacement, 2018).

Although forced displacement is a global phenomenon, it is more pronounced in Africa. Africa hosts over one-third of the global forced displacement population. As of 31 December 2018, the continent hosted some 17.8 million internally displaced persons. In response, across the continent, various stakeholders including governments, civil society organizations and regional bodies are stepping up their efforts to address the structural factors that trigger forced displacement (IDMC, 2019).

Ethiopia has a long history of internal displacement, with hostility between ethnic groups and political instability leading to the relocation of millions of people. The nation has gone through a number of phases of displacement, including the displacement of over 1 million people during the 1984-1985 famine, the displacement of more than 1.4 million of peoples' during the 1998-2000 border war with Eritrea (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2021).

Internal displacement is a major problem in Ethiopia, with millions of people having been forced to flee their homes due to conflict, natural disasters, and development projects. Such displacement of individuals and families carries serious socio-economic consequences on the host community like cultural conflicts, unemployment, and strain on resources, infrastructure and

services. It is therefore essential to gain an understanding of the history and magnitude of internal displacement & its impacts on the host socio-economic activities.

Because of comparative peace of the city and its proximity to the capital city IDPs are preferred the city of Debre Birhan to escape and dwell peacefully. There are three IDPs camps (China, Weynshet & Baqelo) in the outskirts of the city which comprised of more than twenty thousand IDPs who are displaced from different parts of Ethiopia especially from different Wellega zones, Benshangul Gumuz region and from different border cities of Tigray and Amhara due to northern war (Alight Ethiopia annual report magazine, 2024). So the city is the host of many IDPs who are displaced from different places of Ethiopia since 2018 till now and the number of IDP camps and the displaced persons in the city shows the city is the epicenter of IDPs and its related problems which aggravated the socio-economic problems of the city and the host community.

Given the magnitude and complexity of internal displacement in the city, there is a pressing need for research to conduct on the socio-economic impacts of displacement on the host community and identifies approaches for fostering the wellbeing of the host community. It was the purpose of this research which tries to assess the socio-economic impact of internal displacement on the host community and the role of different stakeholders to tackle these problems to improve the socio-economic well-being of the host community who are living in Debre- Berhan city.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Conflict, violence, natural disasters, and climate change drive millions of people to leave their homes every year, and millions more are internally displaced within their native countries (Nouri, 2019). The catastrophic effects that internal displacement can have on displaced people, their communities of origin, and hosting communities could be enormous (Kett, 2013).

Ethiopia is among developing countries where internal displacement has occurred due to a variety of reasons. There are many internally displaced persons living in the country, because of escalation of conflicts (Tsegay, 2022). However, comprehensive studies on impact of internal displacement on both displaced and host community socio-economic performance are scanty in countries like Ethiopia. Some studies focus on impact of displacement on host-community economic performance while other studies focused only displaced households (Nuradis, N. Amsalu, B. & Badassa, W. 2023). It is a fact that internal displacement affects multiple aspects

of person's and family life that makes them more vulnerable to multitude of problems like lack of food, shelter, health facilities, education and water and sanitation which in turn affects the host community (Dessalegn, M. 2018). It is a phenomenon that is affecting its direct victims and the local and host communities, the state, neighboring regions, and the natural ecology. It forces people from their homes, depriving them of shelter and the basic protection it can provide. It forced them to leave their land, traditional livelihood, and means of generating income and compelled to leave all but a few possessions behind. Moreover, IDPs unexpectedly find themselves stripped of their means of survival. As a result, displacement breaks up families and community support networks (Dessalegn, M. 2018).

This holds true to Ethiopia that internal displacement is still a pressing issue in our country, with millions of people compelled to leave their dwellings due to conflict, natural disasters, war, forced eviction and construction initiatives. This displacement of individuals and families has far-reaching socio-economic consequences, such as the loss of sources of income, the breaking down of social associations, and limited access to obtain essential services (Dessalegn, M. 2018). IDPs in Ethiopia have to contend with serious obstacles in procuring basic facilities like healthcare, schooling, and water and sanitation, and are more prone to be living in destitution and to have limited access to means of Living. The likely adverse effects of internal displacement on individuals, communities, and the nation as a whole are consequential and necessitate immediate action (WB, 2019).

The socio-economic difficulties faced by IDPs in Ethiopia are considerable. As confirmed by a report by the World Bank, IDPs in Ethiopia face critical challenges in accessing fundamental services such as healthcare, education, and water and sanitation (WB, 2019). The report also points to the fact that IDPs are more likely to be existing in poverty and to have restricted access to income-generating opportunities. The loss of livelihoods and the disintegration of social networks can have long-term impacts on the welfare of IDPs and their capability to regain from displacement. The potential detrimental impacts of internal displacement on individuals, families and communities are immense. Displacement can lead to the loss of human capital, as persons are obliged to vacate their homes and associations. This can have long-term consequences on the progression of the country, as the disappearance of skilled laborers and entrepreneurs can limit financial expansion and development. Moreover, displacement can lead to the weakening of

social networks and the loss of community solidarity, which can have unfavorable impacts on social harmony and the capacity of communities to revive from displacement (WB, 2019)

The impression of internal displacement on women and children are notably substantial. Women and children are regularly the most exposed to the effects of displacement, and may confront augmented risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Women might also face additional challenges in obtaining essential services and income-generating options, which can obstruct their power to backing themselves and their families. With regard to children when the cause of displacement are man-made especially political driven like war, ethnic conflict, development induced factors and if the state unable or unwilling to give a lasting solution the mindset of children or their psychological makeup is going to on the contrary of the societal wellbeing as well as peaceful coexistence.

The United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement obliged state parties of which Ethiopia is one of the founding members, to address internal displacement: protection against displacement, protection during displacement, and protection after displacement which is mainly focuses on assistance, durable solutions, return, and resettlement. According to this guiding principles the national authority has the duty and responsibility to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to displacement (the preventive way to overcome displacement) and respect and protect every human being from arbitrarily displacement (principle 5 & 6); and in case where no alternatives to avoid displacement exist government have to minimize its effects and provide access basic needs for IDPs Principle 7 and 18 (cited in Gudeta, 2020).

Unlike refugees, who cross internationally recognized territory and assisted by other country, IDPs are usually more vulnerable to different security threats in their state because they are closer to the source of the violence. Under international law, it is the responsibility of national governments to protect and assist those displaced within the borders of their territory (Ferris, 2016). The 1995 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia constitution article 43 and 32, here after the 1995 FDRE constitution, also claims that every nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia have the right to work and improve his/her living standards and live everywhere in the country.

It is believed that if a nation is democratic, prosperous as well as a well-functioning political system which is free of ethnic conflict, war and man-made political problems, citizen can live in coexistence in their country and also can move and work from place to place within the national border, to exit from the country and return home and live the place where they prefer to live freely (FDRE Constitution, 1995). However the Ethiopian government is propagating that it is in the implementation of democratic, prosperous as well as a well-functioning political system, the hard fact on the ground seems to the contrary of the statement by the government officials and state owned media outlets. Since the problem of IDPs is still a big issues and also there is the ongoing displacement problem even in the capital and the adjoining cities as well as different places because of conflicts and development induced displacement.

Studies have been done on socio economic impacts of IDPs on the host community by different individuals and organizations at different times. However, to the extent of my knowledge, the existing studies regarding the issue were mainly conducted by emphasizing only the negative impacts of IDPs on the host by giving little emphasis on positive impacts. Again there are not as such significant studies conducted in the study area yet.

(IDMC, 2021) study report shows that such displacement of individuals and families carries serious socio-economic consequences on the host community like cultural conflicts, unemployment, strain on resources, infrastructure and services.

The ripple effect: economic impacts of internal displacement (WB, 2019) Study report shows that Unemployment rises, more workers now compete for the same pool of jobs, leading to some of them becoming unemployed. Wages fall & employers know that there is more competition for jobs, so they may offer lower wages to workers knowing that there is a good chance that workers in need will accept them. This will directly decrease the total value of labor compensation in the economy and decrease demand for goods and services, because people will have less income to spend.

The finding of Yigzaw, G. & Abitew, E. (2019) on their study causes and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia: reveal that internal displacement affects multiple aspects of persons making them more vulnerable to manmade and natural disasters. It is a phenomenon that is affecting its direct victims (IDPs), and the local and host communities, the state, neighboring regions, and the natural ecology.

Thus, the above studies were not examined the positive socio economic impacts of IDPs on the host under study. Hence, due to the existence of literature gap in the study area, this study could add some knowledge to the existing literature. Therefore, this thesis was investigated the socio economic impacts of IDPs on the host community both positively & negatively in line with United Nations Guiding Principle on IDPs.

1.3. Research questions

Based on the problem statement stated above, the leading question of the study includes: -

- How IDPs socio-economic impacts manifest on the host community.
- What are the magnitudes of the problem on the host community?
- What are the major socio-economic impacts of IDPs on the host community?
- How women and children are trying to cope up with these challenges in the IDPs camp?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study was to examine the socio-economic impacts of Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) on the host community in Debre-Birhan city. Under this objective the study addressed the following specific objectives:

- To identify the socio-economic impacts of IDPs on the host community.
- To identify and explore the driving cause as well as magnitude of IDPs.
- To assess the major socio-economic impacts of IDPs on the host community
- To examine the experiences of women and children among IDPs in the camp, including the specific challenges they face.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The finding of the study will provide sustainable solutions for IDPs and the host community which are the primary benefactors of the study. It also serves as to fill the gap of limited literature in the specific subject area as well as a source of information and as a reference for further study to other researchers in the subject area.

The research finding also serves as an input for policy makers to inculcate IDPs issues vis a vis host community in to consideration during policy formulation since it is an urgent and

contemporary social problem of the country as well as to contribute for the enactment of the new IDPs law for the country which have more than millions of IDPs each year without guiding rule.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study was covered By getting in to consideration of the following factors like time constraints, security issues which hinders to move and gather information freely because of state of emergency in the region, the concurrent occurrence of displacement here and there, as well as for manageability of the study I gave due emphasis to Debre Birhan city China IDPs Camp and the surrounding communities.

The population (target group) of the study was Internal Displaced Person at Debre Birhan city China IDPs camp that comprises of more than twelve thousand people who live there since September 2022 (Alight Ethiopia, 2024) & and the surrounding communities. The scope of the study was delimited to the socio-economic impact of IDPs on the host and how they were received by and coexist with the host community in Debre Birhan city and also the response of government and other Non-governmental organizations.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

This study has some limitations. The first limitation was its emphasis on socio economic impacts of IDPs on the host community giving little emphasis to the psychosocial effect of displacement on IDPs. The second limitation was excluding input from IDPs due to inability to get permission from IDP camp coordinator though I have got cooperation letter from the university as well as Mayer office of Debre Birhan city to interview IDPs in order to inculcate their perspectives about the issue under study.

Considering the above constraint in to account while studying the research and also the following delimited factors like shortage of available written resources in the specific area, absence of domestic law with regard to IDPs, inability to get reliable data from government officials and institutions for political reason, state of emergency in the region which resulted internet barrier as well as security issues while studying the research it create a challenge to accomplish the stated objectives. However, irrespective to these challenges the study tries to be an informative and filling the literature gap in the area which is based on first-hand information through observation, questionnaire and direct interview with the selected host residents.

1.8. Definitions of terms

Community: a community is a social unit with a shared socially significant characteristic, such as place, set of norms, culture, religion, values, customs, or identity (Sofonyas, H.2020)

Displacement: refers to uprooting or coerced movement of person (persons) away from their home or place of habitual residence as a result of conflict and war (Sofonyas, H.2020)

Food insecurity: the condition of not having access to sufficient food, or food of an adequate quality, to meet one's basic needs (Sofonyas, H.2020)

Homelessness: Loss of a home or shelter is normally only temporary for many displaced; but for some, homelessness can imply deterioration of their housing standards (Saba, S. 2016).

Joblessness: The risk of losing employment is very high in displacements and to create new job opportunities in the new established communities is very difficult and requires substantial capital (Saba, S. 2016).

Livelihood: is a set of activities, involving securing water, food, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire the above necessities working either individually or as a group by using endowments for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly (Saba, S. 2016).

Social Network: is a social structure made up of a set of social actors' sets of dyadic ties, and other social interactions between actors. The social network perspectives provides a set of methods for analyzing the structure of whole social entities as well as a variety of theories explaining the patterns observed in these structures (Saba, S. 2016).

1.9. Organization of the Thesis

The structure of the study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction part of the study such as background of the study, problem statement, research question, objectives, significance, scope, limitation and also organization of the study. Chapter two deals with the review of related literature in detail. Chapter three explains about the methodology of the study with different sub topics. Chapter four is about data analysis and interpretation. The final chapter contains summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study on the bases of the research finding.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the review of related literature from different previous sources which are relevant to the study. Since the study was aimed to examine the socio-economic impacts of IDPs, it is important to understand both displacement and socio-economic impacts and related terms. Therefore, the chapter focuses on review of related literature concerning socio economic impact of displacement on the host community.

2.1. Theoretical Review of Literature

2.1.1. Review of Concepts

The term displacement has several interchangeable terms including “forced eviction, population transfer, mass exodus, internal displacement” (Morel, (2013) cited in Gudeta, (2020). Displacement is a broad concept that includes expulsion, deportation, forced resettlement, relocation and transfer of people whether across national borders or within the home country. Muhdin, (2016) also noted that displacement is movement of peoples within and across the border of an internationally recognized state that is characterized by force and involuntary departure of peoples from the place where they normally live.

