

Summative Evaluation
on
the Interventions made
to
Promote Conflict Resolution
by the
Conflict Resolution Project

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Executive Summary

Conflict is a conscious action, personal activity and is a deliberate intent to oppose; and conflicts primarily arise from clashes of interests within groups and societies. Individual differences, cultural differences, and clashes of interests may cause conflicts. The war between Ethiopia and Eritrea which was the cause for the death of tens of thousands of citizens also had other side effects; many Ethiopians are deported from Eritrea and many Eritreans are deported from Ethiopia.

Before three years, there was a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons. To resolve the conflict, a unit was established under TDA International called conflict resolution unit. The unit believed that sustainable development requires sustainable peace, and sustainable peace requires continuous intervention in resolving conflicts. Accordingly, the necessary staff was hired, detailed activities were planned and a resource center was established.

In this evaluation, 500 randomly selected individuals were interviewed. The respondents are selected from five weredas namely; Tahitay Adiabo, Mereb Leke, Ahferom, Ghanta Afeshum and Gulo Mekeda. From each wereda, 100 respondents were selected. Out of the 500 respondents, 250 were displaced and 250 non-displaced persons. Out of the 250 displaced persons, 100 were internally displaced persons and 150 were deportees. The respondents were required to fill a questionnaire designed for this purpose using the enumeration method. Equal proportion of males and females were interviewed.

The evaluation result shows that the displacement had a significant consequence on their demographic and socioeconomic conditions. The marriage of 24.8 percent of the displaced and 12.4 percent of the non-displaced was dissolved [they were divorced, separated or widowed]. The non-displaced are better educated than the displaced. Unemployment rate is also higher among the displaced than the non-displaced. The data shows that deported females stayed longer period of time in Eritrea (by about two years) than the deported males.

The deportees arrived here in Tigray in the years from 1998 (1990 E.C.) till 2005 (1997E.C.) and 35.2 percent of the displaced reported that they arrived here in 2001. Eighty nine percent of the displaced reported that the treatment of the people who stayed here was good or very good. More than two-third of the respondents reported there was a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced (before three years). Females and the displaced seem to sense the conflict more than their counterparts.

The conflict resolution unit has made well designed interventions to resolve the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons. As a result, the attitude and approach of the people towards the issue is improved, the socioeconomic condition of the displaced is improved and positive changes in the psychosocial situation of the displaced are reported.

During the evaluation time, more than ninety percent of the respondents reported that the conflict is already resolved. Only five percent of the respondents explained that there was a conflict during the assessment

period and 4.2 percent explained that they don't know whether or not there is a conflict. Many different factors may contribute for this resolution; but more than seventy-seven percent of the respondents reported that the role of the Conflict Resolution Unit towards this end was significant. Highest proportion of females and displaced seem to be benefited more by the intervention than their counter-parts. About two-third of the respondents explained that there are indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms in their cultures and/or religions and the committee that participated in the counseling process in Tahitay Adiabo have tried to integrate the skills acquired through the training with the indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms. This was clearly observed in the group discussions made.

About 26 percent of the respondents reported that they may go and live/work in Eritrea after the normalization process. One out of three of the males and one out of five of the females reported that they may go to Eritrea. Thirty four percent of the non-displaced and 19.6 percent of the displaced reported the case. On the other side, 64.6 percent of the respondents expressed their agreements for the Eritreans to come and live/work here in Tigray. Sixty eight percent of the non-displaced and 60.8 percent of the displaced reported this case. In general, more than eighty percent of the respondents explained that the relationships between the Ethiopian and Eritrean people have to be strengthened. The evaluation result shows that the interventions made by the unit were effective enough and based on the lessons drawn from the experiences of the Conflict Resolution Unit of TDA International, recommendations are made.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the principal obstacles to Africa's economic and political emergence at the end of the 20th century was the explosion of a chain of conflicts extending from Somalia in the northeast to Angola in the Southwest. Not least of these wars was the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The war between Ethiopia and Eritrea was one of a series of conflicts erupted at the end of the 20th century. The conflict between the two countries was extremely destructive, killing for over one hundred-thousand people from both countries.

Different researchers define the term conflict in different ways. According to Thomas Paine – “Conflict is an open clash between two opposing groups (or individuals)”. A different author defines conflict as “opposition between two simultaneous but incompatible feelings”. Others define conflict as “a state of opposition between persons or ideas or interests”. In general, conflict is a state of opposition, disagreement or incompatibility between two or more people or groups of people, which may or may not be characterized by physical violence. Conflict is usually based upon a difference over goals, objectives or expectations between individuals or groups. Conflict also occurs when two or more people, or groups, compete over limited resources and/or perceived, or actual, incompatible goals.

Conflict resolution is the process of resolving a dispute or a conflict, by providing each side's needs or enabling them so that they can satisfy their needs; mainly the needs that are leading to conflict. Such a process adequately addresses their interests so that they are satisfied with the

outcome. Conflict resolution aims at ending the conflicts before they start or lead to physical fighting.

The war between Ethiopia and Eritrea lead to a conflict between the displaced and the people who stayed in Tigray. As a result of the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea, hundreds of thousands Ethiopians were displaced. Some of them were internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and others were displaced. There was a conflict between the displaced persons and the people who stayed here, in Tigray. The conflict at hand may result from socioeconomic, cultural and psychological differences.

A project was established by Tigray Development Association (TDA) International to promote the conflict resolution. The overall premise for the establishment of the project is that TDA-UK, TDA International, Women's Association of Tigray, Youth Association of Tigray and other partners in the region recognize that sustainable development requires sustainable peace; and sustainable peace requires that long-term antagonists not merely lay down their arms but that they can achieve profound reconciliation that will endure because it is sustained by a society with wide network of relationships and mechanisms that promote justice and address the root causes of enmity before they can regenerate destabilizing tensions.

In order to resolve the conflict within three years time, the following activities were planned by the project:

- *Establish the unit's office and fulfill it with the necessary materials,*
- *Staffing the unit by the necessary personnel such as a coordinator outreach workers, etc.*

- *Forming the project steering committee which was expected to be an important channel of information on both displaced and non-displaced people in the region and play vital role in the process.*
- *Give training to the staff and other individuals who can take part in the conflict resolution process,*
- *Support, advise and run conflict training programs to organizations, community based institutions and community groups,*
- *Provide small block grants to groups and NGOs to run conflict resolution activities,*
- *Establish a well equipped resource center ,*
- *Conduct need assessment of the displaced communities, and involve baytos (local administrative counsels) in the need identification,*
- *Provide the people with conflict resolution trainings and skills to enable them to deal with their personal experiences of the conflicts in the region and then address post conflict issues within their communities. Such greater awareness of conflict resolution approaches are expected to promote interaction within and between communities with the aim of reaching closure over the individual and communal trauma caused during the conflict.*
- *Prepare and distribute various educational materials,*
- *Give trainings that improve awareness of the dangers posed by landmines through a community wide landmine awareness education programme, particularly targeting displaced children and those in rural communities through leaders and groups,*
- *Conduct TV and Video Programs,*

- *Making a study tour to Eritrea, which was expected to be the start of closer collaboration between development agents in Tigray and Eritrea,*

In the last three years, the project tried to implement these activities; and it is the objective of this external evaluation to study and assess the implementation of the above activities.

In order to evaluate the activities, a study was made in five weredas [Gulomekeda, Ghanta-afeshum, Ahferom, Mereb-leke and Tahitay-Adiabo weredas]. These weredas are characterized by the very fact that they are near to the boarder, many displaced people are residing, and the normalization process will mainly depend on the attitudes and approaches of these communities towards the Eritrean people. The people in the selected weredas are severely affected by the war and thousands of displaced people are living there. Interviews are made with 250 displaced [both IDPs and deportees] and 250 non-displaced persons from the aforementioned weredas. These are some of the areas in which the conflict resolution project was operating. This evaluation result discusses on how fruitful the intervention made in the last three years was and its implications to the normalization process.

This report is organized in eleven chapters. It includes the methodologies, literature review, objectives of the evaluation [both general and specific] and the analysis of the data. In addition, it also presents the situation before the establishment of the project, activities accomplished by the project and the changes that resulted from the intervention. At the end, the report summarizes the major findings of the evaluation and then recommends some ideas that that need further attention and action. The questionnaires used for the study are also annexed at the end.

II. METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED IN THE EVALUATION

The methods that the evaluation processes adopted in order to evaluate the conflict resolution process include:

- **Data collection techniques:** The data source for the study mainly focuses on primary data: both qualitative and quantitative type. In addition, the perception of the people about the situation is well assessed and analyzed.
 - **Observation:** Observation was one of the important data collection techniques in a qualitative data collection method. Therefore, enough time was spent with the different communities in the study areas to get first hand experience of the phenomena in the field. Comprehensive field notes were documented throughout the period and questions were asked in an open way to hear what the various conversational members of the society think. The observation included the assessment of the materials available in the resource center, how they are used and by whom, etc.
 - **Interviews/Questionnaires:** In-depth interviewing was also the other most important data collection technique used in the evaluation. Hence, this study used quantitative and qualitative interviews emphasizing on the active participation of interviewees. The interviews focused mainly on the perceptions of the people about the conflict that existed for about three or more years and their concern about it.
 - **Focused group Interviews and Discussions:** These interviews and discussions were very important in obtaining opinions or

attitudes at another level. It is well known that groups create their own structure and meaning and group discussion provides access to their level of meaning. Accordingly, the focused group discussion was used as a source of validation.

- **Secondary Data:** Literatures on conflict resolution, current information available on various sources was collected and integrated with the data obtained from the primary sources. The data from all available sources that were utilized during the evaluation process was integrated and collected.

Informant Selection: Informants were selected in a manner that ensures best possible representative mix of people in terms of displacement status, wereda of study, gender, occupation and the like using statistical sampling techniques that enable the evaluators to draw acceptable conclusions about the population of displaced and non-displaced populations. Accordingly,

- Five weredas namely Tahitay Adiabo, Mereb Leke, Ahferom, Ghanta Afeshum and Gulomekeda were selected for the evaluation. The main reason why these weredas were selected is:
 - They are the weredas that are on the border and are nearer to Eritrea;
 - These towns are severely affected by the war,
 - Many displaced persons are settled in these weredas; both Internally displaced and displaced,
 - More interventions were made in these weredas.

- Structured and semi structured questionnaires were prepared and well-trained enumerators interviewed the selected group of respondents. Two types of questionnaires were prepared. Code 01 was a questionnaire prepared to the non-displaced people and code 02 was a questionnaire prepared for the displaced persons. The questionnaires are annexed.
- The respondents were selected using the systematic random sampling technique. The list of the displaced persons was obtained from the Office for Rehabilitation and Social Affairs [ORSA] of the respective weredas of study. Accordingly, a random sample of 250 displaced persons and 250 non-displaced persons were selected and interviewed.
- The focused group discussions were also conducted with different individuals such as:
 - Displaced persons by age group [youths, elders, etc], sex, religion and ethnicity,
 - People who are not displaced by age group [youths, elders, etc], sex, religion and ethnicity,
 - The community leaders, knowledgeable individuals, association chair persons [youth Association, Women Association] etc.
 - People affected by the war with Eritrea.
- In-depth interview was conducted with the wereda heads, development agents, association chairpersons, ORSA heads of the wereda, the project staff and knowledgeable persons.
- Direct physical observation of the different situations including the resource center and the project office was also made.

- **Data Analysis:** Analyzing the data started while the interviews were underway. This preliminary analysis helped the evaluators to redesign the questions to focus on central themes as they were continuing interviewing. After completing the interviewing, the evaluators made more detailed analysis of what their observational partners told them. This process was assisted by making use of available computer aided software for the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data. Statistical Packages for Social Scientists [SPSS Ver. 11] was used as a tool to aid in the management of the quantitative data for entering, processing, storage and retrieval of information, as well as other functions that the program offers.
- **Data Quality Assurance:** The informants were carefully selected to ensure the trustworthiness of the results of the evaluation process. The evaluation process also used a combination of methods or sources of data (triangulation) as a way of guarding against possible sources of biases and checking out accounts from different informants. All the data collection instruments were also pre-tested before actual data collection was administered. The consultant was required to assign appropriate and qualified, multi-disciplinary team of experts, with rich experience in participatory assessment, research works and evaluations. Besides, they have got experiences of evaluating the same project at the end of its first year.

III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Conflict is an ever-present process in human relations. Different individuals have defined the term conflict in different ways.

- *According to A.W. Green, conflict is the deliberate attempt to oppose, resist or coerce the will of another or others.*
- *According to Gillin, conflict is the social process in which individuals or groups seek their ends by deliberately challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence. According to the author, conflict is a process of seeking to obtain rewards by dominating or weakening the competitors.*
- *According to Maumdar, conflict is opposition or struggle involving i) an emotional attitude of hostility as well as ii) violent interference with one's autonomous choice.*

In this study, conflict is defined as a state of opposition, disagreement or incompatibility between groups of people [the displaced and the non-displaced] which may or may not be characterized by physical violence. Conflict is usually based upon a difference over goals, objectives or expectations between these two groups of people. In the problem at hand conflict is/was occurring mainly because these two groups of people [the displaced and non-displaced] were/are competing over limited resources and/or perceived, or actual, incompatible goals.

From the above definitions, one can conclude that:

- ✓ *Conflict is a conscious action made by either group. It is a deliberate intent to oppose.*
- ✓ *Conflict is a personal activity.*
- ✓ *Conflict is universal and is applied to the problem at hand owning those universal characteristics.*

There are different forms and types of conflicts. The conflict between the displaced and the non-displaced peoples is a form of social conflict. A social conflict is a struggle between opponents over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources.

The first step towards resolving conflicts is to study the causes and then design strategies. In fact, conflict occurs in all times and all places. There has never been a time or a society in which some individuals or groups didn't come into conflict. Various causes have been leading to conflicts.

- *According to Malthus, reduced supply of the means of subsistence is the cause of conflict.*
- *According to Darwin, the principles of struggle for existence and survival for the fittest are the main causes of conflicts.*

In general, conflict primarily arises from a clash of interests within groups and societies and between groups and societies. There is also conflict within an individual, which is called intra-personal conflict and is caused by different factors. Conflicts also ensue as a result of difference between the rate of change in the moral norms of a society and people's desire, hopes, dissatisfactions and demands. The causes of conflicts can generally be summarized as follows.

- *Individual differences:* No two individuals are alike in their nature, attitudes, ideals and interests. On account of these differences they fail to accommodate themselves, which may lead to conflict among them.
- *Cultural differences.* Culture is the way of life of a group. The culture of a group differs from the culture of the other group. The cultural differences among the groups sometimes cause tension and lead to conflict.
- *Clash of interests.* The interests of different people or groups occasionally clash.

Depending on the cause, there are different types of conflicts.

- i) *Simmel distinguished four types of conflicts: war, feud or fictional strife, litigation and conflict of impersonal ideals.*
- *War* is the kind of group conflict that we are most familiar with. Prior to the development of international trade, war provided the only means of contact between alien groups. Simmel attributed war to deep-seated antagonistic impulse in man.
 - *Feud* is an intra-group of war, which may arise because of injustice alleged to have been done by one group to the other.
 - *Litigation* is judicial form of conflict when some one, individual or group, asserts its claims to certain rights on the basis of objective factors, subjective factors being excluded.
 - *Conflict of impersonal ideals* is a conflict carried on by the individuals not for themselves but for an ideal. In such a conflict each party attempts to justify truthfulness of its own ideals. The conflict carried on by the communist and capitalist to prove that their own system can bring in a better world order is conflict of impersonal ideals.
- ii) *Gillin has also mentioned five types of conflicts. These are personal conflict, racial conflict, class conflict, political conflict and international conflict.*

The interventions and managements to resolve such a conflict depend on the cause as well as the type of the conflict. *Border disputes are common features of African politics. Yet, different sub-regions have managed these disputes very differently. This difference is most pronounced between West Africa and the Horn of Africa. West Africa has experienced ten border disputes, none of which erupted into war. In the Horn of Africa, by contrast, only four border disputes occurred, yet two of them resulted in war. (Kornprobst M., 2002).*

According to Kornprobst M.,(2002), a border dispute may be defined as a conflict between two states arising from the claim of at least one of these states to a part of the territory or, in extreme cases, to the entire territory that is administered by the other state. According to the author, border disputes have been a regular feature of state interactions in West Africa, but none of the disputes erupted into war. Most disputes were resolved by agreement. These agreements typically include an implicit reference to the territorial integrity norm, which mainly invokes the United Nations charter, which again postulates normative consensus.

In 1955 - 89, there was border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia at around the Ogaden Region which led to a full-scale war in 1977 - 78. The war ended in 1978 with an Ethiopian military victory. After Eritrea became independent, relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea were initially cordial. However, in May 1998 a full-scale war started at the Badme area. From Badme, the war extended as far as Bure in the Southeast. The number of fatalities was extraordinarily high because most of the fighting was trench warfare. It is estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 soldiers were killed. In December 2000, Ethiopia and Eritrea concluded the Algiers Agreement, according to which the delineation of the disputed border would be decided upon by the Ethio-Eritrea Boundary Commission, located in The Hague. (Kornprobst, 2002).

The difference in conflict management could stem from the possibility that the kinds of conflict in the Horn were more difficult to manage than the ones in West Africa. Lefbvre (1992) argues that the causes and dynamics of conflict in the Horn are primarily external. He contends that the East-West rivalry was the root of the Horn's conflicts during the Cold War. According to this argument, the pattern of failed conflict management in the Horn is a function of extra-sub systematic factors. Other authors (Buzan 1983; Markakis 1991), by contrast, contend that the causes and dynamics of the Horn's Conflict are primarily sub-regional. According

to this contention, the pattern of failed conflict management in the Horn is a function of sub-regional system. Evidence suggests that validity of the latter argument contradicts the former. The end of the Cold War has not changed the pattern of conflict management in the Horn. There has been an inter-state war during the Cold War (Ethiopia - Somalia) and one after the Cold War (Ethiopia - Eritrea). (Kornprobst, 2002).

The Ethio-Eritrea war, which took two solid years, had an impact in both peoples and the impact was severing in the boundaries. One major consequence of the war was displacement of the people from their permanent place of residence. There are two types of displaced persons; the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the displaced. People have moved from Eritrea to Ethiopia and from Ethiopia to Eritrea. Such a forced migration has an impact in the place of origin, the place of destination and the migrants themselves. Usually such migrants face problems till they adopt the place of destination. This may also create dissatisfaction and some sort of conflict with the residents at the place of destination. Minimizing such conflicts again is expected to have a positive impact in the normalization and peace process.

Migration is generally defined as a change in place of residence by the cross of a specified administrative or political boundary. Such a change of residence may be permanent or temporary. Internal migration is a change of residence from one administrative boundary to another within the same country. Migration is one of the main factors that determine the population size of a country or a specific town. In addition to the size, it also affects the socioeconomic, demographic, cultural, political and other conditions of both the places of origin and the places of destination. Unlike fertility and mortality, migration can occur more than once and is mostly based on the decision made by the migrants.

There is a continuous debate on whether migration is advantageous or disadvantageous for the places of origin and the places of destination. But the answer to this may depend on who are migrating? Why are they migrating?, from where are they migrating?, and to where they are migrating?. *According to Bilborrow (1998), the linkages between migration and socioeconomic development are evident. Goldstein (1976) also explains that most if not all, of the great social problems confronting both the developed and developing countries today have a migration component. In studies that involve migration and displacement, we need to understand better not only why people move and what factors are most important in their decision-making process but also what the consequences of migration are for rural and urban economic and social development. If all development policies affect migration and are affected by it, which are the most significant, and why? What are the policy options and trade-off among different and sometimes competing objectives (e.g., curtailing internal migration and expanding educational opportunities in rural areas)? (Todaro, 2000).*

The overall goal of the three year program on the "Safeguarding the future, dealing with the past: Promoting conflict resolution skills" is to promote conflict resolution as an essential strand running through development initiatives with displaced people in the region through the establishment of a center. The center is established and has performed different activities and now it is time to evaluate the interventions made by the project and its activities in promoting the conflict resolution skills.

The outcome of the assessment is expected to play a great role in coordinating and planning the remaining activities of the project.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

4.1 General Objectives

The general objective of the study is to conduct a three year summative evaluation of the Conflict Resolution Project established under the Umbrella of Tigray Development Association (TDA). The study also evaluates the impact of the interventions made till now (by the unit) towards resolving the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced peoples in Tigray. Based on the evaluations made, lessons will be drawn to related conflicts that may encounter in the country or other African nations and then recommendations on policy issues will be made.

4.2 Specific Objectives

The three years summative evaluation had the following specific objectives.

- i. Study the volume and magnitude of the conflict before the unit started its operations.
- ii. Document the methodologies and approaches that the unit used to intervene and then minimize/eliminate the conflict.
- iii. Investigate the changes observed in the last three years as a result of the intervention of the conflict resolution unit.
- iv. Study and document the existing situation in relation to the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced individuals.
- v. Compare the changes observed between the very start of the project with the present situation.
- vi. Study the key variables that had significant contribution in the process.
- vii. Study the awareness of the people on conflict resolution and conflict prevention strategies both at the beginning and after three years.
- viii. Study and document the indigenous coping strategies of the people in times of such conflicts; investigate on how the unit exploited such

indigenous knowledge and draw lessons from that for further similar or different interventions on using the indigenous knowledge.