From its very beginning, the emergence of internal displacement as a concept and how the international community would eventually respond has been inextricably linked to early developments related to refugee protection. In its first uses, the term ‘internal displacement’ itself was meant to distinguish a category separate from those refugees receiving assistance following second world war and, later as argued by France and the United States, for example, to set the limits for those who should be included in the 1951 Refugee Convention and who should not (internally displaced persons) as “no question of protection of the persons concerned was involved.” (Samuel, C.2020)

As became apparent within years of the signing of the 1951 Convention, however, other displaced populations beyond refugees in Europe, were equally calling for international responses. Early on, UNHCR was among the first to recognize the necessity to address people displaced within their own countries in order to resolve refugee problems. With the Algerian crisis in 1957, UNHCR representatives visited millions who were internally displaced and living

in camps in Algeria, after which then-High Commissioner Felix Schnyder explained to the Secretary-General his extending the agency's support beyond purely refugees: "the fate of the repatriated ex-refugees can no longer be dissociated from that of the Algerian population as a whole without seriously endangering the country's social stability." (Samuel, C.2020)

Morel 2013 cited in Muhdin, (2016) also stated that in case of displacement there is forced, involuntary or coerced movement and there can be no displacement when an individual chooses to leave their habitual place.

..... in all migration, migrants have choice and autonomy to decide where to go and whether to flee or not at all. In this regard, Ferris (2016) also defined migration as where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned and without the intervention of an external compelling factor. However, displacement is triggered by fear of persecution due to reasons of race, religion, armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, and profound violations of human rights (UNDP 1998, cited in Gudeta, 2020)

Internally displaced persons need not and cannot be granted a special legal status comparable to refugee status. In international law, refugees are granted a special legal status because they have lost the protection of their own country and, therefore, are in need of international protection not necessary for those who do not cross international borders. Internally displaced persons do not need such a substitute protection. Rather as human beings who are in a situation of vulnerability they are entitled to the enjoyment of all relevant guarantees of human rights and humanitarian law, including those that are of special importance to them (Robinson, W. 2003).

The term Socioeconomic impacts are typically defined as impacts to a community's self - definition, culture and customs, language, and demographic characteristics and related changes to its economic base, main industries, employment patterns, and infrastructure (Robinson, W. 2003). It is also a far-ranging term that refers to overall effects on social and economic aspects of the population, including changes in standards of living, opportunities, capabilities, or resources. For example, it can involve increases or decreases in income levels, health conditions, hunger, or educational attainment. Importantly, impact can be positive or negative, planned or involuntary, and short-lived or long-term.

The host community refers to those communities who are living a specific geographical area and that are hosts large populations of refugees or internally displaced persons, whether in camps,

integrated into households, or independently. A host community in this context refers to the place of settlement (camp) that the local, regional and federal government in which social and economic structures within which Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) are live.

In most cases the hosting relationship during socialization is often seen in terms of securing access to resources to meet basic needs and described as a burden on hosts or exploitative of guests (IDPs). It is also assumed to take place between family/kin, and between citizen-hosts and displaced-guests.

Components of human security The 1994 UNDP Human Development Report lists seven components or seven specific values of human security. The report defined these seven components as follows (UNDP 1994, p. 24- 25).

- a. Economic security refers to an individual's enjoyment of a basic income, employment and resources, either through gainful employment or from a social safety net.
- b. Food security refers to an individual's access to food via his or her assets, employment or income. It is physical and economic access to food for all people at all times.
- c. Health security refers to an individual's freedom from various diseases and debilitating illnesses and his or her access to health care.
- d. Environmental security refers to the integrity of land, air and water, which make human habitation possible.
- e. Personal security refers to an individual's freedom from crime and violence, especially women and children, who are more vulnerable.
- f. Community security refers to cultural dignity and to inter-community peace within which an individual lives and grows.
- g. Finally, political security refers to protection against human rights violations.

Impacts of internal displacement

2.1.2. Impacts of internal displacement

Internal displacement has multiple impacts not only on its direct victims but also affecting the local and host communities, the state, neighboring regions and the natural ecology in general.

Morel (2013 cited in Tizazu, 2014) noted that displacement has of socio-economic, environmental and cultural impact on displaced people and host communities particularly where it takes place in relatively large numbers. Beyond the experience of violence, destruction of property and hardship of flight, displacement has profound long-term political, economic and social implications. He also stated that IDPs are deprived of such essentials as shelter, food, medicine, education, community, and a resource base for a self-sustaining livelihood. Those who are uprooted from their homes have been shown to be especially vulnerable to physical attack, sexual assault, abduction, disease, and deprivation of basic necessities. They suffer higher rates of mortality than the general population, sometimes as much as fifty times greater”.

Among the other kinds of displacements, conflict induced displacement has usually a tremendous impact on most vulnerable groups of society such as children, women, elderly, disabled, minority and indigenous peoples (Admasu, 2010).

2.1.3. Causes of internal displacement

Literature classifies causes of internal displacement in the context of events that forced people to flee. Thus, these causes include varies events that are obliged persons or group of persons to leave their residential place to other areas of their country. Dominant causes of internal displacement as Terminiski (2013 cited in Muhdin 2016) and Morel (2013 cited in Tizazu 2014) stated include conflict induced, environmental induced, disaster induced, development induced and systematic human rights violations. Generally, since these causes are manifold and sometimes overlapping. some of the major causes are discussed in the following sub-sections.

2.1.3.1. Conflict as the causes of internal displacement

Conflict-induced displacement describes situations in which people leave their homes to escape political violence or escalation of violent conflict (Lischer, 2009 cited in Gudeta, 2020). Conflict is one of the factors that lead to displacement. The 2009 IDMC on internal displacement shows that 26 million people displaced internally because of violent conflict, ethnic strife and coercion where Sudan, Columbia and Somalia ranked the top three in terms of ousting and evicting many people.

Delbaere (2017) stated that armed conflicts between states, civil wars, genocides, political instability, inter-communal tensions, generalized violence and human rights violations, are the

main causes of displacement in Africa. The number of active conflicts increased and almost tripled from 2007 to 2014 from four to eleven (UNDP, 2016). As this report indicated millions of people forced to leave their habitual place as the result absence of rule of law, weak enforcement of justice, lack of accountability, violations of international and domestic law, injustices and insecurity which are fertile ground to initiate conflicts mainly in Central African Republic, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria and Ukraine. This report also indicated that endemic political exclusion, marginalization, discrimination and oppressive political environments combined with frequent human rights violations are some of the causes that obliged people to leave their habitual place.

2.1.3.2. State fragility as a cause of forced displacement

State fragility is the situation when a state is utterly incapable of sustaining itself as a member of the international community (Helman & Ratner, 1993 cited in Sternehall, 2016). Bertocchi (2010) also described a state as fragile state when that state is incapable in assuring basic security, maintaining rule of law and justice and inability to provide stable and good governance, a persistent condition of extreme poverty, lack of territorial control and high propensity to conflict and civil war. Nevertheless, the description of states as fragile or failed is argumentative for lacking clarity. There are different dimensions and range of contexts to describe and measure state fragility. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistance Committee (OECDAC) (2007) indicated lack of will or capacity to provide and maintain security and human rights of its population, development and poverty reduction as the indicator of state fragility. As Stewart and Brown (2010) stated the concept of fragility has three dimensions: authority failures, service failures and legitimacy failures.

2.1.3.3. Development induced displacement

Development induced displacement is compelling of individuals out of their homes, often also their homelands, for the purposes of development projects (Bikila, 2014). Although it is not limited to construction of dams, large irrigation projects, the building of roads, highways, bridges, urbanization, development of agriculture, exploitation and transportation of mineral resources, establishment of national parks and population redistribution schemes are the major development projects that causes displacement (Stanley, 2004 cited in Gudeta, 2020).

According to Stanley the Akosombo Dam in Ghana which displaced 80,000 people, approximately 1% of the country's population is mentioned as good example in this regard. Gibe III Dam construction in the case of Ethiopia has displaced and affected between 200,000 and 500,000 people in the Omo Valley (Mehari, 2017). The livelihood of communities displaced from this construction was always depended on flooding from the river and they composed of the eight minority ethnic communities: "Mursi, Bodi, Nygatom, Suri, Hamar, Dasanech, Me'en, and Kara (Abbink, 2012 cited in Mehari, 2017: 22).

From 2007 to 2017 Ethiopia is estimated to have had close to 220,000 IDPs due to DID, emanating from infrastructure projects, including dams, industries and industrial parks, railways, roads, and urban renewal programs (Abraham, 2011). In an agrarian society like Ethiopia development induced displacement is closely intertwined with land governance and has various forms including resettlement programs, relocation, and eviction (Mehari, 2017). Mehari also stated that Urban Renewal Program as the cause of development induced displacement and development of the slum areas in the inner city of Addis Ababa has resulted in massive relocation of many households. His study indicated a total of 17,127 households were relocated in 2015/2016. Nine thousand one hundred and eighty households were relocated from the inner city to a housing project on the peripheries of Addis Ababa. The most affected areas were Lideta (3477), Arada (2558), Kirkos (1330), and Addis Ketema (1851). Similarly, 7,947 farmers were displaced due to the expansion of the boundaries of Addis Ababa City. These were mainly displaced residents of Akaki (4235) Bole (3062), Nefassilk Sub City (568), and Kolfe Keranio (82) (Mehari, 2017).

2.2. Review of Theories

Based on available literature, internal displacement can be caused by conflict (such as war and ethnic violence), natural disasters (such as famine, flood, and drought), violation of human rights and development induced displacement (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019; Lwabukuna, 2011; Maru, 2017; Fufa 2020 cited in Tadele, A. 2022). According to Terminiski (2013), the dominant root causes of internal displacement could be classified as conflict-induced, environmentally induced, disaster-induced and development-induced internal displacement. Majority of those factors are the real cause of displacement in Ethiopia though the magnitude of each factors are different impacts on the displaced person. "Furthermore, several studies mentioned that government

policies and systematic human rights violations are cause of internal displacement” This one fit more for Ethiopia case since I observed different IDP camps in the city of Debre Birhan and gathered information through formal and informal interview, majority of the displaced persons believed that the driving factor for the conflict is deliberate and intentional by the government for demography changes because it is targeted on selected ethnic groups and the government does not gives a security protection as an incumbent and as its primary responsibility to protect its citizen.

Children are known to be especially vulnerable to the effects of conflict. They are more likely to become malnourished, and are frequently deprived of an education during times of armed conflict and the risk is even greater when they are displaced. In some countries education is provided for displaced children, the stark reality is that for many and varied reasons they simply cannot attend school because of traumatic factors, whereas in Ethiopia the provision of education for IDP children is very rare even for primary first cycle. Displacement also brings its own set of challenges for other groups. Disabled people (many wounded in conflict) and the elderly often find it harder to lead independent lives than the young and able-bodied. A person’s gender can also determine how vulnerable they are. Young men, for example, face the very real threat of being forcibly conscripted into militia groups. Pregnant women suffer more than others from having no access to healthcare services. Women heads of household have had no source of income and been unable to provide for their families (ICRC, 2019)

Displacement also comes with an economic cost. A Handicap International report cited in ICRC, 2019 on the conflict in Syria recounts how many displaced people lose their property and possessions. When people flee, the communities they leave behind often change beyond recognition. Buildings and infrastructure homes, farms and other private property as well as critical infrastructure such as water pipes and ducts when abandoned, can be looted, damaged or destroyed. The longer people are displaced, the harder they find it to return. As the cumulative effect of these impacts takes hold, displaced people become unable to live independently, instead relying on governments and humanitarian organizations for assistance and protection that is what I have seen in each IDP camps in Debre Birhan. Other consequences of displacement are felt by host communities. When displaced people stay in one place for a prolonged period, they can put a strain on local resources, triggering resentment and economic problems. Displaced people and host communities, or displaced people from different communities, may struggle to coexist

peacefully. Their very presence can in certain circumstances cause tension due to the scramble of scarce resources & cultural manifestations.

Conflict-induced displacement refers to the situation where people are forcibly leaving their habitual place of residence due to internal violence or internal armed conflict (Lwabukuna, 2011; Van der Ploeg & Vanclay, 2017 cited in Tadele, A. 2022). People might leave their habitual residence without sufficient compensation, guarantees or mechanisms of social support, or to the initial phase of a process of resettlement which is associated with physical relocation of people from their homes (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019; Terminiski, 2013). Such kind of physical relocation was widely implemented by the Derg regime due to famine and drought with full consent of the displaced persons from wello and Harargie to wellega however; they are facing forced displacement on the bases of their ethnicity at this time.

According to Maru (2017), the main causes of internal displacement in Ethiopia include natural disaster-induced displacement, conflict-induced displacement, and development induced displacement. For me the first one might be the cause but not as such a devastating impact as that of conflict induced displacement since it is seasonal. The conflict induced one is perpetrated by the government in recent period of time even to the extent that registers a world record in number of internal displacement. According to the report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Co-operation Directorate (OECD) (2018) Ethiopia is one of the extremely fragile context states. Fragility as the result of absence of state's basic functions to provide security in its administration unquestionably leads to violence, societal turmoil, conflict, human tragedy and pave the way for mass displacement.

In other words communal violence and ethnic tensions played the primary role and takes the lion share in displacing people in different parts of the country which results a devastating socio-economic challenges not only to the direct victim but also to the host communities.