- ix. Evaluate the interaction of the displaced people within the communities and with other communities and study the impact on how communities are interacting with each other.
- x. Document the changes observed because of the interventions made by the unit and then assess the impact of such a conflict resolution process on the development process of Tigray in general and social services such as health, education etc in particular.
- xi. Recommend possible future interventions to be made by similar conflict resolution centers, organizations and institutions in resolving the conflicts between two or more nations by using such a conflict resolution approach at the border and extend this idea to facilitate the normalization process after the two countries arrived at an agreement.

V. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

To implement the activities, a steering committee was established. As the study result shows, the unit is established, and the necessary personnel were hired, training was given to the staff, which of course was very effective. Then, the staff gave training to the communities [both displaced and non-displaced] and was very fruitful in equipping them with the necessary conflict resolution skills. In order to evaluate the implementation of the activities of the last three years, different methodologies were employed. One approach was interviewing about 500 people from the areas of study on the interventions made. The evaluation deals with the overall process and the outcomes of the interventions made. But, to start with, it is important to understand the demographic and socioeconomic background of the respondents.

5.1 Background of the respondents

5.1.1 Number of respondents by sex and place of interview

In the study, 500 respondents were interviewed; out of which, 250 (50 percent) were non-displaced and 250 (50 percent) were displaced persons. Out of the 50 non-displaced persons interviewed from each wereda, half of them (25) were males and half of them (25) were females. Details are given below.

Table 1: Non-displaced respondents by wereda of study and sex.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
Group Total		125	100.0%	125	100.0%	250	100.0%

Data in table 1 show the number of non-displaced respondents by wereda of study and by sex. The following table also shows the number of displaced by wereda of study and sex.

Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
Mereb Leke (Rama)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
Ahferom (Enticho)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	125	100.0%	125	100.0%	250	100.0%

Table 3: Total number of respondents by wereda of interview and sex.

		Type of the respondents											
		Non displaced						Displaced					
		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %	Male		Female		Count	Col %
Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			Count	Col %				
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%	25	20.0%	25	20.0%	50	20.0%
Group Total		125	100%	125	100%	250	100%	125	100%	125	100%	250	100%

Out of the 500 respondents interviewed, 250 are females. From each wereda, a sample of 100 respondents was taken [50 females and 50 males; 50 displaced and 50 non-displaced respondents were interviewed].

Place of birth of the respondents is another important variable that may have its own role in coping up with situations and resolve conflicts. Out of the 500 respondents, 297 (59.4 percent) were born in the rural areas and 203 (40.6 percent) were born in the urban areas. Details are given below.

Table 4: Place of birth of the respondents by their displacement status.

		Migration status of the respondent				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Place of birth of the respondents.	Rural	156	62.4%	141	56.4%	297	59.4%
	Urban	94	37.6%	109	43.6%	203	40.6%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

High proportion of the displaced persons (43.6 persons) were born in the urban areas than the non-displaced persons (37.6 percent). The proportion of the males and females that were born in the urban areas is nearly the same. Details are given below.

Table 5: Place of birth of the respondents by sex.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Place of birth of the respondents.	Rural	149	59.6%	148	59.2%	297	59.4%
	Urban	101	40.4%	102	40.8%	203	40.6%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

59.6 percent of the males and 59.4 percent of the females reported that they were born in the rural areas.

5.1.2 Age of the respondents

Age is a very important variable that determines the behaviors of individuals in a community. The youth were mainly involved in the conflicts that existed at the beginning and schools were facing many problems. The age group of the respondents may elaborate many things about why they are saying what they are saying.

In the sample, respondents of age 15 and above were included. The result shows that the maximum age is 79 years.

Table 6: Age of the respondents by sex.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Age of the respondents.	15	3	1.3%	3	1.3%	6	1.3%
	16	6	2.6%	8	3.4%	14	3.0%
	17	7	3.1%	7	2.9%	14	3.0%
	18	24	10.6%	16	6.7%	40	8.6%
	19	15	6.6%	12	5.0%	27	5.8%
	20	24	10.6%	17	7.1%	41	8.8%
	21	8	3.5%	7	2.9%	15	3.2%
	22	7	3.1%	7	2.9%	14	3.0%
	23	13	5.7%	7	2.9%	20	4.3%
	24	4	1.8%	12	5.0%	16	3.4%
	25	8	3.5%	13	5.5%	21	4.5%
	26	4	1.8%	10	4.2%	14	3.0%
	27	4	1.8%	6	2.5%	10	2.2%
	28	7	3.1%	9	3.8%	16	3.4%
	29	9	4.0%	11	4.6%	20	4.3%
	30	12	5.3%	13	5.5%	25	5.4%
	31	1	.4%			1	.2%
	32	3	1.3%	2	.8%	5	1.1%
	33	1	.4%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	34	2	.9%	1	.4%	3	.6%
	35	9	4.0%	10	4.2%	19	4.1%
	36	2	.9%	5	2.1%	7	1.5%
	37	4	1.8%	7	2.9%	11	2.4%
	38	5	2.2%	4	1.7%	9	1.9%
	39	2	.9%	2	.8%	4	.9%
	40	8	3.5%	14	5.9%	22	4.7%
	42	2	.9%	2	.8%	4	.9%
	43	1	.4%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	44	3	1.3%	1	.4%	4	.9%
	45	5	2.2%	5	2.1%	10	2.2%
	46	2	.9%			2	.4%
	47			2	.8%	2	.4%
	48	1	.4%	4	1.7%	5	1.1%
	50	7	3.1%	5	2.1%	12	2.6%
	51	1	.4%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	52	1	.4%	2	.8%	3	.6%
	53	1	.4%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	54	1	.4%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	55			3	1.3%	3	.6%
	56			1	.4%	1	.2%
	57			2	.8%	2	.4%
	58	2	.9%			2	.4%
	59	2	.9%			2	.4%
	60	2	.9%	2	.8%	4	.9%
	61	1	.4%			1	.2%
	67	1	.4%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	70	1	.4%			1	.2%
	79	1	.4%			1	.2%
Group Total		227	100.0%	238	100.0%	465	100.0%

The mean, median and modal ages of the respondents are 29, 26, and 20 years respectively. Generally, male respondents seem to be younger than the female respondents by one or two years.

Table 7: The average age of the respondents by sex.

		Count	Col %	Mean	Median	Mode
Sex of the respondents:	Male	250	50.0%	29	25	18
	Female	250	50.0%	30	27	20
Group Total		500	100.0%	29	26	20

The mean age of the males and females are 29 and 30 years respectively.

Table 8: The average age of the respondents by displacement status.

		Count	Col %	Mean	Median	Mode
Migration status of the respondent	Non displaced	250	50.0%	27	22	18
	Displaced	250	50.0%	31	28	35
Group Total		500	100.0%	29	26	20

The displaced respondents are also older (by at least four years) than the non-displaced respondents. The mean ages of the displaced and non-displaced respondents are 31 and 27 years respectively. In addition, the result shows that the median ages of the displaced and non-displaced respondents are 28 and 22 years respectively.

5.1.3 Ethnicity of the Respondents

Different ethnic groups have their own indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms. In such studies, the ethnic background of the respondents has to be considered. 96.6 percent of the respondents are Tigriyans. Details are given below.

Table 9: Ethnicity of the respondents by sex.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Ethnicity of the respondent:	Tigrean	243	97.2%	240	96.0%	483	96.6%
	Kunama	1	.4%	2	.8%	3	.6%
	Erob	3	1.2%	1	.4%	4	.8%
	Afar	1	.4%	2	.8%	3	.6%
	Amhara	1	.4%	1	.4%	2	.4%
	Other (specify)	1	.4%	4	1.6%	5	1.0%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

In addition, three respondents are Kunama, four Erob, three Afar and three Amharas. Ninety seven percent of the males and 96 percent of the females are Tigryians.

In addition, 96.8 percent of the non-displaced respondents and 96.4 percent of the displaced respondents are Tigriyans.

Table 10: Ethnicity of the respondents by their displacement status.

		Migration status of the respondent				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Ethnicity of the respondent:	Tigrean	242	96.8%	241	96.4%	483	96.6%
	Kunama	2	.8%	1	.4%	3	.6%
	Erob	2	.8%	2	.8%	4	.8%
	Afar	2	.8%	1	.4%	3	.6%
	Amhara	2	.8%			2	.4%
	Other (specify)			5	2.0%	5	1.0%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

There is no difference in the ethnic background between the displaced and non-displaced respondents. So, it can be assured that the source of the conflict that was created between the displaced and non-displaced peoples was not based on difference in Ethnicity.

5.1.4 Religion of the respondents

The 1994 Ethiopian Housing and Population Census revealed that 95.5 percent of the people in Tigray are Ethiopian Orthodox religion followers. Religion and conflict resolution may have strong linkages, as different religions may have their own conflict resolution strategies. On the other hand, experiences show that differences in religion may result in a conflict, which of course is again very difficult to resolve.

Table 11: Religion of the respondents by their displacement status.

		Migration status of the respondent				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Religion of the respondent:	Orthodox	232	92.8%	234	93.6%	466	93.2%
	Muslim	7	2.8%	12	4.8%	19	3.8%
	Catholic	2	.8%	3	1.2%	5	1.0%
	Protestant	3	1.2%			3	.6%
	Other (specify)	6	2.4%	1	.4%	7	1.4%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Ninety three percent of the respondents included in the study are Ethiopian Orthodox religion followers; 92.8 percent of the non-displaced and 93.6 percent of the displaced are Ethiopian Orthodox Religion followers. This also shows that the conflict doesn't emanate from differences in religion.

5.2 Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

5.2.1 Marital Status of the respondents

Marriage takes place for economic, cultural, religious, social and emotional reasons. In many countries, especially among poor, migrant or displaced communities, marriage at a young age is common. Usually it is girls who marry early (though it can happen to boys as well). The gender inequality present in all aspects of society, including education, leads to girls often lacking life skills and negotiating power. Therefore, while most boys have a say in when and who they marry and what they do once they are married, many girls do not get the chance to make these decisions. Such a situation may lead for a conflict within the households, and again leads to lack of stability. Conflict resolution requires at least peace and stability within each household.

Out of the 500 respondents, 170 (34 percent) were currently married during the evaluation time. 38 percent of the males and 30 percent of the females were married during the time of the interview. In addition, 237 (47.4 percent) of the

respondents were never married [55.2 percent of the males and 39.6 percent of the females]. Details are presented in the table below.

Table 12: Marital status of the respondents by sex.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Marital status of the respondent:	Currently married.	95	38.0%	75	30.0%	170	34.0%
	Never married	138	55.2%	99	39.6%	237	47.4%
	Divorced	7	2.8%	39	15.6%	46	9.2%
	Widowed	2	.8%	11	4.4%	13	2.6%
	Separated	8	3.2%	26	10.4%	34	6.8%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Divorce rate seems to be higher for females (15.6 percent) than for the males (2.8 percent). In general, the marriage of 30.4 percent of the females and 6.8 percent of the males is already dissolved [they are divorced, widowed or separated].

About thirty percent of the non-displaced and 38.4 percent of the displaced were currently married during the study time. In addition, 59 percent of the non-displaced and 36.8 percent of the displaced were never married. Details are given in table 13 below.

Table 13: Marital status of the respondents by displacement status.

		Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Marital status of the respondent:	Currently married.	74	29.6%	96	38.4%	170	34.0%
	Never married	145	58.0%	92	36.8%	237	47.4%
	Divorced	18	7.2%	28	11.2%	46	9.2%
	Widowed	6	2.4%	7	2.8%	13	2.6%
	Separated	7	2.8%	27	10.8%	34	6.8%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

The marriage of 12.4 percent of the non-displaced and 24.8 percent of the displaced persons was dissolved [divorced, widowed, and separated]. The marriage of one out of any four displaced respondents is dissolved. The result shows that 10.8 percent of the respondents are separated from their spouses. The

impact of the displacement on the marital status of the displaced people seems to be significant enough.

5.2.2 Educational Level of the respondents

The respondents are of varied educational levels [from illiteracy till first degree]. 4.1 percent of the respondents interviewed are illiterate, 4.1 percent are grade 1, 4.8 percent are grade 2, 6 percent grade three, 6.7 percent are grade four. Details are presented below.

Table 14: Educational level of the respondents by their sex.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Educational level of the respondents.	0	4	1.9%	13	6.5%	17	4.1%
	1	5	2.3%	12	6.0%	17	4.1%
	2	12	5.6%	8	4.0%	20	4.8%
	3	15	6.9%	10	5.0%	25	6.0%
	4	11	5.1%	17	8.5%	28	6.7%
	5	5	2.3%	16	8.0%	21	5.1%
	6	16	7.4%	16	8.0%	32	7.7%
	7	9	4.2%	9	4.5%	18	4.3%
	8	20	9.3%	6	3.0%	26	6.3%
	9	27	12.5%	23	11.6%	50	12.0%
	10	44	20.4%	41	20.6%	85	20.5%
	11	12	5.6%	15	7.5%	27	6.5%
	12	19	8.8%	6	3.0%	25	6.0%
	13	5	2.3%	2	1.0%	7	1.7%
	14	11	5.1%	4	2.0%	15	3.6%
	16	1	.5%	1	.5%	2	.5%
Group Total		216	100.0%	199	100.0%	415	100.0%

Eight percent of the males and 3.5 percent of the females interviewed have completed their higher educations [diploma or degree]. 8.8 percent of the males and 3 percent of the females have already completed grade 12.

The displaced respondents seem to be less educated than the non-displaced ones. Table 15 presents the details.

Table 15: Educational level of the respondents by their displacement status.

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total		
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Educational level of the respondents.	0	4	1.9%	13	6.3%	17	4.1%
	1	9	4.3%	8	3.8%	17	4.1%
	2	9	4.3%	11	5.3%	20	4.8%
	3	9	4.3%	16	7.7%	25	6.0%
	4	7	3.4%	21	10.1%	28	6.7%
	5	5	2.4%	16	7.7%	21	5.1%
	6	9	4.3%	23	11.1%	32	7.7%
	7	5	2.4%	13	6.3%	18	4.3%
	8	7	3.4%	19	9.1%	26	6.3%
	9	32	15.5%	18	8.7%	50	12.0%
	10	60	29.0%	25	12.0%	85	20.5%
	11	16	7.7%	11	5.3%	27	6.5%
	12	20	9.7%	5	2.4%	25	6.0%
	13	3	1.4%	4	1.9%	7	1.7%
	14	10	4.8%	5	2.4%	15	3.6%
	16	2	1.0%			2	.5%
Group Total		207	100.0%	208	100.0%	415	100.0%

Two percent of the non-displaced and 6.3 percent of the displaced are illiterate. About six percent of the non-displaced and none of the displaced have completed their higher education.

The mean educational level of the non-displaced and the displaced respondents is grades 9 and 3 respectively. In addition, the median educational level of the non-displaced and the displaced are grades 10 and 6 respectively. Refer table 16 for details.

Table 16: Average educational level of the respondents by their displacement status.

		Count	Col %	Mean	Median	Mode
Displacement status of the	Non displaced	250	50.0%	9	10	10
	Displaced	250	50.0%	6	6	10
Group Total		500	100.0%	7	9	10

The modal educational level of the displaced and non-displaced respondents is grade 10. Such a difference in educational level may or may not result in gaps in understanding between the two groups of people which were in a conflict within the last three or more years. In addition, the variation in the educational system may also lead to difference in their occupations.

5.2.3 Occupation of the respondents

There is a difference in the occupation of the respondents by their sexes. Nine percent of the males and 4.8 percent of the females are government employees. About ten percent of the males and 20.4 percent of the females are un-employed. Details are given below.

Table 17: Occupation of the respondents by their sex.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Occupation of the respondent:	Government Employee	22	8.8%	12	4.8%	34	6.8%
	Un-employed	24	9.6%	51	20.4%	75	15.0%
	Daily laborer	46	18.4%	41	16.4%	87	17.4%
	Merchant	48	19.2%	61	24.4%	109	21.8%
	Student	102	40.8%	72	28.8%	174	34.8%
	Other (specify) ___	8	3.2%	13	5.2%	21	4.2%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

In general, 6.8 percent of the respondents are government employees, 15 percent un-employed, 17.4 percent daily laborers, 34.8 percent are students and 21.8 percent merchants. Results show that 26.8 percent of the displaced respondents are involved in trading. Ten percent of the non-displaced and 3.6 percent of the displaced are government employees. Un-employment also is higher among the displaced respondents (18.4 percent) than among the non-displaced persons (11.6 percent).

Table 18: Occupation of the respondents by their displacement status.

		Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Occupation of the respondent:	Government Employee	25	10.0%	9	3.6%	34	6.8%
	Un-employed	29	11.6%	46	18.4%	75	15.0%
	Daily laborer	26	10.4%	61	24.4%	87	17.4%
	Merchant	42	16.8%	67	26.8%	109	21.8%
	Student	117	46.8%	57	22.8%	174	34.8%
	Other (specify) ___	11	4.4%	10	4.0%	21	4.2%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

46.8 percent of the non-displaced and 22.8 percent of the displaced persons are students.

Based on the above background and socio-demographic information, the respondents [displaced and non-displaced ones] were asked about the process of displacement and the conflict between these two groups.

5.3 The Overall Process of the Displacement

5.3.1 Time/ Period the Displaced stayed/ lived in Eritrea

The time period that the respondents lived in Eritrea varies from less than a year to 54 years. The details are given below.

Table 19: The length of time the deportees stayed/lived in Eritrea.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
For how many years have you lived in Eritrea?	0	1	.9%			1	.4%
	1	2	1.7%			2	.9%
	2	3	2.6%	2	1.7%	5	2.2%
	3	3	2.6%	2	1.7%	5	2.2%
	4	6	5.2%	9	7.8%	15	6.5%
	5	6	5.2%	7	6.0%	13	5.6%
	6	6	5.2%	9	7.8%	15	6.5%
	7	6	5.2%	4	3.4%	10	4.3%
	8	13	11.3%	9	7.8%	22	9.5%
	9	2	1.7%	4	3.4%	6	2.6%
	10	5	4.3%	7	6.0%	12	5.2%
	11	1	.9%	1	.9%	2	.9%
	12	5	4.3%	1	.9%	6	2.6%
	13	6	5.2%	4	3.4%	10	4.3%
	14	6	5.2%	6	5.2%	12	5.2%
	15	6	5.2%	5	4.3%	11	4.8%
	16	3	2.6%	1	.9%	4	1.7%
	17			4	3.4%	4	1.7%
	18	7	6.1%	2	1.7%	9	3.9%
	19	3	2.6%			3	1.3%
	20	6	5.2%	7	6.0%	13	5.6%
	22	3	2.6%	2	1.7%	5	2.2%
	23	1	.9%	2	1.7%	3	1.3%
	24	1	.9%	3	2.6%	4	1.7%
	25	3	2.6%	4	3.4%	7	3.0%
	26			3	2.6%	3	1.3%
	27	1	.9%			1	.4%
	28	2	1.7%	2	1.7%	4	1.7%
	29			1	.9%	1	.4%
	30			2	1.7%	2	.9%
	31	1	.9%			1	.4%
	33	1	.9%			1	.4%
	35	1	.9%	2	1.7%	3	1.3%
	37			1	.9%	1	.4%
	38			1	.9%	1	.4%
	39			1	.9%	1	.4%
	40	1	.9%	3	2.6%	4	1.7%
	41	1	.9%			1	.4%
	44			1	.9%	1	.4%
	45	1	.9%	2	1.7%	3	1.3%
	46	1	.9%	1	.9%	2	.9%
	47	1	.9%			1	.4%
	54			1	.9%	1	.4%
Group Total		115	100.0%	116	100.0%	231	100.0%

Results in the above table are approximated to the nearest year. Such a variation in the duration of stay may affect the conflict resolution process depending on the length of time; the more they have stayed in Eritrea, the more they may not be familiar with the socio-cultural make up of the people in Tigray and the longer time it takes to resolve the possible conflicts.

The average stay in Eritrea is higher for females than for the males. The mean number of years for the males is 14 and that of the females is 16. Details are given below.

Table 20: The average length of time the deportees stayed/lived in Eritrea.

		Count	Col %	Mean	Median	Mode
Sex of the respondents:	Male	125	50.0%	14	12	8
	Female	125	50.0%	16	13	4
Group Total		250	100.0%	15	13	8

The median number of years of stay is also 12 years for males and 13 years for females.

5.3.2 Year of Arrival to Ethiopia from Eritrea

The time/ period that the respondents came to Ethiopia was also studied. The year that the displaced came starts from 1990 EC and goes till 1997 E.C.

Table 21: The time period that the deportees came to Ethiopia.