Another study was conducted by Cazabat (2020) to assess the financial consequences of internal displacement on the livelihood, education, housing, health, and security of IDPs and their host communities in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The study found that apart from the positive impact on perceived security, however, displacement in Ethiopia has resulted in degradation in the livelihood, housing conditions and health of most IDPs. Displaced children have increased access to school, but numerous barriers to quality education remain. In Ethiopia

case with regard to access to school to IDP children, as I observed from three IDP camp around Debre Birhan all of them are providing from grade one to four and those children who are more than grade five are out of school which mean increase access to school for IDPs are not applicable in Ethiopia as per the needs.

2.2.1. Economic theory

In terms of economic theory, an influx of IDPs constitutes an expansive supply-side shock in a local labor market. Its impact on host depends on the number of IDPs, their characteristics compared with the host population, and the rules that govern their integration into the local economy, e.g. access to work. Initially, a labor supply shock tends to increase competition in the labor market and reduce residents' wages. Yet, both host and IDPs are far from homogenous; with whom IDPs effectively compete depends on their skillset (Schneiderheinze, C. & Lücke, M. 2020).

In particular, if IDPs cannot access to formal economic sector, they may be restricted to seeking jobs in the informal sector, forcing them all into the same narrow labor market segment. In this case, the impact on informal sector wages may be substantial and host informal workers may incur sizable income losses and unemployment. Displacement effects on host workers may become worse if some of the IDPs population are overqualified for most informal jobs and outperform most of the host informal workers (Schneiderheinze, C. & Lücke, M. 2020). While host workers will suffer, firms and households that employ informal workers will benefit from lower labor costs. Hence, local firms may become more competitive and especially agricultural producers may earn higher profits.

In reality, IDPs affect labor markets in developing countries not only as workers. Like all immigrants, they spend their incomes on locally produced as well as imported goods. Because of the additional demand for local goods and services and, indirectly, for labor, there is broad agreement in the migration economics literature that the overall impact of IDPs on the labor market performance of the host workers tends to be small (while sometimes negative for particular groups of residents; Peri, 2014).

Higher demand for local goods and services impacts not only the markets for goods, but also for labor. Initially, prices for the goods consumed by IDPs tend to rise. Hence, firms have an incentive to expand production, for which they need additional workers (as well as capital

goods). Higher demand for workers tends to improve wages and employment opportunities for host and IDPs alike. Moreover, international agencies and local NGOs often hire local staff with diverse skill sets to set up and run IDP camps and perform numerous administrative and technical tasks, increasing demand for both skilled and un-skilled labor locally (Verme & Schuettler, 2019).

Existing research is too scarce to provide useful guidance on which groups are especially likely to suffer losses or what policy interventions can ensure that no vulnerable groups lose out systematically. More research is required to cover a comprehensive range of goods and services and host community; estimate relevant price elasticities; address linkages in a general equilibrium context; and thus, relate price changes systematically to a highly disaggregated picture of household welfare.

Employment is the variable that is investigated most often in the studies reviewed by Verme and Schuettler (2019). Yet, two out of three studies do not detect a significant impact. Among those studies that identify a significant relationship, only slightly more than half find negative effects on residents. The results differ sharply across IDPs situations, in part because the socioeconomic characteristics of IDPs (language skills, education, work experience, etc.) determine to a large extent how they compete with host community in the labor market.

Besides employment, wages are the most relevant indicator of labor market performance. Once again, the studies reviewed by Verme and Schuettler (2019) show fairly balanced results: most estimates are insignificant and of the significant estimates, only slightly more are negative than positive. Importantly, negative effects tend to be limited to the short term: The researcher find that the more time has passed since the IDPs inflow, the less negative is the impact on host wages.

2.2.2. Social theory

The attitude of hosts towards IDPs populations is largely driven by perceived social impacts. This is not to deny that adverse economic effects may create social tensions: According to Dadush and Niebuhr (2016), the root causes of any social tensions are “overcrowding, saturation of basic services and competition for jobs”. Nevertheless, concerns about the preservation of local customs and traditions often evolve independently of economic concerns (Dadush & Niebuhr, 2016).

IDPs influx may reinforce pre-existing tensions among different ethnic groups over influence, resources and territory or introduce new ones. Recent examples include Ugandan internally displaced persons (IDPs) clashing with native populations within Northern Uganda (Dadush & Niebuhr, 2016).

Similar to the economic consequences of IDPs inflow, social impacts depend on the policy context. IDPs living with their family members in a self-selected location may cause more favorable social outcomes than those residing in geographically isolated camps or settlements (Miller, 2018). Especially when IDPs situations are protracted, policies that foster integration can positively affect social cohesion: “When IDPs are given greater access to their rights and are better able to integrate, social cohesion is greater within the community” (Miller, 2018).

2.3. Theoretical Framework

2.3.1. Social impacts and security

The attitude of residents towards IDPs populations is largely driven by perceived socio-cultural impacts. This is not to deny that adverse economic effects may create social tensions: According to Dadush and Niebuhr (2016), the root causes of any social tensions are “overcrowding, saturation of basic services and competition for jobs”. Nevertheless, concerns about the preservation of local customs and traditions and host security often evolve independently of economic concerns. IDPs influx may reinforce pre-existing tensions among different ethnic groups over influence, resources and territory or introduce new ones.

In many cases, the concerns of hosts are related to security, rather than possible economic effects (Taylor, 2016). It is not just the size of the displaced populations, but also the duration of displacement and the distribution of the IDP population that drive concerns about security. Encampment of IDPs can reinforce an ‘us versus them’ narrative (Dadush & Niebuhr, 2016). By contrast, the economic integration of IDP may mitigate socio-cultural clashes because economic activities help to recreate social and economic interdependence. At best, inclusive policies generate better social and economic outcomes for both IDP and host communities.

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2.3.2. Economic theory & Security

In terms of economic theory, an influx of IDP constitutes an expansive supply-side shock in a local labor market. Its impact on hosts depends on the number of IDP & their characteristics compared with the host population (Peri, 2014). Initially, a labor supply shock tends to increase competition in the labor market and reduce residents’ wages. In particular, if IDPs cannot obtain work in the formal sector, they may be restricted to seeking jobs in the informal sector, forcing them all into the same narrow labor market segment. In this case, the impact on informal sector wages may be substantial and host informal workers may incur sizable income losses and unemployment.

Displacement effects on host workers may become worse if some IDPs population are overqualified for most informal jobs and outperform most resident informal workers. While resident workers will suffer, firms and households that employ informal workers will benefit from lower labor costs. Hence, local firms may become more competitive and especially agricultural producers may earn higher profits.

More importantly, however, the labor market impact will differ substantially across professions and sectors. Especially if IDPs are restricted to working in the informal sector, host informal workers remain at a high risk of real income loss. Which production sectors benefit from IDPs consumption demand depends on IDPs’ consumption choices and the structure of the local economy. For example, if food production and basic services rely extensively on informal or unskilled labor, the overall effects of hosting IDPs on wages and employment may be positive even here.

An often-observed phenomenon is occupational upgrading for some hosts. When IDPs take up many basic jobs, including in the informal sector, hosts tend to be promoted and take over more complex tasks and supervisory roles (Verme & Schuettler, 2019).

In sum, the induced price and wage changes come with distributional consequences, creating winners and losers in the host population. Higher prices for basic consumption goods benefit producers but may harm consumers that are otherwise unaffected by the IDPs inflow. Agricultural producers tend to benefit from additional food demand, with higher output, prices, and profits. Rising local production and incomes may generate positive spillovers and higher growth throughout the economy (Alix-Garcia, J., Bartlett, A., & Saah, D. (2011)). However, in general, the distribution of benefits and losses across socioeconomic groups remains an empirical question.

Moreover, IDPs can positively affect the host economy by attracting development agencies and international donors (Miller, 2018). As a result, for example, rural infrastructure projects may be implemented that ultimately benefit hosts as well as IDPs. In addition, IDPs may contribute skills and knowledge to the local community's human capital stock. Specifically, their knowledge about their place of origin and their transnational networks may promote economic relations and benefit exporting firms.

2.4. Review of Empirical studies

Among the various studies which have underscored the profound social and economic repercussions stemming from internal displacement in Ethiopia.

In his study "Internal Displacement: Recent History, Visions for the Action Ahead" Myola points that ".....Moreover, the threats today are becoming less between states, and more within states. These intra-state conflicts have created an incredible burden for their own populations not only because of safety, but because these conflicts often force people to flee their homes causing massive displacement. Not everyone being displaced is able to seek asylum in another country, and more often than not, remain displaced within their home borders. This is called internal displacement and presents today globally a huge humanitarian crisis that cannot easily be addressed. (Myola, 2010:6-7). Those persons that are displaced because of different factors who

are living around border areas of the country may have exposure to cross the border and having the status of refugee or asylum seeker if the neighboring state security is weak or may allowed them to enter.

The study by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in 2018 states that the impacts of mass internal displacement can have on local economies is a rise in unemployment. In this case since Debre Birhan is the host of many factories because of comparative peace, availability of lands for investors and its proximity to the capital, in recent period unemployment is manifested in two ways that, the first one is unemployment of the host youth because of under wage employment of IDPs in different factories for their survival which paves the way for employers to have comparative advantage hiring with lower wages and the second one is unemployment of IDPs in formal sector like in civil service and also in those factories that need guarantee for same position because of risk factor. Conditional cash transfer programs in low-income countries have been used as tools for poverty reduction, but they cost governments money and may reduce finance available elsewhere in their budgets. Employment subsidies to employers which would incentivize them to hire IDPs could help reduce unemployment and stimulate demand for products and services. Training programs could help adapt IDP s' skills to the needs of the local labor market and boost production. Such policies could also prevent displaced people's human capital from depreciating after potentially long periods of unemployment however; it will create competition for job with the local work force or host community. Another study conducted by (IDMC) established that individuals displaced within the country endured hardships to access basic services, including healthcare, education, water, and sanitation (IDMC, 2019). Additionally, the study revealed that these persons were more apt to be living in destitution and to have limited access to opportunities to generate income. The hard fact on the ground is that the settlement pattern of IDPs in the observed camp does not allow keeping sanitation since an average of five persons in a family and two households are living in a little UNHCR tents and also there is no planned waste disposal system neither for liquid nor dry waste disposal. Income generating opportunities for IDPs are more of informal sectors and those factories that hire without guarantee in low risk positions.

The study by the same institution in 2022 further puts Conflict and violence triggered over 5.1 million displacements within Ethiopia in 2021, triple the number reported there in 2020 and the highest figure recorded for any country in a given year, according to a new report from the

(IDMC, 2022). Other investigative reports have pinpointed contributing factors to the resilience of IDPs in Ethiopia. A research paper published by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) revealed that social networks and access to resources were pivotal to determining the resiliency of IDPs in Ethiopia (NRC, 2018).

UNHCR studies will support the identification of IDP protection concerns in the different regions of Ethiopia, with a special emphasis on IDPs with critical specific needs such as persons with specific needs, women at risk or survivors of gender-based violence and unaccompanied and separated children or older persons by conducting protection monitoring through UNHCR staff and partners. Protection services will include referrals to appropriate services and advocacy for the protection needs of IDPs, establishing and strengthening community-based protection structures, and provision of legal assistance for housing, land and property and legal identity documentation (UNHCR, 2019).

In the case of the study area those who are displaced from different areas and settled at China IDPs camp in Debre Birhan city has left their habitual place for fear of conflict and in search of safe place for survival which resulted multi-faceted socio economic impacts on the host communities.

2.5. Research Gap

Some empirical studies explore the causes and impact of internal displacement in Ethiopia (Yigzaw, Gedifew Sewenet and Abitew, Endalsasa Belay 2019, IDMC, 2020; Gudeta 2020). However, these studies have limitations in exploring multiple factors of internal displacement and assessing the negative impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia on the host community. Further, little emphasis was given to the socio-economic impacts of internal displacement on the host community in a comprehensive and structured manner which clearly provides expressive indication to understand this human tragedy in Ethiopia. Different studies are gives more emphasis to the horrible experience of IDPs by using secondary sources of previous studies as a reference by giving little emphasis to the multi-dimensional impacts of IDPs on the host community through observation or using first-hand information from the victims.

To the best of my experience and knowledge, this is the first scoping review of study on the socio-economic impact of internal displacement on the host community more specifically in

Debre Birhan city. The key observation is that there is limited literature on the socio-economic impact of internal displacement on the host community though several studies have focused on the cause, trends and impacts of IDPs in Ethiopia in general. In order to presents a wider framework to evaluate the impacts of internal displacement on income in the host economy this research seeks to close these gaps in the literature and to offer data-driven policy advice for bettering the status of IDPs in Ethiopia. Further, intervention studies are needed to shed light on approaches to investigate the root causes and improve the wellbeing of internally displaced persons, the host community and peaceful coexistence to each other and also the nation at large.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the study area

Debre Birhan is a city located in central Ethiopia, about 130 kilometers northeast of the capital city, Addis Ababa. It is the capital of the north Shewa zone Administration in the Amhara region. The city is known for its stunning mountain views and historical landmarks, including the 13th century Maryam Tsion church and Debre Birhan Selassie church, which features colorful frescoes and paintings. Debre Birhan also serves as a hub for transportation and commerce in the region. The city has a population as of December 2023, approximately 87408 people and has a mild climate, with temperature ranging from 10 to 25 degrees Celsius throughout the year.<https://www.wildtrips.net/places/Debre-Birhan-Ethiopia-what-to-visit.htm>

In Debre Birhan city the focus of study will be one of the IDPs camp among three official IDP camps located at the outskirts of the city. The camp I was focused on is named China IDPs camp where there is the skeleton of a Chinese-owned edible oil factory, hence the name of the area, China camp is coined and it sheltered more than twelve thousand IDPs who fled conflict from different areas of wellega zones.