	Sex of the respondents:				Group Total		
	Male		Female		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
When have you come from Eritrea?	1990	12	9.6%	12	9.6%	24	9.6%
	1991	23	18.4%	41	32.8%	64	25.6%
	1992	21	16.8%	28	22.4%	49	19.6%
	1993	58	46.4%	30	24.0%	88	35.2%
	1994	6	4.8%	11	8.8%	17	6.8%
	1995	1	.8%	2	1.6%	3	1.2%
	1996	1	.8%	1	.8%	2	.8%
	1997	3	2.4%			3	1.2%
Group Total		125	100.0%	125	100.0%	250	100.0%

More than one-third (35.2 percent) of the displaced arrived here in Ethiopia in 2001 G.C.. This was immediately after the end of the war between the two countries. Nearly one-fourth (25.6 percent) came in 1991 E.C.

5.4 The views of the displaced and non-displaced persons towards the process

The displaced and non-displaced respondents were asked about what the view of the different persons towards the displaced was. The question was focused mainly on the view of the persons who stayed here in Tigray. Out of the 500 respondents, 253 (50.6 percent) reported that the treatment of the people who stayed here towards the displaced was very good. Details are given below.

Table 22: Views of the displaced and non displaced on the way the people who stayed here treated the deportees.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
How was the treatment of the people who stayed here?	Very good	126	50.4%	127	50.8%	253	50.6%
	Good	90	36.0%	97	38.8%	187	37.4%
	Not good	20	8.0%	15	6.0%	35	7.0%
	Bad	11	4.4%	9	3.6%	20	4.0%
	Very bad	3	1.2%	2	.8%	5	1.0%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Thirty seven percent of the respondents reported that the treatment of the people who stayed here was good enough. Twelve percent of the respondents reported that the treatment was not good, bad or very bad; 13.6 percent of the males and 10.4 percent of the females reported that the treatment of the people who stayed here was not good. When analyzed by the displacement status of the respondents, the non-displaced persons seem to appreciate more the treatment of the people who stayed here than the displaced themselves. Details are given in table 22.

Table 23: Views of the displaced and non displaced on the way the people who stayed here treated the deportees.

		Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
How was the treatment of the people who stayed here?	Very good	145	58.0%	108	43.2%	253	50.6%
	Good	72	28.8%	115	46.0%	187	37.4%
	Not good	19	7.6%	16	6.4%	35	7.0%
	Bad	12	4.8%	8	3.2%	20	4.0%
	Very bad	2	.8%	3	1.2%	5	1.0%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Fifty percent of the non-displaced and 43.2 percent of the displaced respondents reported that the treatment of the people who stayed here was very good. In addition, 28.8 percent of the non-displaced and 46 percent of deported respondents reported that the treatment of the people who stayed here was good. In general, 86.8 percent of the non-displaced respondents and 89.2 percent of the displaced respondents reported that the treatment was either good or very good. They have also tried to elaborate the reasons why they have labeled it as good or very good. Some of them are given below.

- *Enough support was made by the people who stayed here.*
- *They provided us money,*
- *They knew what we needed and then provided us what we needed.*
- *We had nothing with us and it was even difficult to survive without their support and help.*
- *I used the money that they provided us that time wisely and am in a good economic position.*
- *I faced no problem after I came here.*
- *Their approach was nice, full of smile and happiness.*
- *Everything that I observed was just above my expectation.*
- *They allowed us to continue our education even in the absence of full documents about our backgrounds.*
- *They immediately gave us food for nine months and it was great for us.*

These views had enormous importance in resolving the conflicts between these two groups of peoples.

5.5 Impact of the interventions made

Most of the time, as time passed, such conflicts may get minimized or can even be aggravated. If such conflicts are handled carefully and conscious interventions are made, then they will be minimized and at the end, it is possible to manage the

conflict. Different organizations such as the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), Women’s Association of Tigray (WAT) and others were working with TDA conflict resolution unit, which basically aims at the resolution of the conflict. The governmental organization named Office for Rehabilitation and Social Affairs [ORSA] was also working with TDA. ORSA was helping the displaced people so that they could have better social and economic status. Almost all of the displaced are provided with a certain sum of money by ORSA.

The main point of focus of the summative evaluation was to study if the interventions resulted possible changes in the conflicts between the displaced and non-displaced persons.

Table 24: Results of the interventions made within the past three years.

	Sex of the respondents:				Group Total		
	Male		Female		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Approach of the people who stayed here; now and before 3 years:	yes, there is a significant change.	106	42.4%	109	43.6%	215	43.0%
	yes, there is a change	59	23.6%	55	22.0%	114	22.8%
	Almost the same.	85	34.0%	86	34.4%	171	34.2%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

43 percent of the respondents reported that there is a significant change in the approach and treatment of the people who stayed here towards the displaced. About forty-two percent of the males and 43.6 percent of the females reported that there is a significant difference in attitudes and approaches of the people who stayed here towards the displaced.

When analyzed by the displacement status of the respondents, 47.2 percent of the non-displaced and 38.8 percent of the respondents explained that there is a significant difference in the approaches and attitudes of the people who stayed here towards the displaced within the last three years time.

Table 25: Results of the interventions made within the past three years.

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total		
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Approach of the people who stayed here; now and before 3 years:	yes, there is a significant change.	118	47.2%	97	38.8%	215	43.0%
	yes, there is a change	50	20.0%	64	25.6%	114	22.8%
	Almost the same.	82	32.8%	89	35.6%	171	34.2%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Twenty percent of the non-displaced respondents and 25.6 percent of the displaced respondents also explained that there is a change in the attitude of the people who stayed here towards the displaced persons. About 33 percent of the displaced and 35.6 percent of the non-displaced believed that there is no change and the attitude of the people who stayed here towards the displaced persons is almost the same.

The result shows that about two-third (65 percent) of the respondents believe that there is a change between in the approach and attitude of the people who stayed here within the last three years. The direction is a very important point of study and a question was asked to the respondents on whether the change is positive or negative.

Accordingly, 42.8 percent of the respondents believe that the attitude of the people who stayed here is better now than it was before three years. Forty nine percent of the non-displaced and 36.8 percent of the displaced individuals reported that the attitude of the people who stayed here is better now than it was before three years.

Table 26: Results of the interventions made within the past three years; whether positive or negative.

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total		
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
If there is a change in approach of the people who stayed here, now and before 3 years, how do you compare the change?	Better before three years.	43	17.2%	58	23.2%	101	20.2%
	The same	40	16.0%	51	20.4%	91	18.2%
	Better now.	45	18.0%	49	19.6%	94	18.8%
		122	48.8%	92	36.8%	214	42.8%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Only 18.8 percent reported that the attitude of the people who stayed here is the same before three years and now. In addition, 20.2 percent didn't give any

response because they believed that there is no change in the attitude of the people who stayed here.

Another question asked to the respondents was about their own views towards the peoples who stayed here/deported from Eritrea. Nearly two-third of the respondents (62.6 percent) reported that there is a change in their own attitudes towards the people who stayed here or migrated from Eritrea.

Table 27: Views of the respondents themselves between three years and now towards the displaced/the non-displaced person:

	Displacement status of the responder				Group Total	
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Any change of attitude about those who stayed here within the last three years time	162	64.8%	151	60.4%	313	62.6%
No change of attitude	88	35.2%	99	39.6%	187	37.4%
Group Total	250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Sixty five percent of the non-displaced and 60.4 percent of the displaced respondents reported that they have no change of attitude towards the other category of the displacement groups. Thirty five percent of the non-displaced and 39.6 percent of the displaced respondents elaborated that they have no change of attitude towards the displaced/non-displaced persons (within the last three years).

About sixty three percent of the respondents have reported that they have changes of attitudes towards the displaced/non-displaced groups. The type of the change whether positive/ negative was an important point of concern for the evaluation. Forty eight percent of the respondents believed that the attitude they have is better than what they had before three years; 54.8 percent of the non-displaced and 41.6 percent of the displaced reported this case. Details are given in table 28.

Table 28: The types of change that the respondents made within the last three years.

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total	
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
If there is a change of attitude in your self, when is it better?	42	16.8%	62	24.8%	104	20.8%
Better before three years	21	8.4%	41	16.4%	62	12.4%
No change	50	20.0%	43	17.2%	93	18.6%
Better now than before three years.	137	54.8%	104	41.6%	241	48.2%
Group Total	250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Twelve percent of the respondents reported that their attitude was better before three years than now; 16.8 percent of the non-displaced and 24.8 percent of the displaced reported this case.

The reasons for either the positive or negative changes are important. Some of the responses given are summarized as follows.

- *The trainings that we had from the conflict resolution unit had significant roles in minimizing these conflicts;*
- *Because I am in my own country with my people,*
- *I adopted the situation through time,*
- *My living situation is better now than it was before three years,*
- *We learned the culture and way of living of the people who stayed here and then avoided the conflicts that we had before three years,*
- *I have made significant attitudinal changes due to different factors and most of these factors are acquired by training and counseling,*
- *The money that the government gave me before three years is well invested and now I have better living situation than before three years.*
- *Now, we have peace and stability that enabled us leads our lives peacefully.*
- *I became convinced that all here are my relatives and families regardless of where they were grown up,*
- *Their attitudes is changed and that enabled us change our attitudes.*

The other category which reported that ‘the attitude that I had before three years was better before three years than now’ justify their ideas as follows:

- *The population has increased now than before three years and the main factor for this is the displacement of the people from Eritrea. This has created in the inflation of prices and deteriorated our living conditions.*
- *Unemployment rate is higher now than before three years,*

- *The people here and even the government had good approaches before three years than now,*

5.6 Changes in the socioeconomic conditions of the displaced persons.

5.6.1 Economic conditions of the displaced persons; now and before three years

The respondents were asked to compare the existing living situation of the displaced persons with that of before three years. The living condition may include both economic and sociological situation. Twenty eight percent of the respondents reported that the economic condition of the displaced persons was better before three years than now; 21.6 percent of the non-displaced and 34.8 percent of the displaced agree with this idea. In addition, 14.4 percent of the non-displaced and 24 percent of the displaced reported that the living situation of the displaced persons is the same; now and before three years. Details are given below.

Table 29: The existing economic condition of the displaced persons as compared to what they had before three years

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total		
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
How do you compare your present economic status with that of before three years?							
	better before three years than now	9	3.6%	7	2.8%	16	3.2%
	The same	54	21.6%	87	34.8%	141	28.2%
	Better now than before three years	36	14.4%	60	24.0%	96	19.2%
		151	60.4%	96	38.4%	247	49.4%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Nearly half (49.4 percent) of the respondents reported that the economic condition of the respondents is better now than before three years. Sixty percent of the non-displaced and 38.4 percent of the displaced respondents reported that the economic situation of the respondents is better now than before three years. Variations are observed between the weredas of study.

Table 30: The existing economic condition of the displaced persons as compared to what they had before three years.

		How do you compare your present economic status with that of before three years?								Group Total	
				Better economic condition before three years than now		The same		Better now than before three years.		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	1	1.0%	24	24.0%	9	9.0%	66	66.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	2	2.0%	27	27.0%	13	13.0%	58	58.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)			34	34.0%	25	25.0%	41	41.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	5	5.0%	23	23.0%	25	25.0%	47	47.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	8	8.0%	33	33.0%	24	24.0%	35	35.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		16	3.2%	141	28.2%	96	19.2%	247	49.4%	500	100.0%

Sixty six percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 58 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke, 41 percent of the respondents from Ahferom, 47 percent of the respondents from Ghanta-Afeshum and 35 percent of the respondents from Gulo-mekeda weredas reported that the economic condition of the displaced persons is better now than before three years.

5.6.2 Psychosocial conditions of the displaced persons; now and before three years

The social and psychological condition of the displaced persons determines the living situation of the displaced persons. Sixty four percent of the respondents reported that the social and psychological situation of the displaced persons is better now than before three years.

Table 31: The existing socio-psychological condition of the displaced persons as compared to

		Displacement status of the responder				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
How do you compare your present social and psychological status with that Group Total years?	Better before three years.	28	11.2%	48	19.2%	76	15.2%
	The same.	48	19.2%	56	22.4%	104	20.8%
	Better now than before three years.	174	69.6%	146	58.4%	320	64.0%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Seventy percent of the non-displaced and 58.4 percent of the displaced respondents reported that the social and psychological situation of the displaced people is better now than before three years. But, 11.2 percent of the non-displaced and 19.2 percent of the displaced respondents reported that the socio-psychological situation of the displaced respondents was better before three years than now.

When analyzed by the weredas of the study, the situation of the socio-psychological situation seems to be parallel to the economic situation of the displaced persons. Eighty four percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 60 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke and Ahferom, 61 percent of the respondents from Ghanta Afeshum and 55 percent of the respondents from Gulo-Mekeda reported that the socio-psychological situation of the displaced persons is better now than before three years.

Table 32: The existing socio-psychological condition of the displaced persons as compared to what they had before three years.

		How do you compare your present social and psychological status with that of before three years?						Group Total	
		Better before three years.		The same.		Better now than before three years.		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	7	7.0%	9	9.0%	84	84.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	16	16.0%	24	24.0%	60	60.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	16	16.0%	24	24.0%	60	60.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	14	14.0%	25	25.0%	61	61.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	23	23.0%	22	22.0%	55	55.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		76	15.2%	104	20.8%	320	64.0%	500	100.0%

For 9 percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 24 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke and Ahferom, 25 percent of the respondents from Ghanta Afeshum and 22 percent of the respondents from Gulo-Mekeda, the existing socio-psychological situation of the displaced persons is the same with that of before three years.

5.7 Conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons

5.7.1 Conflict between these two groups; before three years

Sixty seven percent of the respondents reported that there was a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons before three years. Sixty five percent of the males and 69.6 percent of the females explained that there was a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons before three years.

Table 33: Conflict between the displaced and non-displaced respondents before three years.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Was there a conflict between the people who migrated from Eritrea and the people who stayed here in Tigray?	yes, there was a conflict.	162	64.8%	174	69.6%	336	67.2%
	No, there wasn't.	61	24.4%	58	23.2%	119	23.8%
	I don't know.	27	10.8%	18	7.2%	45	9.0%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Females seem to sense the conflict more than the males. 24.4 percent of the males and 23.2 percent of the females also reported that there was no conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons before three years. Nine percent of the respondents didn't know whether or not there was a conflict.

Sixty three percent of the non-displaced persons and 71.6 percent of the displaced persons reported that there was a conflict between these two groups; before three years. Twenty five percent of the non-displaced and 22.4 percent of the displaced reported that there was no conflict at all. Details are given below.

Table 34: Conflict between the displaced and non-displaced respondents before three years.

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total		
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Was there a conflict between the people who migrated from Eritrea and the people who stayed here in Tigray?	yes, there was a conflict.	157	62.8%	179	71.6%	336	67.2%
	No, there wasn't.	63	25.2%	56	22.4%	119	23.8%
	I don't know.	30	12.0%	15	6.0%	45	9.0%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Twelve percent of the displaced and six percent of the displaced reported that they didn't have any idea about the conflict.

When analyzed by the wereda of study, 84 percent of the respondents from Tahitay-Adiabo, 63 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke, 62 percent of the respondents from Ahferom, 62 percent of the respondents from Ghanta Afeshum and 65 percent of the respondents from Gulo Mekeda reported that there was a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons before three years. Details are given below.

Table 35: Conflict between the displaced and non-displaced respondents before three years.

		Was there a conflict between the people who migrated from Eritrea and the people who stayed here in Tigray?						Group Total	
		yes, there was a conflict.		No, there wasn't.		I don't know.		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	84	84.0%	11	11.0%	5	5.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	63	63.0%	29	29.0%	8	8.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	62	62.0%	28	28.0%	10	10.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	62	62.0%	27	27.0%	11	11.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	65	65.0%	24	24.0%	11	11.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		336	67.2%	119	23.8%	45	9.0%	500	100.0%

5.7.2 Conflict at the time of the Evaluation

Five percent of the respondents explained that still, there is a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons. Details are given below.

Table 36: Conflict between the deportees and non-deportees during the evaluation time.

			Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
			Male		Female		Count	Col %
			Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
How about now, is there any conflict between the people who migrated from Eritrea and those who stayed here in Tigray?	yes, there is a conflict.	15	6.0%	10	4.0%	25	5.0%	
	no, it is already resolved.	225	90.0%	229	91.6%	454	90.8%	
	I don't know.	10	4.0%	11	4.4%	21	4.2%	
Group Total			250	100%	250	100.0%	500	100%

Out of the 500 respondents 454(90.8 percent) reported that the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons is already resolved and there is no conflict. Ninety percent of the males and 91.6 percent of the females reported that the conflict is already resolved. Four percent of the respondents reported that they don't know.

Ninety percent of the non-displaced and 89.2 percent of the displaced respondents reported that the conflict is already resolved. Refer to the details given below.

Table 37: Conflict between the deportees and non-deportees during the evaluation time.

		Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
How about now, is there any conflict between the people who migrated from Eritrea and those who stayed here in Tigray?	yes, there is a conflict.	8	3.2%	17	6.8%	25	5.0%
	no, it is already resolved.	231	92.4%	223	89.2%	454	90.8%
	I don't know.	11	4.4%	10	4.0%	21	4.2%
Group Total		250	100%	250	100.0%	500	100%

3.2 percent of the displaced and 6.8 percent of the displaced reported that still, there is a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons. Four point four(4.4) percent of the non-displaced and four percent of the displaced persons reported that they don't know whether or not there is a conflict.

The data was also analyzed by the wereda of the study. Four percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, five percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke, nine percent of the respondents from Ahferom, one percent from Ganta Afeshum and six percent from Gulo Mekeda reported that there was a conflict during the evaluation time. Details are given in table 38.

Table 38: Conflict between the deportees and non-deportees during the evaluation time.

Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	How about now, is there any conflict between the people who migrated from Eritrea and those who stayed here in Tigray?						Group Total	
		yes, there is a conflict.		no, it is already resolved.		I don't know.		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
		4	4.0%	95	95.0%	1	1.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	5	5.0%	93	93.0%	2	2.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	9	9.0%	85	85.0%	6	6.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	1	1.0%	94	94.0%	5	5.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	6	6.0%	87	87.0%	7	7.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		25	5.0%	454	90.8%	21	4.2%	500	100.0%

Ninety-five percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 93 percent from Mereb Leke, 85 percent from Ahferom, 94 percent from Ganta Afeshum and 87 percent from Gulo Mekeda explained that the conflict is already resolved.

5.8 The Role of the Conflict Resolution Unit in Resolving the Conflict

5.8.1 The role of the unit in the conflict resolution

A question about the role of the Conflict Resolution Unit in resolving the conflict

Table 41: The role of the conflict resolution unit in resolving the conflict.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
What was the role of the interventions made by the conflict resolution unit of TDA in minimizing the conflict?	It had significant role.	136	54.4%	151	60.4%	287	57.4%
	It had a reasonable role.	48	19.2%	51	20.4%	99	19.8%
	No change	34	13.6%	22	8.8%	56	11.2%
	I don't know.	32	12.8%	26	10.4%	58	11.6%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Nineteen percent of the males and 20.4 percent of the females also reported that the role of the unit was good. For 13.6 percent of the males and 8.8 percent of the females, the unit made no change in minimizing the conflict. 12.4 percent of the males and 10.4 percent of the females reported that they don't know what the role of the unit in minimizing the conflict was.

Variations are observed in the role that the conflict resolution unit played in the different weredas. Details are given below.

Table 42: The role of the conflict resolution unit in resolving the conflict.

		What was the role of the interventions made by the conflict resolution unit of TDA in minimizing the conflict?								Group Total	
		It had significant role.		It had a reasonable role.		No change		I don't know.		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	74	74.0%	23	23.0%	3	3.0%			100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	50	50.0%	22	22.0%	14	14.0%	14	14.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	51	51.0%	19	19.0%	17	17.0%	13	13.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	58	58.0%	14	14.0%	12	12.0%	16	16.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	54	54.0%	21	21.0%	10	10.0%	15	15.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		287	57.4%	99	19.8%	56	11.2%	58	11.6%	500	100.0%

Seventy four percent of the of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 50 percent from Mereb Leke, 51 percent from Ahferom, 58 percent from Ghanta Afeshum and 54 percent of the respondents from Gulo Mekeda reported that the role of the unit was significant enough. In addition, 23 percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 22 percent from Mereb Leke, 19 percent from Ahferom, 14 percent from Ghanta Afeshum and 21 percent from Gulomekeda reported that the role of the unit was good.

5.8.2 The role of the conflict resolution in the normalization process

Out of the 500 respondents, 289 (57.8 percent) reported that such processes of conflict resolutions will facilitate the normalization process. Fifty seven percent of the males and 58.4 percent of the females explained that such a conflict resolution processes will have a significant role in the people to people relationship between the two countries. Details are given below.

Table 43: The role of such conflict resolution processes in the people to people relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea in the normalization process.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Do you think that the efforts exerted in minimizing the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced peoples have a role in facilitating the normalization process between the two countries?	yes	143	57.2%	146	58.4%	289	57.8%
	no	39	15.6%	41	16.4%	80	16.0%
	I don't know	68	27.2%	63	25.2%	131	26.2%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Sixteen percent of the respondents have no such a belief; i.e., 15.6 percent of the males and 16.4 percent of the females reported that they don't believe that the conflict resolution process will have an impact on the normalization process between the two countries. Nearly one-fourth (26.2 percent) of the respondents don't know whether or not such a conflict resolution process may have a positive contribution in the people to people relations between the two countries.