Table 1 Socio demographic characteristics of IDPs

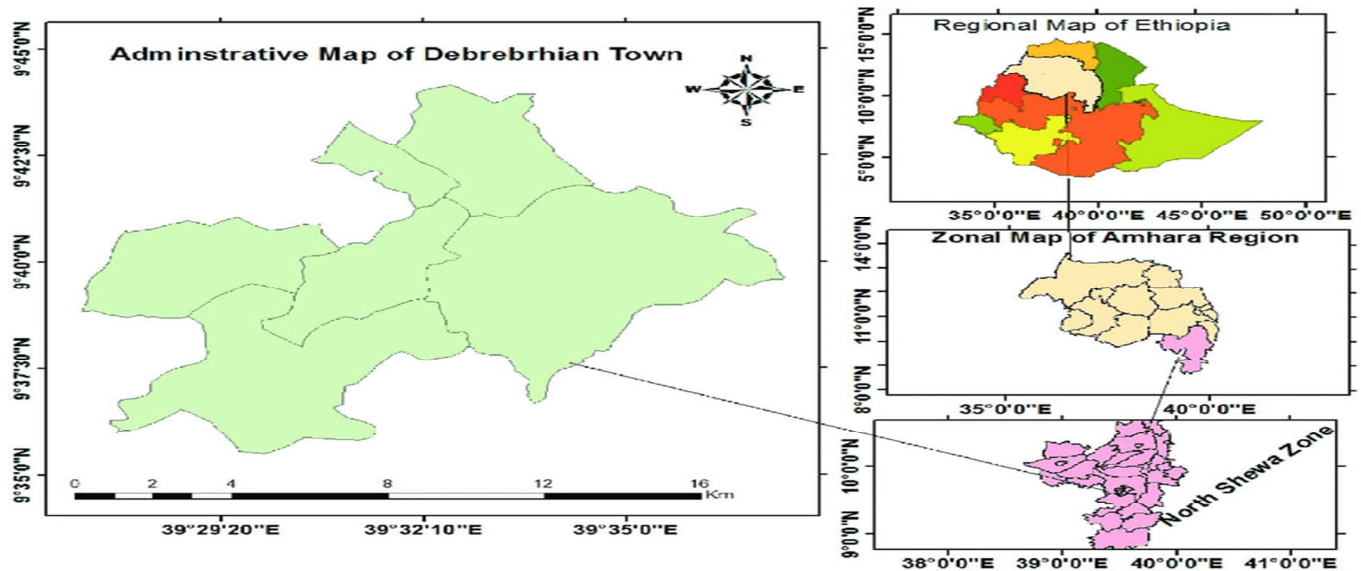
SN	Age	Sex				Grand total
1	0-4 years	Male	876	Female	825	12128
2	5-14 years	Male	1358	Female	1397	
3	15-17 years	Male	350	Female	461	
4	18-59 years	Male	3027	Female	3035	
5	60 a& above	Male	441	Female	358	
6	Total	Male	6052	Female	6076	

Source: Alight Ethiopia annual report January, 2024

From the above table we can understand that about 6062 (49.98 %) of the IDPs population are active & productive age group ranges from 18-59 years old & the rest 6066 (50.01%) are economical dependent group. About 6052 (49.90 %) of the population are male and the rest 6076

(50.09%) are female IDPs which are approximately equal number of IDPs with regard to their sex.

Map 3.1 Location of the study area



Source: <https://www.google.com/searchq=geographic+map+debre+birhan&client>

3.2. Research Paradigms

The research paradigm I was used a pragmatic one since I planned to use both qualitative and quantitative data gathering methods for this research study. Because of the nature of my research question using only one method to study this particular topic have to face difficulty and won't get the desired result. Since the topic would require me to see the problem from both individual and at group level it makes much sense to use a mixed research approach though, the research questions and objectives as well as nature of the problem make me to use qualitative method overwhelmingly.

3.3. Research Approach

The research approach applied for the study was a mixed approach because of the need to get both qualitative and numerical data from the host respondents individually and general information on the issue at hand. Mixed research approach would be beneficial to understand the

multidimensional aspects of the socio- economic impacts of internal displacement since it helps me to use different methods and to see & describe the issues from different perspectives.

3.4. Research Design

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for data collection and analysis of data in a manner that aim to combine relevance to research purpose with economy in research procedure (Kothari, 2004 cited in Gebretsadik, 2023). Accordingly, this study employed a descriptive research design. The choice of this research design was the need to assess and describe the existed phenomenon of IDPs socio economic impacts on the host community at the time of this study. Descriptive research is devoted to the gathering of information about prevailing conditions or situations for the purpose of description and interpretation. The advantage of this type of research design is that it is easy to understand as recommended by (Kothari, 2004 cited in Gebretsadik, 2023).

3.5. Data Types and Sources of data

The data for the study would be obtained through observation, interview & questionnaire. Primarily, observation and in-depth interviews with selected host community residents and structured questionnaire with social workers & NGOs staff who are working in different positions with IDPs in the selected IDP camp would serve as the main sources of data, while existing literature and reports on internal displacement in Ethiopia serve as supplementary or secondary sources.

The secondary data for the study would draw from a review of existing literature and reports from international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank, as well as from local NGOs and government agencies. These sources would provide context for the study, enabling comparison with existing literature on the same subject.

3.6. Population of the study

The target population of the study was 12128 IDPs who are settled in China IDP camp (Alight Ethiopia, 2024) and the host community; the key informants (respondents) are those NGOs staff who are working with IDPs in general and those communities who are living adjacent to the IDPs camp in particular. The sample size was determined by the number of respondents from the population who are working in the camp with IDPs and host community on the bases of their

knowhow about the issue under study. I tried to represent all social groups to be included. It also considers inculcating direct victim and having knowledge about the issues under study.

3.6.1. Sample design

The sampling design for the research was probability sampling because of the number of population size as well as the diverse nature of the respondents in terms of their age, sex, experience and also socio-economic background. This sampling design would give equal opportunity for the diverse respondents to be selected for the research that enable the researcher to understand the problem and its causes from their perspective. In order to give equal chances of selection to the respondent from the target population I prefer to use Stratified random sampling that allows me to make sure that every subgroup is properly represented, which leads to more accurate results. In doing so I distribute a self-administered questionnaire to NGOs staff and social workers who are working with IDP in China IDPs camp and Interviews were conducted with purposively selected host community participants by stratify them on the bases of their economic base or means of living. The sample frame was taken from the 115 NGOs staff members from the camp and surrounding host community that are more related to the topic under study and 87 samples from NGOs staff and 11 interviewee were selected.

3.7. Data Collection Instruments

Diverse data collection instruments were used in this research including observation, interviews and questionnaires. Interview is one of the data collection methods used in qualitative research techniques. It is an important tool to dig out detailed information about one's perception, views, experience and impressions about certain issues (Gudeta, 2020). Therefore, to dig out and deeply explore the objectives of the study the researcher provided open-ended interviews that can extract substantial information and reduces interviewer biases. The interview was primarily conducted on the host community respondents and used unstructured interviews in order to get credible information. The open ended questionnaire were also be used to get information from the NGOs staff members and social workers who are working in different NGOs from the selected IDP camp.

Key informant interview is qualitative in-depth interviews with people who know what is going on in the community. It helps the researcher to collect adequate evidence and to share the experiences of informed respondents on the issue under study. Key informants of this study were

those who are selected purposively on the basis of their knowledge about the issue under study and those NGOs staff & social workers who are working with IDPs in the selected camp.

A structured questionnaire, formulated on the basis of a review of pertinent literature and therapy with practitioners in the sector, will be administered to a sample of respondents. The survey was compiled data on the socio-economic characteristics of IDPs, including their income and access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and sanitation and water facilities. The survey also encircles queries on the factors impacting the resilience of IDPs, such as social networks and access to resources.

A subset of NGOs staff who participated in the survey was subjected to open ended questionnaire. The questionnaire are designed to reveal the experiences of IDPs in accessing essential services and income-generating prospects, their socio economic impacts on the host as well as to pinpoint the particular challenges faced by children and women among the IDP population. The interviews were conducted using unstructured interview guide, which has been developed according to a review of the existing literature and consultation with experts in the field.

3.8. Methods of Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed and interpreted by using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The data collected by open ended interview & questionnaires was analyzed qualitatively. Closed ended questionnaires like demographic variables of the respondents were analyzed quantitatively. The descriptive data analysis was utilized based on frequency tables to provide information on demographic variables and thematic analysis is to be used to analyze the qualitative data gathered via in-depth interviews and unstructured open ended questionnaires. All primary data gathered through interviews was recorded by note taking, voice recording, or audio videotaped recording depend on the interest of participants. Then collected data was translated into English under its thematic area. Accordingly the results of the analysis were interpreted.

3.9. Pilot Study and /or Qualitative Data Quality Assurance

I conceive of quality assurance as a set of practices that are undertaken through practical engagement of a study, from conception to interpretation and dissemination. I will recruit the

participant and obtain consent for participation. Adequate information and time should be provided for my participants to make their decision and provide their consent through available means.

3.10. Ethical Considerations

This study was involved human participants, and because of this, potential ethical complications must be taken into account. The ethical concerns that could materialize during the study include obtaining informed consent, the preservation of confidentiality, and the possible infliction of harm to participants. The informed consent of the participants is a crucial ethical consideration in the study, as they may be vulnerable and have limited comprehension of the research process. Another ethical concern such as confidentiality when conducting a study, knowing that exposing the identity and personal information of participants could pose a risk of harm; steps must be taken to ensure that their privacy is respected. Consequently, it is essential to ensure that the participants do not suffer harm due to their participation in the study. To attend to this matter, the researcher will make sure that the participants are not asked to share any information that could put them in a vulnerable position.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of data. In the first part the demographic data of the respondents was presented and then analysis of collected data would be discussed. In doing so the researcher attempts to present the practical observed facts about the socio-economic impact of IDPs on the host community with data collected from different respondents of NGOs staff who are working with IDPs at the camp and the host community living adjacent to the IDP camp by using different data collection tools mentioned in data collection instrument part of chapter three. All the NGOs staffs that work at the selected IDP camp are participated and purposive sampling technique was used to select the host community respondents in order to get in-depth and detailed information about the phenomenon under investigation.

4.1. Result of Demographic Questions

In general 102 respondents are participated both in questionnaire and interview session of data gathering. A total of 91 questionnaires were distributed. Out of which 87 (95.6%) were properly filled & returned while 2 questionnaires were not properly answered & 2 were not returned, hence not included in the analysis. Eleven (11) purposively selected respondents are participated in an interview session.

Table 2 Respondent Demographic Profile (Questionnaire Respondents)

S N	Variable	Classification	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Sex	Male	48	55.17 %
		Female	39	44.82 %
2	Age	15-25	39	44.82 %
		26-35	39	44.82 %
		36-45	3	3.44 %
		46 & above	6	6.89 %
3	Educationa l Backgroun d	12 +	9	10.34 %
		Diploma	36	41.37 %
		First Degree	33	37.93 %
		MA/MSc & above	9	10.34 %
4	Position	Teacher	21	24.137 %
		Child protection & GBV expert	15	17.24 %
		Nurse	9	10.344 %
		Team leader (Coordinator)	12	13.79 %
		Social worker	21	24.137 %
		Reproductive expert	9	10.344 %
5	Service year in the camp	Less than six month	9	10.344 %
		From Six month to one year	21	24.137 %
		More than one year	57	65.51 %

Source: own survey, 2024

4.2. Demographic variables of the respondents

Before presenting and analyzing the collected data, summary of the major demographic variables of the respondents on the bases of their sex, age, academic status, position & service year in the camp was discussed respectively.

Among the different variables of the respondents the gender composition shows 48 (55.17 %) are male and 39 (44.82 %) are female which indicates there is no as such big disparity between male and female participants of the study who is working with IDPs at the selected camp. The age composition of the respondents are between 15 to 35 year is 78 (89.65 %) and the remaining 9 (10.35) are above 36 year old which mean overwhelming number of the respondents are young age groups which is eager to learn new things and to share the knowledge they know.

When we come to the respondent educational background 78 (89.66 %) are from Diploma to MA holder and the rest 9 (10.34) are 12+ which indicate that majority of the research participants are educated and do have a knowhow about the issue under study.

Regarding positions of the participants, Teacher 21 (24.137 %) Child Protection & GBV expert 15 (17.24 %) Nurse 9 (10.344 %) Team leader (Coordinator) 12 (13.79 %), Social Worker 21 (24.137%) and Reproductive expert 9 (10.344 %). This shows that the research participants are a composition of different educational as well as professional background which helps the researcher to share their experience and to see the issue under study in different perspectives.

When we come to the research participants' service year in the selected IDP camp 9 (10.344 %) are six month & below experience 21 (24.137 %) are from six month to one year and 57 (65.51 %) are working more than one year. This indicate that majority of the participants are working there since the beginning of the camp in its operation with the arrival of IDPs, that is 78 (89.65 %) of the participants are working at the camp more than six month which mean they do have good experience to compare the socio economic impact of IDPs on the host community before & after joining and working at the IDPs camp.

Table 3 Respondent Demographic Profile (Interview Respondents)

SN	Variable	Classification	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Sex	Male	6	54.54 %
		Female	5	45.45 %
2	Age	15-25	2	18.18 %
		26-35	2	18.18 %
		36-45	3	27.27 %
		46 & above	4	36.36 %
3	Education level	Read & write	1	9.09 %
		12 +	1	9.09 %
		Diploma	3	27.27 %
		First Degree	4	36.36 %
		MA/MSc & above	2	18.18 %
4	Marital status	Single	3	27.27 %
		Married	6	54.54 %
		Divorced	1	9.09 %
		Widowed	1	9.09 %
5	Number of years living in the city	1-5 years	1	9.09 %
		6-10 years	2	18.18 %
		11-15 years	2	18.18 %
		More than 16 years	6	54.54 %
6	Means of living	House rent	2	18.18 %
		Government employee	3	27.27 %
		Private employee	3	27.27 %
		Pensioner	2	18.18 %
		Own business	1	9.09 %

Source: own survey, 2024

4.3. Demographic variables of the respondents (Interview respondents)

As it is indicated in the above table 2 about 6(54.54 %) of the respondents are male and the rest 5(45.45 %) are female which is good representation in sex combination. In case of age composition 9 (81.81 %) of the respondents are more than 26 years of age and the rest 2(18.18 %) are from 15-25 years age which mean more than three fourth of the respondents are at their age of maturity to understand the issue under study. With regard to education level of the respondents 6 (54.54 %) are first degree and above, 3 (27.27 %) are diploma, 1(9.09 %) are 12+ and the rest 1(9.09 %) are qualified as read and write.

Marital status of the respondents 3(27.27 %) are single, 6(54.54 %) are married, 1(9.09 %) divorced and 1(9.09 %) are widowed.

When we come to the number of years the respondents are lives in the city are categorized as 1(9.09 %) are living from 1 to 5 years, 2(18.18 %) are living from 6 to 10 years and 8(72.72 %) of the respondents are living in the city of Debre Birhan more than 10 years which mean 90.9 % of the respondents who are living in the city more than 5 years are well understand the difference in living condition of the community before and after the arrival of IDPs in the city as well as the socio economic impacts of IDPs on the host community.

The last but not the least variable of the respondents from my demographic questions are their means of living which is classified as house rent 2(18.18 %), Government employee 3(27.27 %), Private employee 3(27.27 %), Pensioner 2(18.18 %) and Own business 1 (9.09 %).

4.4. Presentation and Analysis of Collected Data

4.4.1. Analysis of Questionnaire Data

The data which is collected from different sources by using variety of data collection tools are aimed to answer the basic research question as well as to meet the research objectives.

How many of them (IDPs) are beneficiary of your organization?

Most of the times IDPs are relied on aids from different donors like NGOs, GOs and the host community since they are uprooted from their economic bases when they are displaced from their place of origin (residence). IDPs compared to refugees are often more disadvantaged since they do not access assistance provided by international agencies unless such assistance is requested by the national government (Mooney, 2005 cited in Tadele, A 2021). Based on this

things in to consideration the first question I pose to the NGOs staff respondents are the number of IDPs who is relied on their organization periodic or permanent aid

The respondents answer for this question is varied based on the service type each organization is delivered and the client who wants the service in time of need like: the beneficiaries are anyone who needs the service through direct and referral way available in the organization that is mental health and psychosocial support service. Some service type are delivered to selected social groups like reproductive health & GBV intervention for women, accelerated learning for children from grade 1 to 4 within the camp, nutritious food & vaccination for all under five children.

In some service provision all IDPs are beneficiaries of which without such services they are unable to afford by themselves like shelter, different food items, clothes including blanket mattress and such items on a fixed program bases.

From the respondent answers we can infer that the number of beneficiaries of each organization on the bases of the services they delivered as well as the clients who needs the services is varied. Some services are ready only for same social groups & some others for all IDPs in time of need.

What kind of support your organization providing for the IDPs & at what interval?

Among the different kind of services which is delivered to IDPs in varied interval by those aid organizations the data I gathered from respondent for my question for the service type & its interval, UNICEF has been the sole provider of medical service to IDPs including Mental Health & Psycho social Support Service (MHPSS) and reproductive service to women. The service has been delivered whenever the clients (beneficiaries) need since December 2021. It continues till June, 2024 as per its agreement with the government.

The organization like Alight Ethiopia & DICAC are working heavily on women on the GBV prevention, response and child protection monitoring for IDPs women and children at any time they need the service as well as capacitating women's through awareness creation on the issue three times a week, Parenting skill education per three months, case management and counseling services, maternal & mental health and wash up and emergency service everyday as per the need of the clients. The service provision extends to legal counseling if the case extends to the court.

They also provide material support for their clients as per the schedule & client needs like dignity kit, sanitary pad, soap, cash support for orphanage children on regular bases and food items sometimes.

The organization named 'Imagine one day' is the sole provider of accelerated learning from Monday to Friday, life skill training on Saturday and Sunday for IDPs children. The school accelerated program provide all IDPs children from grade one to four with in two year period though the children face a problem to proceed their education due to absence of public school adjacent to the IDPs camp from grade five.

From the research respondents answer we can understand that same services are delivered on the daily bases as long as the clients need are available like psychosocial support, legal counseling, case management, medical services and emergency cases. On the other hand same services need to be adjusted on the programmed bases like accelerated learning, parenting skill education, women capacity building and awareness creation program which need a minimum of one week to three month time schedule. There is also a kind of services which is delivered to IDPs from a month to one year period that cost more to the donors like long term training, food items on a month and sometimes a three month bases and material support like blanket, mattress and different clothes on a year bases.

At what economic activities does IDPs involve to generate income? Why?

Regarding economic security, the 1995 FDRE Constitution Article 43 (1) states that every Nations Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia as a whole have the right to improve once own living standards. Again Article 41 (1) of FDRE Constitution also states that every Ethiopian has the right to engage freely in economic activities, pursue his/her livelihoods and choose his or her means of livelihoods, occupation, and profession. However, the research participants who are working with IDPs blame that economic activities that IDPs are engaging are contrary to the above statement. Majority of the IDPs have not been engaging in income generating activities (IGA) especially elders, women and children because they have not the opportunity due to child care & family responsibility. As per the participants, they states that since our involvement in this camp on behalf of our organization and as an expert who is working with IDPs more than a year certain numbers of IDPs engage in the following activities

Small businesses like shopping, selling Injera, bread and firewood at (Gulit) as well as tea room to get extra money within the camp. In addition to selling of consumption goods, because of training opportunity they get from different NGOs in the camp women sells hand made products they made at home to generate additional income and also youth women engage as housemaid in the big cities to support their family.

The youth men engage widely in construction sector as laborer, carpenter, and masonry as well as in different industries with lower salary to support their family and to feed their children. They also engage in buying and selling of dust metal (qoraliyo) loading and unloading, security guard and sometime as Broker/agent (illegal human trafficking).

Most of the IDPs children (from 10-15 years) are widely involving in shoe shine business with the help of different individual and groups for initial capital (startup). They prefer it because of easy of doing business, to support their family or to feed their younger brother and sisters since they are head of the family because of both parents' death due to conflicts during displacement.

Most of the IDPs who are engaging in different economic activities to generate income are doing their business in a permanent bases while same of them are engaging on different economic activities when aid delays. From the active economic participant groups, some are engaging in such economic activities to get additional money for future economic sustainability for his/her family, some are working for survival to the family especially children head of the family and also some are still working for the time being when aid delays.

As we can understand from the research respondents' answers who are working with IDPs at the camp to the question above though, elders, children who needs parent guidance and women who are breastfeeding are not engaging in income generating activities. These three social groups comprises majority of the IDPs and the remaining youth group from both sex are engaging in different income generating economic activities to feed their family, generate additional income as well as for daily survival.

What kind of socio economic impact does IDPs have on the host community?

Socio-economic impacts have a far-ranging term that refers to overall effects on social and economic aspects of the population, including changes in standards of living, opportunities, capabilities, or resources. For example, it can involve increases or decreases in income levels,

health conditions, hunger, or educational attainment. More importantly, impact can be positive or negative, planned or involuntary, and short-lived or long-term.

The research participants view the above research question from two different perspectives that are positive and negative side of both social and economic point of view.

The positive impacts that the IDPs brings to the communities according to the respondents are Sharing of cultural manifestation with the host communities like religious practices since the host community is dominated by Christian and the IDPs are more of Muslim which creates religion diversity, cultural compatibility and coexistence. The availability of the youth force in the IDPs create opportunities for factory owners to access labor force easily with cheap price with the low bargaining power of the IDPs since they are working for survival.

The IDPs community brings the new working culture (Cultural Revolution) to the host community which is dominated by many religious off day that is considered as taboo to work on those days while IDPS are working from Monday to Sunday. The existence of IDPs in the city paves the way for the coming of NGOs and humanitarian organization to open office at Debre Birhan which creates job opportunity to the host communities as well as they distribute different services to the host community like Biscuits and wash service to the host students and rehabilitation of public school for the host community.

The negative impacts that the IDPs brings to the communities as per the collected data from the respondents: since the arrival of the IDPs to the city the host community experiencing or exposes to the following negative outcomes: High rate of inflation on consumption goods, residential house rent become skyrocketed, unemployment rate increase, environmental pollution because of crowded way of living of IDPs which resulted weak hygiene and waste product management system.

The increment of crime, robbery, street children, human trafficking, and door to door begging are deteriorating the security of the host community from time to time. The city administration is unable to provide basic services to the host community especially water as per the usual time schedule because the water supply of the city and the demand of the residence is not compatible since more than twenty thousand IDPs are added to the demand side and the city administration

that share the water supply to the IDPs too which resulted water shortage to the host communities.

Farmers who have farmland around IDPs camp are forced not to cultivate different products as they wish because of theft before harvesting period especially those products like pea, beans, chickpea and maize because of theft for daily consumption by IDPs.

The IDPs cultural practice of chewing chat, early marriage, working on holiday which is recognized by the host community as taboo are not favored by the host community which resulted conflict of cultural manifestation between IDPs and the host community.

From the above answers which are forwarded by the respondents to the question, we can infer that the IDPs bring both positive and negative impacts on the host community. Some practices of IDPs are seen from different perspectives by the respondents like working culture from Monday to Sunday seen as positive by some respondents which creates an industriousness culture to the host community while some respondents seen it negatively that violate the cultural manifestation of the host community in respecting the host values.

However the respondents lists more of the negative impacts of IDPs on the host community as compared to the positive one there are positive impacts that IDPs brings to the host community that changed our mind when we are thinking of IDPs with regard to the host community that there are positive contribution brings with IDPs to the host community in variety of ways.

What will happen if your organization cut providing the support to IDPs?

However, government is the major responsible body to provide basic services to its citizen in time of crises like displacement & its inability to deliver such services; IDPs are heavily relied on NGOs aid. To verify the situation I forward the above research question to the respondents what would happen when the service provision interrupted:

So many crises might happen; let start from the saying: ‘no health without mental health’. There are so many clients who are being treated by either psychotherapy or pharmacotherapy or by both. Thus, if the intervention has been stopped without making the service integrate/mainstream with local health facilities, they might face both mental and psychological problems; they become harmed further....new case happen and the existing problems become aggravated.

Children School dropout, GBV case on women and children will increase, starvation & domestic violence will increase and child protection will decrease which aggravated the problems of depression and anxiety on IDPs who are exposure especially children, women and elders and their families. The pessimism mentality will expand on children about life, deviant behavior from the community culture and norms will expand which resulted conflict of interest with the host community.

Since UNICEF is the sole provider of medical service to the IDPs community and if these services will cut many clients are unable to cover their medical expenses, so many social crises will happen within the IDPs community as well as the host community at large, like communicable disease will expand and the death toll will be booming. The existing problems of early marriage, street living, unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion will aggravate more because of the interruption of awareness creation program and different medical and psycho social services to the clients as per their needs.

When the provision of economic services are stopped like food items, nutrition for children and lactating mothers, big social and economic crises happen on the host and IDPs community in general and IDPs children, women and elders in particular.

From the response which is mentioned by the respondents about the service which is delivered by NGOs to the IDPs community & when these support interrupted the existing problem the IDPs are experiencing in their day to day life will be aggravated. However, some IDPs are working different kind of jobs to feed their family, majority are overwhelmingly relied on aid for their survival. For instance when UNICEF stop providing shelter services, all the IDPs are forced to live on the street which mean more than twelve thousand people only from one IDP camp are forced to live a small city street of Debre Berhan which resulted a big socio-economic catastrophe to the community at large.

What is your role in harmonizing the social ties between IDPs and the host community?

In order to live peacefully with the host community as well as the host with IDPs there is a need for mutual coexistence & acknowledging the value of other group. To pinpoint the social harmony between IDPs & the host I forward the above question to my respondents about their role in harmonizing the social ties between IDPs and the host

Majority of the research participants answered that they are playing a crucial role in this regard by stating what they are doing in their day to day activities in such a way like they advocate the right of IDPs in the host community and vice versa & aware the IDPs community to know the host community values and vice versa. They invite the host community particularly the focal persons from different bureaus like health, women, children and social affairs bureaus to engage in different IDPs community socialization awareness creation campaigns.