Fifty six percent of the non-displaced respondents and 59.2 percent of the displaced persons reported that the conflict resolution process which was exercised for the last three years will have positive contribution in the people to people relations between the two countries. Details are given below.

Table 44: The role of such conflict resolution processes in the people to people relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea in the normalization process.

		Displacement status of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Do you think that the efforts exerted in minimizing the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced peoples have a role in facilitating the normalization process between the two countries?	yes	141	56.4%	148	59.2%	289	57.8%
	no	41	16.4%	39	15.6%	80	16.0%
	I don't know	68	27.2%	63	25.2%	131	26.2%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Sixteen percent of the non-displaced and 15.6 percent of the displaced persons reported that the conflict resolution process will have no contribution to the

normalization process between the two countries. In addition, 27.2 percent of the non-displaced and 25.2 percent of the displaced persons are not sure whether such a process will make a contribution in the people to people relationship between the two countries.

Ninety-two percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 51 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke, 41 percent from Ahferom, 45 percent from Ghanta Afeshum and 60 percent from Gulo Mekda reported that the conflict resolution process between the displaced and non-displaced persons will have a positive contribution in the normalization process.

Table 45: The role of such conflict resolution processes in the people to people relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea in the normalization process.

		Do you think that the efforts exerted in minimizing the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced peoples have a role in facilitating the normalization process between the two countries?						Group Total	
		yes		no		I don't know		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	92	92.0%	6	6.0%	2	2.0%	100	100%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	51	51.0%	18	18.0%	31	31.0%	100	100%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	41	41.0%	23	23.0%	36	36.0%	100	100%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	45	45.0%	19	19.0%	36	36.0%	100	100%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	60	60.0%	14	14.0%	26	26.0%	100	100%
Group Total		289	57.8%	80	16.0%	131	26.2%	500	100%

Six percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 18 percent from Mereb Leke, 23 percent from Ahferom, 19 percent from Ghanta Afeshum and 14 percent from Gulo Mekeda reported that such a conflict resolution process will have a role in facilitating the normalization process between the two counties.

5.8.3 Indigenous Conflict resolution in the cultures and/or religions of the respondents

The five hundred respondents were asked to respond if they had any indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms in their culture/religion. The answer to the given question is given below.

Table 46: Indigineous conflict resolution mechanisms.

	Sex of the respondents:				Group Total		
	Male		Female		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Is there an indigeneous conflict resolution mechanism in your cutlure or your religion?	yes	168	67.2%	151	60.4%	319	63.8%
	no	49	19.6%	64	25.6%	113	22.6%
	I don't know	33	13.2%	35	14.0%	68	13.6%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Nearly two-third of the respondents (63.8 percent) reported that in their culture/religion, there are indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms. High proportion of males seems to be familiar with such mechanisms than the females; Sixty seven percent of the males and 60.4 percent of the females reported that there is a conflict resolving mechanism in their culture or religion. Sixty percent of the non-displaced and 67.6 percent of the displaced respondents reported that there are indigenous conflict mechanisms in their culture and/or their religion.

Table 47: Indigineous conflict resolution mechanisms.

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total		
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Is there an indigeneous conflict resolution mechanism in your cutlure or your religion?	yes	150	60.0%	169	67.6%	319	63.8%
	no	63	25.2%	50	20.0%	113	22.6%
	I don't know	37	14.8%	31	12.4%	68	13.6%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

One out of four respondents (25.2 percent) of the non-displaced and 20 percent of the displaced respondents reported that they don't have indigenous ways of resolving conflicts in their cultures and/or religions.

5.9 Changes of Views of the respondents after the war

The respondents [both the displaced and non-displaced] were also asked if they have made any change of attitude towards the Eritreans after the war. Sixty percent (59.8 percent) of the respondents reported that there is a change of attitude towards the Eritreans; mainly due to the war.

Table 48: Change of attitude by the respondents towards the Eritreans.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Have you made any attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans mainly due to the war between the two countries?	yes, there is a change	152	60.8%	147	58.8%	299	59.8%
	no, there is no change.	98	39.2%	103	41.2%	201	40.2%
Group Total		250	100%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

60.8 percent of the males and 58.8 percent of the females reported that have made attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans after the war. Sixty point four of the displaced and 59.2 percent of the non-displaced respondents agree with the stated idea. Refer table 49 for details.

Table 49: Change of attitude by the respondents towards the Eritreans.

		Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Have you made any attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans mainly due to the war between the two countries?	yes, there is a change	148	59.2%	151	60.4%	299	59.8%
	no, there is no change.	102	40.8%	99	39.6%	201	40.2%
Group Total		250	100%	250	100%	500	100.0%

Variations are observed between the weredas in the proportion of the respondents who reported that showed attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans; mainly after the war. Details are given in table 50.

Table 50: Change of attitude by the respondents towards the Eritreans.

		Have you made any attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans mainly due to the war between the two countries?				Group Total	
		yes, there is a change		no, there is no change.		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	70	70.0%	30	30.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	52	52.0%	48	48.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	59	59.0%	41	41.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	49	49.0%	51	51.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	69	69.0%	31	31.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		299	59.8%	201	40.2%	500	100.0%

Seventy percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 69 percent of the respondents from Gulo-mekeda, 59 percent of the respondents from Ahferom, 52 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke and 49 percent of the respondents from Ghanta – Afeshum reported that they have made attitudinal changes mainly after the war. Highest proportion of the respondents that were born in Eritrea seem to make attitudinal changes than those who were born in Ethiopia.

Table 51: Change of attitude by the respondents towards the Eritreans.

		Country of birth:								Group Total	
				Ethiopia		Eritrea		Other country		Count	Col %
				Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Have you made any attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans mainly due to the war between the two countries?	yes, there is a change	18	56.3%	242	59.8%	38	61.3%	1	100.0%	299	59.8%
	no, there is no change.	14	43.8%	163	40.2%	24	38.7%			201	40.2%
Group Total		32	100%	405	100.0%	62	100.0%	1	100.0%	500	100.0%

Sixty percent of the people born in Ethiopia and 61.3 percent of the respondents that are born in Eritrea reported that their attitude towards the Eritreans is changed mainly due to the war.

The proportion also varies by the occupation of the respondents. Seventy one percent of the government employees, 66.7 percent of the un-employed, 60.9 percent of the daily laborers and 55 percent of the merchants reported that they have made some attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans mainly due to the war. Details are given in table 52.

Table 52: Change of attitude by the respondents towards the Eritreans.

		Have you made any attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans mainly due to the war between the two countries?				Group Total	
		yes, there is a change		no, there is no change.		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Occupation of the respondent:	Government Employee	24	70.6%	10	29.4%	34	100.0%
	Un-employed	50	66.7%	25	33.3%	75	100.0%
	Daily laborer	53	60.9%	34	39.1%	87	100.0%
	Merchant	60	55.0%	49	45.0%	109	100.0%
	Student	101	58.0%	73	42.0%	174	100.0%
	Other (specify) ___	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	21	100.0%
Group Total		299	59.8%	201	40.2%	500	100.0%

In addition, 58 percent of the students have also explained that there are attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans within themselves due to the war. About 60 percent of the respondents reported that there is an attitudinal changes towards the Eritreans mainly due to the war and the reasons for this are summarized as follows:

- *I became sick mainly because of the problems associated with the displacement process and it is the Eritreans who deported me and exposed me to the my present situation,*
- *They took all my properties that I saved and produced working for decades,*
- *I was rich enough but now I am poor,*
- *I am psychologically disturbed and economically damaged due to the war and the Eritreans,*
- *My families were killed by the Eritreans,*
- *The Eritreans and their government were the causes for the war between the two countries and the war led to the death of many innocent people,*
- *The development process of our country is highly affected by the war that the Eritreans initiated,*
- *They couldn't challenge their government means that they have already accepted what the government is doing which has a serious consequence in the development process of the two countries.*

5.10 Impact of the war on the socioeconomic condition of the respondents

The respondents were asked if the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea had any impact on the socioeconomic condition of their households. More than three fourth (76.2 percent) of the respondents reported that the Ethio-Eritrea war had an impact on the socioeconomic conditions of their households.

Table 53: Impact of the Ethio-Eritrea war in the socioeconomic conditions of the respondents.

	Sex of the respondents:				Group Total		
	Male		Female		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Had the Ethio-Eritrea war an impact on your socioeconomic status?	yes	192	76.8%	189	75.6%	381	76.2%
	no	58	23.2%	61	24.4%	119	23.8%
Group Total		250	100%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Seventy seven percent of the males and 75.6 percent of the females reported that the war had an impact in their socioeconomic status.

The evaluation was conducted on the boarder areas and most of the peoples' lives are affected by the war. But still, the impact of the war seems to depend on the displacement status of the respondents. Details are given below.

Table 54: Impact of the Ethio-Eritrea war in the socioeconomic conditions of the respondents.

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total		
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Had the Ethio-Eritrea war an impact on your socioeconomic status?	yes	184	73.6%	197	78.8%	381	76.2%
	no	66	26.4%	53	21.2%	119	23.8%
Group Total		250	100%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Seventy four percent of the non-displaced and 78.8 percent of the displaced respondents reported that the war had an impact on the socioeconomic conditions of their households.

Table 55: Impact of the Ethio-Eritrea war in the socioeconomic conditions of the respondents.

		Had the Ethio-Eritrea war an impact on your socioeconomic status?				Group Total	
		yes		no		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	82	82.0%	18	18.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	75	75.0%	25	25.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	68	68.0%	32	32.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	77	77.0%	23	23.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	79	79.0%	21	21.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		381	76.2%	119	23.8%	500	100.0%

Eighty two percent of the respondents from Thitay Adiabo, 75 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke, 68 percent from Ahferom, 77 percent from Ghanta Afeshum and 79 percent from Gulo Mekeda reported that the Ethio-Eritrea war had an impact on their socioeconomic status.

When analyzed by the occupation of the respondents, the government employees seem to be less affected by the war than the other groups. Details are given below.

Table 56: Impact of the Ethio-Eritrea war in the socioeconomic conditions of the respondents.