They make them (IDPs & host) clear about the issue of conflict of interest and how it affects the relationship between them and also the way how to resolve it. Socializing the IDPs children with the host community peer group in public school, counseling service to IDPs parents how to nurture their children to respect other values and to live with coexistence with the host community. They also create social bondage with in IDPs as well as with the host community through edir and equb a kind of societal century old helping mechanism.

They facilitate open dialogue (group discussion) in different coffee ceremony with different social groups of the society. For instance awareness creation program to build social ties within IDPs & the host community during environmental protection program as well as youth counseling service to make them good citizen, self-confidence and independent as well as to live in harmony with the host community by accepting their values and to exercise their own values in a peaceful manner.

From the answer by the research respondents we can understand that the role of NGOs and their staff in harmonizing the social ties between IDPs and the host community. They play a pivotal role for the peaceful coexistence as well as socio-cultural competence to flourish between IDPs and the host community. They build optimism on children to see bright future by challenging the existing problems. So detaching NGOs and their staff from IDPs without providing durable solution to them will cost devastating impact on the host community at large.

What do you think the role of NGOs for a lasting solution in coordination with the government?

According to UNGP regarding to assistances and durable solutions after displacement, UNGP Principle 3 stated that national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.

Thus, national government has the duty and responsibility to recover property and possessions left behind or dispossessed to the possible extent as the causes of displacement and to assist resettled IDPs (UNGP Principle 29/2 cited in Gudeta, 2020)

However, the UNGP principle stated clearly in such a way Internal displaced people face human rights violations on all levels starting from political representation all the way to their basic needs and when their national government who has the primary responsibility, is either unable or unwilling to do something about this, it is up to the international community and civil society to ensure these rights are being fulfilled (Adugna, A. 2019).

However, international community & civil society role are pivotal for IDPs durable solution majority of the research participants are still relied on government for durable solutions for my research question that, the role of NGOs to give a lasting solution for IDPs in coordination with the government by putting in two extremes which mean some respondent answer in favor of government for durable solution while some other consider government as the cause of the problem and does not expect a solution from it.

Those who consider government as cause for displacement, state that currently government (two regional government & federal) are the ultimate problem of the IDPs community since they are not working for durable solution as a primary responsible body. All the action which is implementing & propagating by officials is only for political consumption. NGOs have also been delivering emergency services. No one is working for durable solution for IDPs. Even the government does not invite them to consult for the durable solution particularly for the issue of returnee. Thus both NGOs and GOs are currently not working for durable solution for those communities who are exposed of multifaceted problems.

Those who are still optimist about government put in a way that last solution is on the hands of the government which mean assuring long lasting peace throughout the country and return them to their place of origin in this regard the NGOs can help the government during the process like the community does in different ways. So I don't think the durable solution is brought by NGOs.

NGOs can play a pivotal role in providing different services like counseling to get out IDPs from traumatic experience, provision of food, water, medical services which is working on psychosocial provision services as well as if the government consult them for durable solution, NGOs can also contribute more for lasting solution.

Provision of different training program by NGOs for IDPs especially in Income Generating Activities (IGA) is aimed to capacitate IDPs to live economically independent and self-sufficient which make them to create their own durable solution. The coordinated effort is mandatory between government and NGOs to give a lasting solution for IDPs since both plays their own role like government assuring peace and security and for the rehabilitation of IDPs, NGOs can generate huge amount of finance until the returnee will finalized.

They respondents give more emphasis in a way that durable solution is attainable if IDPs, NGOs, GOs as well as different stakeholders are actively participated and different options are presented to the IDPs like local integration, return and transfer to another place in Amhara region.

As we can understand from the participant answer, majority of the respondents relied on government to gives a lasting solution for the existing problems of IDPs. However majority give due emphasis to government for durable solution since it is the primary responsible body for its citizen to assure a minimum of peace and security, NGOs also play a pivotal role for IDPs in variety of ways for sustainable solution.

What role do you expected from the government to curb the problem of IDPs as a primary responsible body?

As a primary responsible body to curb the problem of IDPs the participants give due attention to the government to work on:

Enforce and respect human rights of IDPs that Ethiopia is signatory of international convention to fulfill their basic necessity like food, shelter, medicine and education. To respect its own constitution that guarantees so many rights for citizens on the paper like the right to life, free speech, movement etc. in to implementation. To assure peace and security throughout the country by strengthen its security apparatus and safe return of IDPs based on their consent by giving them security assurance from different alternatives which is provided for them (voluntary return).

They also put alternative, as long as the government is unable to return them to their place of origin as it did not do till now it is better to work on providing different life skill & entrepreneur training to IDPs that help them to generate their own income.

The government should discuss with all stakeholders for the sake of IDPs to work on resource mobilization, IGA, basic needs and durable solutions.

We can infer that from the above respondent answers to the question I pose to them majority is still expecting from the government to curb the problem of IDPs weather permanently or not. The emphasis they give to the government for IDPs solution is its ability to mobilize and administer huge resources, to use mainstream media to mobilize the nation for common goal as he does for development projects. As an incumbent who takes responsibilities from its citizen and gives promises to govern the nation in equal and democratic manner during election, the government is expected to discharge its responsibilities throughout the country indiscriminately.

Is there a social group that needs special support & protection from IDPs in your assessment so far?

.....displacement also brings its own set of challenges for other groups. Disabled people (many wounded in conflict) and the elderly often find it harder to lead independent lives than the young and able-bodied. A person's gender can also determine how vulnerable they are. Young men, for example, face the very real threat of being forcibly conscripted into militia groups. Pregnant women suffer more than others from having no access to healthcare services. Women heads of household have had no source of income and been unable to provide for their families (ICRC, 2019)

In order to prove of this study finding I forward the above research question to the respondent & they answered in a way that they observe in their day to day intervention. They replied in such a way that however, all IDPs need urgent and special support from the community, more specifically some social groups need more emphases like Separated & unaccompanied children, lactating and pregnant women, Elders, people with mental illness/psychosocial disorder and so on.

There are also another social groups' who needs special and urgent support always, like people with special needs (PSN) women headed and child headed family, orphanage, TB patient, GBV case women and children and HIV/AIDS patients. The social groups which are listed by the respondents to the above question can give us how much deep rooted problems are there within IDPs community.

However, as a general IDPs are vulnerable group of the society who needs special support and treatment since they are exposure to different kind of problems, among them some social groups needs more emphasis which is double jeopardize being IDPs and vulnerable like elders, mental illness, PSN, GBV victim, orphanage lactating and pregnant women.

How women and children are encountering with different challenges they faces in a day to day life?

Among the different challenges & coping mechanism that the respondents are answered to my question, how women & children encountering with challenges & their coping mechanism respectively.

Women takes family responsibilities because of divorce, their husband had been killed during conflict which is the cause of their displacement, some husband abandoned them and their children alone that hinder them to participate in IGA that is why they beg door to door with their children. Women particularly lactating, pregnant and elders have been facing hunger, stigma and discrimination and girls face unwanted pregnancy, unplanned & early marriage for sake of protection especially to escape from economic challenges.

Children have also been facing different challenges like abuse physical, psychological, sexual and harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and abduction, Exploitation (labor & sexual) Hunger, some children are under acute sever and mal nutrition, they do not have enough space that is used to play and recreate.

In some countries education is provided for displaced children, the stark reality is that for many and varied reasons they simply cannot attend school because of traumatic factors (ICRC, 2019) whereas in Ethiopia the provision of education for IDP children is very rare even for primary first cycle. Absence of school for children after grade four to continue their education in the camp is a big challenge for children & their parents.

Those vulnerable social groups who are facing a variety of challenges in the camp are using different coping mechanism in order to escape from the above challenges like through adaptation of the problem and sometimes cope up mechanism they have got through different training by NGOs like entrepreneur skill to generate income to feed themselves, life coaching skills, to adapt

optimism, community awareness program about early marriage, abduction, unsafe abortion and sex which helps them to prevent the problem before it happened.

As we can understand from the respondent answer, as long as the problems is existing there is also a coping mechanism to adapt or to solve the problems. The IDPs are the vulnerable group of the society in general and those social groups among IDPs that needs special support and protection which I mentioned earlier in particular. The same holds true to women and children that face different challenges.

What is the role of social workers in helping vulnerable group of the societies in general & IDPs in particular?

According to the research participants response to the above research question the respondents replied as a social worker as well as an expert who is working with those vulnerable groups in general and IDPs in particular. They put the role they are plying as facilitating the provision of different services that are conducting for the interests of IDPs, conducting child protection case management, GBV case management as well as Conducting training and awareness on the issues of gender based violence, Mental Health, parenting skills and style, coping mechanism of stressful life including mental health problems.

They are also playing as an advocator on behalf of the clients who are vulnerable, educator to conduct psych education in different issues in line with mental health, Consult IDPs in different issues in line with their best interests, identifying the gap (need assessment) of the vulnerable and link (create) a bridge between IDPs and the organization who provide a service and finally mobilize resources for the vulnerable groups particularly for those who are people with mental health illness.

The role which is played by social worker and those experts who are working with IDPs of different interest and variety of problems like economic, psychosocial, mental illness, GBV etc. as an educator, facilitator, broker, case manager for those vulnerable groups of the societies are invaluable contribution which is not comparable with all kinds of services providing to IDPs in kind.

As a social worker who is working with IDPs so far what is your recommendation to solve their problem & to bring sustainable solutions?

Finally I give a chance to my respondents to recommend possible solutions as an expert who is working with IDPs that observe the problem in different dimensions and they replied their assessment in different perspectives even from the recruitment mechanism of NGOs in such a way by providing practical example:

The professional who are deployed in different organizations that are actively providing services to IDPs in the camp are working as social work professionals but their educational background is not social work. Mostly their educational background is business and economics. Even the one who learnt engineering play the position of social workers' role. Thus, the recruitment should be based on educational and practical direct experience in line with social work roles and practices. At least, they should have basic social work training on the roles that they are going to conduct before their intervention. They should get continues training to update and refreshment; because there is so many stressful issues while working in the emergency context.

Strengthen coordination and collaboration among the professionals and stakeholders to make the service delivery simple and comprehensive for direct and referral service delivery.

Until the last and durable solution are providing the government should provide basic necessities to IDP communities since the primary responsibilities for its citizen to restore peace and security are relies on the government.

Participating IDPs for continues training program of IGA to capacitate and to get self-feeding approach. Capacity building program is better to gives more emphasis for women in IGA since women takes the lion share in family responsibilities.

Facilitate a discussion forum for IDPs in decision making process concerning them particularly on the issue of return which means bottom up decision making approach and the government permit safe environment when they return to their place of origin.

During the process of return main stream media play a leading role by reporting the hard fact on the ground for the sake of IDPs peace and security, the government should takes responsibility and punish those who make obstacle for the process & support and restore IDPs lost asset until they become independent.

For last and durable solution is relies on the federal government, Oromiya and Amhara regional states as well as international donors and also NGOs should participate to make the process all inclusive with the full consent of IDPs to have a say regarding their return.

The recommendation of the respondent to the question I forward to them is grouped in two categories: the first group is about the provision of continues support like basic necessities, capacity building program to generate their own income through IGA until durable solutions are prevailed by the government.

The second group gives more emphasis for durable solutions of returning IDPs to their place of origin using different mechanism by participating all stakeholders with the full consent of IDPs to have a say whether they return or not.

From this we can infer that the problems of IDPs in the camp is still exists and no one is certain that whether it is resolved with short period of time or not and also the respondent are worried about IDPs future existence.

4.5. Interview Analysis & Discussion

In order to gather credible and first-hand information about the socio-economic impact of IDPs on the host community, interview questions were forwarded to different social groups of the host community on the bases of their age, sex, education, marital status and means of living. Since the host is the direct victim of IDPs socio-economic impacts, the response are presented and analyzed to strengthen the information I gathered from questionnaire respondents. Some interview questions are answer and analyzed during questionnaire analysis. Accordingly the interviewee's responses to the questions are depicted as follows.

4.5.1. Implication regarding socioeconomic impacts of IDPs on the host

As it is stated in chapter two of this thesis the socio economic impacts of IDPs on the host are in many cases have negative consequences however different scholars see from both perspectives that bring positive & negative impacts on the host community.

The term socio-economic refers to overall effects on social and economic aspects of the population, including changes in standards of living, opportunities, capabilities, or resources. For

example, it can involve increases or decreases in income levels, health conditions, hunger, or educational attainment.

To prove of this I forward a question for my interviewee “what are the social and economic impacts does IDPs brings to you and the community at large” the way they respond are varied from individual to individual on the bases of benefit or burden they get since the arrival of IDPs in the city. Some respondents see IDPs as an opportunity and some consider them as a threat. The response seems as follows respectively

The involvement of different NGOs in the provision of services to IDPs, they opened their office in the city which paves the creation of Job opportunities to the youth especially university graduate. The rehabilitation programs of government school by NGOs make the student-class room ratio to be standardizing that simplifies the learning teaching process.

One interviewee stated that;

For those communities whose means of living (source of income) are relied on house rent including me, with the coming of many numbers of NGOs and their staff due to IDPs in the city leads to the skyrocketing price increment of residential house including building rent for different office purposes paves the way for us to have comparative advantages though social problems are increasing in the city.

Some socio economic impacts seen differently by the host like the availability of cheap labor force with the arrival of IDPs in the city gives an opportunity for employers to access human power easily with low salary (price) while the host youth does not favor it since it is the cause of unemployment for them because of scramble by the new comers.

In the same token IDPs brings new working culture (industriousness) to the community since they are working from Monday to Sunday from dawn to dusk while the host community does not favor it positively from religious point of view.

The study by (IDMC in 2018) states that the impacts of mass internal displacement can have on local economies is a rise in unemployment. One of my interviewee state that;

Different job opportunities particularly on construction sector (daily labor) and in factories are scrambled by IDPs. “Construction job opportunity is not available since the arrival of IDPs till now as compared to the previous time because they work for survival with any price the employers are providing even though, the problem is more aggravated with the declaration of state of emergency in the region since August, 2023. He added that Factories driven job opportunity is overwhelmingly dominated by IDPs and Employers are favored them since they are working with the salary which is offered by the employers without any deal about precondition even regarding the safety issues.

Another government employee of my interviewee add that “Since the arrival of IDPs, inflation become out of control as compared to our income as government employee like me, high increment of prices on different commodities like consumption goods and services including residential houses. From time to time we are unable to afford our basic necessities”.

Another negative social impact the IDPs are brought to the host is chewing chat, some as an habit and some align it with religious practices which is not favored by the host community especially parents. The increments of social unrest because of different crimes are increasing from time to time like theft, robbery, GBV etc.

From the interviewees response regarding job opportunities they lost because of the least bargaining power of IDPs with employers, some respondents are directly related to this question which mean they lost job opportunities with the least bargaining power of IDPs with employers particularly private employees and some other answer it from their experience through observation and information gathered from different friends.

One research respondents state the situation in such a way: “Majority of the informal business sector is dominated by IDPs since they are working for survival and they are not put any precondition to work like shoe shine, loading and unloading. Broker business become decreasing because IDPs involve widely in this business area around those village which is nearest to IDP camp especially residential house rent broker”.

According to the interviewee response regarding the opportunity and threat that IDPs brings to the host community are that IDPs paves the way for those community who lives by renting

residential house and building for office have get a comparative advantage of bargaining power since the demand side is booming as compared to supply side of the market. With regard to the demand and supply side the human capital, cheap labor force availability increasing that creates opportunity for Employers to access human power easily with lower price.

The culture of industriousness introduce better than before since IDPs are working from Monday to Sunday from dawn to dusk as long as the business they are working will generate income. With regard to cultural manifestation different cultural integration takes place between IDPs and the hosts which exercise before since majority of IDPs are Muslims while the host is Orthodox Christian.

The interviewee also expresses their threat which is emanated from the arrival of IDPs in Debre Berhan city that the IDPs community cultural manifestations of chewing chat with religious practice are not favored by the host communities for the sake of their children.

However the industriousness culture of IDPs may add hard work values to the community while most people see it in contrary of that perspective especially working on holiday like Sunday and related orthodox Christian holiday events. The interviewee also add and express additional threat to the community which is brought by IDPs now and unless resolved a threat to the future like robbery, theft, GBV as well as street living. Another factor of IDPs threat towards the host is that, the farmers who cultivate their farmlands around IDP camp are forced to sow same kind of cereal products by abandon pea, beans, chickpea and corn because of theft before harvesting time from the farms.

4.5.2. Implication on IDPs-host socialization & its impacts

According to the report by WB, 2019 potential detrimental impacts of internal displacement on individuals, families and communities are immense. Displacement can lead to the loss of human capital, as persons are obliged to vacate their homes and associations. Moreover, displacement can lead to the weakening of social networks and the loss of community solidarity, which can have unfavorable impacts on social harmony and the capacity of communities to revive from displacement.

To cross check the report with the interviewee response regarding IDPs-host socialization process which is determined by different factors of cultural manifestation as well as cause-effect

relationships they answered the question for yes and no from different perspectives with justification.

The factors that create opportunities for IDP-host socialization are: weekly market, the enrollment of IDPs children to government school with the facilitation of NGOs that creates socialization easy for host IDP children and their parents. Some also consider it since the cause of displacement is due to their identity which is propagated by different media outlet that makes the host community to accommodate them and paves the way for IDP-host relationship to strengthen, and in the same token the victim mentality of IDPs push them to attach their bondage with the host community for survival and as life savers.

The century old traditional helping mechanisms of “Edir and Equb” are another IDP-host socialization factor which is facilitated by NGOs during community discussion program which is one of the socialization tools of NOGs between IDPs and host. Another factor of socialization that helps IDPs to socialize easily with the host as the interviewee responded is the welcoming (hospitality) culture of the host which exists long period of time as well as the breaking of language barrier since IDPs can speaks the host community language fluently.

The interviewee also answered the same question in different perspectives about the factors that hinders IDPs host socialization in such a way: the outskirts location of IDP camp from the city may not help IDPs to integrate easily with the host community and vice versa. The increment of street living, crime, robbery and illegal human trafficking after the coming of IDPs in to the city hinders the host-IDP socialization. The cultural manifestation of IDPs and host, like the culture of chewing chat by IDPs for religious and usual practice, the host holiday rest days which is not respected by IDPs is another barrier that hinders the host-IDP socialization process. The practice of early marriage by IDPs community for two reasons, one as their cultural manifestations and the other is for economic purpose to get out of poverty which is not favored by the host community, which hinders the host-IDP socialization process.

The study by (IDMC, 2018) state that training programs could help adapt IDP s’ skills to the needs of the local labor market and boost production. Such policies could also prevent displaced people’s human capital from depreciating after potentially long periods of unemployment however; it will create competition for job with the local work force or host community.

According to the response which is given by the interviewee for this questions, IDPs are involving both formal and informal sector for different factors. The factors of involvement for each economic sector are cause-effect relationships that determine their involvement in each sector. The cause-effect relationships of their involvement in each sector as per the interviewee responses are depicts as follow

The basic factor for involvement is easy accessibility of the business and most of the time IDPs get easy accessibility from the informal sector. Among the formal sector, trade like selling of food items, firewood, daily consumption goods in their shop (kiosk) and at specific place (Gulit) within the camp. Another formal sector which is favored by both IDPs and employers are industries (factory) and construction sector that invite them to participate in different position which is done by huge man power including as daily laborer.

However, the numbers of participants are not as such significant some IDPs generate good income involving in formal economic sector like mobile maintenance, Bajaj drivers as well as Bajaj owners. Because of training opportunity they get, most female IDP can generate income by selling hand made products at home rather than competing with the host as stated by IDMC study.

The widely involvement of IDPs are observed in informal economic sector because of different factors like under qualification for different position in the formal sector and unable to provide ID guarantee for the position if they qualified.

The easy accessibility of the informal sector which is favored by IDPs push them to involve widely in those areas like shoe shine, broker, loading and unloading, Street vendor, movable shop (Jeblo) and commission work etc. They also heavily participate in informal and illegal business activities like human trafficking. They play a facilitator role of sending IDP girls to Arab countries, housemaids for Addis Abeba as well as children for child labor to different big cities which is the source of grievance within the IDP community.

As we can understand from the interviewee responses the involvement of IDPs in each economic sector is not based on their interest rather it is determined by easy accessibility of the business, willingness of the employers and easy of doing business for survival or to get money on a daily bases to feed their family.

In most cases the hosting relationship during socialization is often seen in terms of securing access to resources to meet basic needs and described as a burden on hosts or exploitative of guests (IDPs). It is also assumed to take place between family/kin, and between citizen-hosts and displaced guests.

The interviewee expresses both their threat and hope regarding the integration of IDPs with the host community if the government takes such action as durable and last solution. The response is based on their experience as host communities that are observed and experienced the day to day socio-economic dynamic situation of the community as a residence before and after the arrival of IDPs to the city of Debre Berhan.

According to the interviewee, the integration which will bring as a positive outcome are the creation of diversity of cultural manifestation with regard to language, (all IDPs can speak Amharic and Afan Oromo) religion, dominantly they are Muslims while the host is dominated by Orthodox Christian, the culture of industriousness of IDP community while the host is dominated by religious holiday off days. The labor force availability especially for employers that creates opportunities and enables them to produce surplus products which will benefit both the employers to access cheap labor and the host to access industry products easily.

The pace of urbanization will expand rapidly because the integration of these huge numbers of IDPs with the host needs additional infrastructure in order to provide basic services like water, electricity, education, sanitation as well as administration and municipal services. The expansion of this urbanization will create job opportunities for the host and the IDPs themselves due to the construction of residential houses, different sector offices that deliver administrative or public services to the community in general to facilitate the integration.

Another study by Dessalegn, M. 2018 state that displacement is a phenomenon that is affecting its direct victims and the local and host communities, the state, neighboring regions, and the natural ecology.

In this regard the interviewee put their threat due to the integration of IDP with the host is that there might be conflict of interest in order to share the scarce resources like land particularly farmlands from the farmers for two reasons. The first one is, in order to provide basic services like house and related services to them, additional expansion is mandatory due to their huge numbers and such demands are met by using the city surrounding farm lands which will

uprooted the farmers from their lands that cost more. The second one is that as long as the expansion is takes place with the expense of farmers, they need compensation as well as replacement of farmlands that cost the government to use additional budget which is unattainable for a war torn regional state even unable to discharge its basic responsibilities as an incumbent not alone to discharge additional responsibility.

From our observation and experience as a residence of the city the integration will takes place on the surrounding farm lands which will expand deforestation while the government propagating to plant a tree each year in the name of green legacy which is contrary to its policy direction. The city and zone administration budget which is planned to provide different services to the host will divide with the new comers' rehabilitation program which will decrease or stop to provide such services to the public.

The inability of both the regionals and federal government to discharge its responsibilities of restoring peace and security of the country and its negligence to gives durable solution for IDPs and if integrate them with the host community permanently without proper management and basic service delivery, it may add fuel for the existing socio-economic problems of the community like inflation, crime, robbery, gender based violence and illegal human trafficking.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter begins with a summary of findings for questionnaire survey and in depth Interview questions. Then conclusions and recommendations were presented respectively.

5.1. Summary of Major Findings

The main objective of the study was to assess the socio-economic impacts of IDPs on the host community with a special emphasis on the city of Debre-Berhan. The study was designed mainly to deal with how IDPs are impacted on the host both positively and negatively, the challenge they faces in their day to day life, the coping mechanism for the challenges.

The study uses descriptive research and findings from the qualitative and quantitative data gathered from both open ended and close ended questionnaires and in depth interview questions. The sampling procedure is purposive sampling research method. From 91 questionnaires 87 usable questionnaires were collected and interview questions were forwarded to 11 purposively selected host community residents and used for analysis of the paper.

After a rigorous analysis of the data which is collected through a survey of the above mentioned data gathering tools the following findings were obtained:

- The number of IDPs who are relied on aid and service provision intervals are varied on the bases of service type with client needs each organization are provided.
- IDPs involve in different income generating activities on the bases of easy doing of business both formal & informal sector of the economy while others on illegal human trafficking.
- IDP brings the culture of industriousness to the religious dominated host community that celebrates many off days; Availability of labor force creates opportunity for employers to access employees easily with lower price positively while the increment of crime rate in the city like theft, robbery, GBV including illegal human trafficking with the widely involvement of IDPs negatively.
- The existing socioeconomic problems of IDPs & the host are more aggravated when the provisions of different support services are interrupted by aid organizations.

- However government takes a lion share, the durable solution are attainable with the coordinated effort & active involvement of NGOs and IDPs as well as different stakeholders by providing alternative solution for IDP to have a say on it.
- The degree of vulnerability of IDPs are different from groups to groups because some social group like separated & unaccompanied children, lactating & pregnant women, elders, PSN, women and child headed family, TB & HIV/AIDS patients are double jeopardize social group that needs special support and protection. Child head of the family were experienced psychosocial problems due to lose of their parents during the conflict and family responsibility.
- Women & children are using different coping mechanism for the challenges through adaptation & engaging in life skill, IGA training program to generate their own income since they become helpless due to loss of their husband & parents respectively that make them to takes family head responsibilities.
- The host youth are losing different job opportunity with the least bargaining power of IDPs with employers.
- There is always socialization process between IDPs & Host due to weekly market, the enrollment of IDP children to government school, traditional helping mechanism of Edir & Equb, the well coming culture of the host & the breaking of language barrier by IDPs that can speak the host community language fluently. On the other hand there are also factors that hinder IDP-Host socialization like the outskirts location of IDP camp from the city prevents them to integrate easily with the host & vice versa.
- The IDP-host integration approach as a solution is seen as by the host community as a blessing which will brings cultural diversity, industriousness, availability of human capital & urbanization while some seen it as a curse that costs conflict of interest with scarce resources like land, deforestation, decline of crop production with the expansion of urbanization on farm lands & the expansion of different crimes.

5.2. Conclusions

Based on the finding of the study variety of outcomes were drawn considering research questions which are targeted to meet the research objectives.

The purpose of this study was to assess the socio-economic impacts of IDPs on the Host community with a special emphasis to the city of Debre-Berhan. The impact which is experienced by the host with the arrival of IDPs in the city is not only negative but also positive impacts socially and economically in a variety of ways. The research findings reveal that however they are experiencing so many challenges IDP brings to the host abundance opportunities like availability of human capital for employers, the involvement of NGOs which create job opportunities for university graduate youth & government school rehabilitation that paves student class room combination to be suitable for teaching learning process, industriousness culture to the host community are among others.

The undeniable fact about the negative impacts of IDPs on the host are also many as revealed by the research finding. Among the negative socioeconomic impacts, the scramble of job opportunities particularly informal economic sector with least bargaining power of IDPs with employers which is the source of grievance for the host youth. The culture of chewing chat, early marriage, illegal human trafficking, social unrest due to crimes like theft, robbery, kidnapping, door to door begging and the increment of street children in the city are the big concern of the host community that make them to see IDPs negatively. The socioeconomic situations of IDPs are not certain since majority of them are relied on aid and if this aid is cut they put more pressure on the host community and the social tension may deteriorate the IDP host socialization process.

5.3. Recommendations

It is also one of the objectives of the study to recommend possible way out for the gaps and challenges observed during the study. Accordingly, the following recommendations were forwarded:

- ✓ The government should restore peace and security and return the displaced to their place of origin. Until returnee was finalized provide basic services to IDPs. Lift the declaration of state of emergency in the region in order to attract investors which will create job opportunities to the host community & IDPs too.
- ✓ Policy maker should get IDPs issues in to consideration during the enactment of new policy regarding internal displacement & its related impacts both on IDPs & the host.
- ✓ I also recommend academicians & other researchers to conduct their study by broaden their scope on the psychosocial implication of IDPs since I conduct only on socioeconomic impacts of IDPs on the host.
- ✓ Government has to provide legal framework considering compensation of property and possessions lost as the result of displacement at national level and able to implement provisions of UNGP and Kampala Conventions concerning rights of IDPs.
- ✓ To minimize the escalation of displacement, government has to use a preventive ways to settle conflict which is the main factor of displacement in Ethiopia rather than curative ways.
- ✓ Until public school from grade 5-8 nearby the IDP site is established, it is better if the city administration of Debre Birhan provide the means by which students of IDPs can benefit by giving free transportation services and other assistance for IDP students since their location is far from the school.

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Visualization and sharing of free *topographic maps*. *Debre Birhan*, North Shewa (Amhara Region), Ethiopia.<https://www.google.com/search?q=geographic+map+debre+birhan&client>

Appendix A
English Version Questionnaires for social workers & NGOs staff

St. Mary's University Department of Social Work (MSW)

(Questionnaires for social workers & NGOs staff)

Sir/Madam, the purpose of this questionnaire is to gather relevant data regarding the socio economic impact of IDPs on the host community the case of Debre Birhan city. The study ultimate goal is purely for academic purpose and thus does not affect you in any case. Your genuine, frank, timely response is vital for the success of the study. Therefore, I kindly request you to respond to each question carefully.

Note:

1. No need of writing your name.
2. Where alternative answers are given, encircle your choice and put “√” mark
3. Please return the completed questionnaire on time.

Thank you, in advance for your cooperation and timely response.

Yours sincerely

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St, Mary's University Department of Social Work

MSW Program

An open ended questionnaire Guide Questions for NGOs staffs & social worker working in IDPs camp.

1. **Personal background of the informant (study participant)**
 - 1.1 Sex 1. Male 2. Female
 - 1.2 Age 1.20-30 2.31-40 3. 41-50 4.above 50
 - 1.3 Educational background 1.twelve plus 2. Diploma 3. First Degree 4.MA/MSc & above
 - 1.4 Marital status 1.single 2. Married 3.Divorced 4.widowed
2. How long you are working here? Your position & role in the organization?
3. How many of them (IDPs) are beneficiary of your organization?
4. What kind of support your organization providing for the IDPs and at what interval?
5. At what economic activities does IDPs involve to generate income? Why?
6. What kind of socio economic impact does IDPs have on the host communities?
7. What will happen if your organization cut providing the support to IDPs?
8. What is your contribution in harmonizing the social ties between IDPs & the host communities?
9. What do you think the role of NGOs to give a lasting solution for IDPs in coordination with the government?
10. What role do you expected from the government to curb the problem of IDPs as a primary responsible body?
11. Is there a social group that needs special support & protection from the IDPs in your assessment so far?
12. How women and children are encountering with different challenges they faces in a day to day life?
13. What is the role of social worker in helping vulnerable group of the societies in general & the IDPs in particular?
14. As a social worker who is working with IDPs so far what is your recommendation to solve their problems & to bring sustainable solutions?

Appendix B
Interview questions for host community

ቅድስት ማርያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል የሶሻል ወርክ ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ መርሃ ግብር

ለጥናት የተመረጡ የተፈናቃዮች ካምፕ አካባቢ ለሚኖሩ ነዋሪዎች የተዘጋጀ ቃለመጠይቅ

1 የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ግላዊ መረጃዎች

1.1 ያታ 1. ወንድ 2. ሴት

1.2 እድሜ 1. ከ 15-25 2. ከ 26-35 3. ከ 36-45 4. ከ 46 በላይ

1.3 የትምህርት ደረጃ 1. ማንበብና መፃፍ የማይችል 2. ማንበብና መፃፍ 3. 12+ 4.

ዲፕሎማ

5. የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ 6. ሁለተኛ ዲግሪና በላይ

1.4 የትዳር ሁኔታ 1. ያላገባ 2. ያገባ 3. የተፋታ 4. በሞት የተለየ

1.5 ለምን ያህል ጊዜ እዚህ ከተማና አካባቢ ኖረዋል? A. ከ 1-5 አመት 2. ከ6-10 አመት 3.

ከ10-15 አመት 4. ከ15-20 አመት 5. ከ 20 አመት በላይ

1.6 የገቢ ምንጭ(መተዳደሪያሁኔታ) 1. የቤት ኪራይ 2. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ 3. የግል ድርጅት

ተቀጣሪ 4. ጡረተኛ 5. የግል ስራ

2. ተፈናቃዮች በእርሶና በማህበረሰቡ ላይ ምን አይነት ኢኮኖሚያዊና ማህበራዊ ጫና አሳድረዋል ብለው ያስባሉ?

3. ተፈናቃዮች ከቀጣሪ ድርጅቶች ጋር ባላቸው ዝቅተኛ የመደራደር አቅም (ባገኙት ደሞዝ መቀጠር) ምክንያት ያጡት የስራ እድል አለ? በማሳያ ቢያስረዱን

4. ተፈናቃዮች ለአካባቢው ማህበረሰብ ምን አመጡለት ብለው ያስባሉ እድል ወይስ ስጋት? በምክንያት ያስረዱ

5. ተፈናቃዮች ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር በቀላሉና በቶሎ ይላመዳሉ? መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ እንዴት? አይ ከሆነ ለምን?

6. በእርሶ ምልክታ ተፈናቃዮች በየትኛው የኢኮኖሚ ዘርፍ ላይ በስፋት ይሳተፋሉ? በመደበኛው ወይስ በኢመደበኛው? ለምን?

7. የጋራ የወደፊት እጣ ፈንታ እንዳለው ህዝብ ተፈናቃዮችን ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር አዋህዶ ከማኖር አንፃር የእርሶ ምልክታ ምንድነው?

Appendix C
Amharic Version Questionnaires

የሃገር ውስጥ ተፈናቃዮች ተፈናቅለው በሚኖሩበት አካባቢ በሚኖር ማህበረሰብ ላይ ሊያሳድሩ የሚችሉትን ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተፅዕኖ በተመለከተ ለሶሻል ወርከሮችና መንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ድርጅቶች (NGOs) ውስጥ ለሚሰሩ ሰራተኞች የቀረበ መጠይቅ

ስሜ ክብራ መርዞ ይባላል የቅድስት ማርያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ተማሪ ነኝ። ይህ መጠይቅ የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ መርሃ ግብር የመመረቂያ ፅሁፌን ለማዘጋጀት እንደግብአት የሚረዳኝ ሲሆን ዋና አላማው ተፈናቃዮች በሚኖሩበት አካባቢ ማህበረሰብ ላይ ሊያሳድሩ የሚችሉትን ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተፅዕኖ ማጥናት ነው።

መጠይቁ 14 ጥያቄዎች ሲኖሩት አብዛኞቹ ጥያቄዎች እርስዎ በሚሰሩበት መጠለያ ካምፕ አካባቢ የሚኖረው ማህበረሰብ ከተፈናቃዮች ጋር ያለውን ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ መስተጋብር የሚዳሰስ ሲሆን በዚህ ላይ ያለውን እይታ እና ሃሳብ የሚገልፁበት ነው ። የጥያቄዎቹ መልሶች በአጠቃላይ የሃገር ውስጥ ተፈናቃዮች የሚገጥማቸውን ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ችግሮች ፣ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር ያላቸውን የተለያዩ መስተጋብሮች እንዲሁም በማህበረሰቡ ላይ ሊያሳድሩ የሚችሉትን አሉታዊም ሆነ አዎንታዊ ማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተፅዕኖ ለመዳሰስ የሚረዱ ሲሆን መላሾች ስማቸውን እና አድራሻቸውን እንዲገልፁ አይገደዱም። ግልፅ ያልሆኑ ጥያቄዎች ካጋጠሞት ከስር በተቀመጠው የአጥኚው አድራሻ መጠየቅ ይቻላል።

በመጨረሻም ይህን መጠይቅ ለመሙላት ፍቃደኛ በመሆንዎ እያመሰገንኩ ጥያቄውን በወቅቱ ሞልተው እንዲመልሱ በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ።

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በተፈናቃዮች መጠለያ ካምፕ ውስጥ የሚሰሩ ለጥናት የተመረጡ ሶሻል ወርከኞችና መንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ድርጅቶች (NGOs) ውስጥ ለሚሰሩ ሰራተኞች የቀረበ መጠይቅ

የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ግላዊ መረጃዎች

1.1 ያታ 1. ወንድ 2. ሴት 1.2 እድሜ 1. ከ 15-25 2. ከ 26-35

3. ከ 36-45 4. ከ 46 በላይ

1.3 የትምህርት ደረጃ 1.12+ 2. ዲፕሎማ 3. የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ 4. ሁለተኛ ዲግሪና በላይ

1.4 የትዳር ሁኔታ 1. ያላገባ 2. ያገባ 3. የተፋታ 4. በሞት የተለየ

2. ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በዚህ መጠለያ ካምፕ ውስጥ ሰርተዋል? በሚሰሩበት ድርጅት ውስጥ ያሉት የስራ ድርሻና ሃላፊነት ምንድነው?

3. በካምፕ ውስጥ ካሉት ተፈናቃዮች ውስጥ እርሶ የሚሰሩበት ድርጅት የሚሰጠውን አገልግሎት ዋና ተጠቃሚዎች እነማን ናቸው? በቁጥርስ ምን ያህል ናቸው?

4. እርሶ የሚሰሩበት ድርጅት ለተፈናቃዮች የሚሰጠው አገልግሎት ምንድነው? በምን ያህል የጊዜ ገደብ ልዩነት ነው አገልግሎቱ የሚሰጠው?

5. ተፈናቃዮች በምን አይነት ገቢ የሚያስገኝ የስራ ዘርፍ ላይ ይሳተፋሉ? ለምን?

6. ተፈናቃዮች ከማህበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታ አንፃር ምን አይነት አዎንታዊና አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ በማህበረሰቡ ላይ እያሳደሩ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

7. እርሶ የሚሰሩበት ድርጅት ለተፈናቃዮች እየሰጠ ያለውን አገልግሎት ቢያቋርጥ ምን ሊከሰት ይችላል ብለው ያስባሉ?

8. እርሶ በግል እና አሁን የሚሰሩበት ድርጅት እንደተቋም ማህበረሰቡን ከተፈናቃዮች ጋር ማህበራዊ ትስስሩን ከማጠናከር አንፃር ምን አስተዋፅኦ አድርጋቸዋል?

9. ለተፈናቃዮች ዘላቂ መፍትሄ ከመስጠት አኳያ መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ያላቸውን ሚና እንዴት ይገመግሙታል? ለቀላቂ መፍትሄው ድርጅቶቹ ከመንግስት ጋር አብሮ በመስራት ረገድስ?

10. መንግስት ለዜጎቹ ሰላም የመጀመሪያ ሃላፊነት እንዳለበት አካል የተፈናቃዮችን ችግር ከመቅረፍ አኳያ ከመንግስት ምን ሚና ይጠብቃሉ?

11. በመጠለያ ካምፕ ውስጥ እስካሁን በነበርዎት ቆይታና ከሚሰጡት አገልግሎት አኳያ ከተፈናቃዮች ውስጥ ልዩ ድጋፍና ጥበቃ የሚያስፈልጋቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች አሉ? ካሉ እነማን ናቸው? ለምን ልዩ ጥበቃ አስፈለጋቸው?

12. ሴቶችና ህፃናት በየእለቱ የሚያጋጥማቸው ዘርፈ ብዙ ችግሮች ምንድናቸው? በምን አይነት ሁኔታስ እያለፉት ነው?

13. ለችግር ተጋላጭ የሆኑ ማህበረሰቦችን በጥቅሉና ተፈናቃዮችን በተለየ ሁኔታ ከመርዳት አኳያ የእርሶ ሚና ምንድነው?

14. እንደ ሶሻል ወርከር ወይም አንድ ከተፈናቃዮች ጋር እንደሰራና ችግሩን ላየ ባለሙያ የተፈናቃዮችን ችግር ቀርፎ ዘላቂ መፍትሄ የሚያመጣ ምን አይነት ምክረ ሃሳብ ይሰጣሉ?