		Had the Ethio-Eritrea war an impact on your socioeconomic status?				Group Total	
		yes		no		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Occupation of the respondent:	Government Employee	23	67.6%	11	32.4%	34	100.0%
	Un-employed	56	74.7%	19	25.3%	75	100.0%
	Daily laborer	70	80.5%	17	19.5%	87	100.0%
	Merchant	91	83.5%	18	16.5%	109	100.0%
	Student	126	72.4%	48	27.6%	174	100.0%
	Other (specify) ___	15	71.4%	6	28.6%	21	100.0%
Group Total		381	76.2%	119	23.8%	500	100.0%

Sixty eight percent of the government employees, 74.7 percent of the unemployed, 80.5 percent of the daily laborers, 83.5 percent of the merchants and 72.4 percent of the students reported that the war had a negative impact on their socioeconomic status.

More than three-fourth of the respondents do not want to go and live in Eritrea unless there is change in the government. On the other hand, about 23 percent of the respondents have shown their interest of going to live/work in Eritrea; and the reasons behind are summarized as follows;

- May be to bring the properties that I left there,
- May be if the government of Eritrea is changed,
- If there is a peaceful relation between the two countries,
- May be to solve my economic problems,

5.11 Views of the respondents towards going to/coming from Eritrea

The respondents were asked if they had an intention of going and working/living in Eritrea. Nearly one-third (33.2 percent) of the males and 20.4 percent of the females reported that they may go and work/live in Eritrea after the normalization process. In general, 26.8 percent of the respondents reported that they may go and live/work in Eritrea and 73.2 percent reported that they have no intention of doing so. Details are given below.

Table 57: Inetntion of the respondents to go and work/live in Eritrea.

		After normalization, doyou have the intention to go and live in Eritrea?				Group Total	
		yes		not at all		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Sex of the respondents:	Male	83	33.2%	167	66.8%	250	100.0%
	Female	51	20.4%	199	79.6%	250	100.0%
Group Total		134	26.8%	366	73.2%	500	100.0%

Two-third (66.8 percent) of the males and 79.6 percent of the females explained that they have no intention of going to Eritrea even after the normalization process. The intention of going to Eritrea (after normalization) seems to depend on the displacement status of the respondents. Thirty-four percent of the non-displaced and 19.6 percent of the displaced respondents reported there is a

possibility that they may go and work/live in Eritrea (after the normalization process).

Table 58: Intention of the respondents to go and work/live in Eritrea.

		Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
After normalization, do you have the intention to go and live in Eritrea?	yes	85	34.0%	49	19.6%	134	26.8%
	not at all	165	66.0%	201	80.4%	366	73.2%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

Sixty-six percent of the non-displaced and Eighty percent of the displaced respondents reported that they have no intention of going to Eritrea even after normalization.

Eighty four percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 73 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke and 66 percent of the respondents from Ahferom reported that they have no intention of going to Eritrea. Details are given below.

Table 59: Intention of the respondents to go and work/live in Eritrea.

		After normalization, do you have the intention to go and live in Eritrea?				Group Total	
		yes		not at all		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	16	16.0%	84	84.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	27	27.0%	73	73.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	34	34.0%	66	66.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	28	28.0%	72	72.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	29	29.0%	71	71.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		134	26.8%	366	73.2%	500	100.0%

In addition, 72 percent of the respondents from Ghanta Afeshum and 71 percent of the respondents from Gulo Mekeda reported that they have no intention of going to Eritrea even after the normalization.

Seventy nine percent of the government employees, 70.7 percent of the unemployed and 81.6 percent of the daily laborers reported that they have no intention to go and live/work in Eritrea. Details are given in table 60.

Table 60: Intention of the respondents to go and work/live in Eritrea.

		After normalization, do you have the intention to go and live in Eritrea?				Group Total	
		yes		not at all		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Occupation of the respondent:	Government Employee	7	20.6%	27	79.4%	34	100.0%
	Un-employed	22	29.3%	53	70.7%	75	100.0%
	Daily laborer	16	18.4%	71	81.6%	87	100.0%
	Merchant	27	24.8%	82	75.2%	109	100.0%
	Student	60	34.5%	114	65.5%	174	100.0%
	Other (specify) ___	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21	100.0%
Group Total		134	26.8%	366	73.2%	500	100.0%

In addition, 75.2 percent of the merchants and 65.5 percent of the students have no intention to of going and living/working in Eritrea. Highest proportion of the students (34.5 percent) reported that they may go and live/work in Eritrea.

Another question asked was “do you allow if Eritreans come and live/work here in Tigray?”. Nearly two-third of the respondents (64.6 percent) reported that they agree if the Eritreans come and live/work here. Details are given in table 61.

Table 61: Whether or not the respondents allow if Eritreans aome and live/work here.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Do you agree if the Eritreans come and live here in Tigray?	yes, I agree	181	72.4%	142	56.8%	323	64.6%
	no, I don't agree	69	27.6%	108	43.2%	177	35.4%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100%

Seventy two percent of the males and 56.8 percent of the females reported their agreement for Eritreans to come and live/work here in Tigray. More females seem to disagree with the above idea (43.2 percent) than the males (27.6 percent). This may be because the war had a sever impact on the females than the males. In addition, higher proportion of the displaced (39.2 percent) seem to disagree about

the issue than the non-displaced respondents (31.6 percent). Details are given in table 62.

Table 62: Whether or not the respondents allow if Eritreans aome and live/work here.

	Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total		
	Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %			
Do you agree if the Eritreans come and live here in Tigray?	yes, I agree	171	68.4%	152	60.8%	323	64.6%
	no, I don't agree	79	31.6%	98	39.2%	177	35.4%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

The data in table 62 shows that 68.4 percent of the non-displace and 60.8 percent of the displaced respondents reported that they agree if Eritreans come and live here in Tigray.

Seventy percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 67 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke and 66 percent of the respondents from Gulo Mekeda reported that they agree if Eritreans come and live here in Tigray.

Table 63: Whether or not the respondents agree if Eritreans aome and live/work here.

	Do you agree if the Eritreans come and live here in Tigray?				Group Total		
	yes, I agree		no, I don't agree		Count	Row %	
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %			
Wereda of the study.	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	70	70.0%	30	30.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	67	67.0%	33	33.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	59	59.0%	41	41.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	61	61.0%	39	39.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	66	66.0%	34	34.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		323	64.6%	177	35.4%	500	100.0%

In addition, 61 percent of the respondents from Ganta Afeshum and 59 percent of the respondents from Ahferom explained their agreement. When analyzed by occupation of the respondents, 79.4 percent of the government employees, 57.3 percent of the un-employed and 60.9 percent of the daily laborers expressed their agreements.

Table 64: Whether or not the respondents allow if Eritreans come and live/work here.

		Do you agree if the Eritreans come and live here in Tigray?				Group Total	
		yes, I agree		no, I don't agree		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Occupation of the respondent:	Government Employee	27	79.4%	7	20.6%	34	100.0%
	Un-employed	43	57.3%	32	42.7%	75	100.0%
	Daily laborer	53	60.9%	34	39.1%	87	100.0%
	Merchant	67	61.5%	42	38.5%	109	100.0%
	Student	118	67.8%	56	32.2%	174	100.0%
	Other (specify) ___	15	71.4%	6	28.6%	21	100.0%
Group Total		323	64.6%	177	35.4%	500	100.0%

Around sixty one percent (61.5 percent) of the merchants and 67.8 percent of the students reported that they agree if the Eritreans come and live here in Tigray.

As given above, around two-third of the respondents have expressed their agreement if the Eritreans come and live here in Tigray. They justified their arguments as follows:

- If they are devoted to live in a peaceful situation, living together can have mutual benefit,*
- If we all are busy in our own activities and daily works, whether they live here or not may not affect our lives,*
- Respecting the laws and regulations of our country and our nation, there is no reason why they cannot live here,*
- If they can avoid their complexes, there is a possibility of living together,*
- If we go to Eritrea, it is obvious that they will try to treat us as slaves; but we are accommodative enough and we can treat them in the way that a foreigner has to be treated, provided that they have the interest.*
- We Ethiopians do not have the habit and culture of war and hared to neighbors and there is no reason why a person from a neighboring country cannot come and reside here peacefully,*
- We Ethiopians have a long tradition of treating guests in an excellent way and this is a long rooted culture that cannot be easily avoided. In a similar*

way, the treatment that we can have to the Eritreans, provided that everything is peaceful is also similar to what we usually do,

- *We only have problem with the government not with the people,*
- *We have never opposed some one who is peaceful, be it an Ethiopian or a foreigner,*
- *The conflict was mainly between the governments, not between the peoples.*

From the analysis, it is also observed that about one-third of the respondents have reported that they are not willing to see Eritreans living/ working here in Tigray and their main reasons are the following:

- *Eritreans are our main and strategic enemies and it is not logical to allow such enemies come and live/ work in our country,*
- *The conflict we have with them is deep-rooted and cannot be resolved soon,*
- *They have already killed our brothers, sisters and relatives. We cannot forget these events and cannot have peaceful interaction with them,*
- *It doesn't seem practical to enable them live respecting the laws of Ethiopia, because they never had such traditions. So, even if we are ready from the Ethiopian side, there is no hope that they can have similar readiness,*
- *They have damaged our lives to the maximum while we were in Eritrea, and we are not willing to allow them come and live here,*

Based on the experiences observed and the achievements gained, the respondents and individuals who participated in the different interviews and focused group discussions have recommended that the following things be done.

- *The same or similar project should be designed on the other side (Eritrean side) so that the people to people relationship can be strengthen,*

- *The Conflict Resolution Project’s objectives can be fruitful if the living situation of the people is improved. So, the project has to be converted into a development project,*
- *The started activities have to continue in a more strengthened way,*
- *The World Bank has constructed the destructed houses of the internally displaced persons of Zalambessa area. The same should be done to the people who are deported from Eritrea so that they can have more or less similar living situations. Both are affected by the same situation; war but the treatment made is different,*
- *Each keblle/tabia must have a team of well trained individuals who can resolve any type of conflict in the society which may be inter and intra households,*
- *The conflict resolution activities have to be extended even to other forms of conflicts that may arise in the community,*

5.12 The People to People Relationship between the two countries

More than eighty percent (81.4 percent) of the respondents reported that the relationship between Ethiopia and Eritrea have to be strengthened from time to time. Details are given in table 65.

Table 65: About the people to people relationship between the two countries.

		Sex of the respondents:				Group Total	
		Male		Female		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Do you think that the relationship between the peoples of the two countries? Have to be strength	yes	211	84.4%	196	78.4%	407	81.4%
	no	39	15.6%	54	21.6%	93	18.6%
Group Total		250	100%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

More males (84.4 percent) reported that the relationship between the peoples of the two countries have to be strengthened than the females (78.4 percent).

Highest proportion of the non-displaced persons also seem to express their agreement about strengthening the relationships between the peoples of the two countries than the displaced persons. Details are given in table 66.

Table 66: About the people to people relationship between the two countries.

		Displacement status of the respondents.				Group Total	
		Non displaced		Displaced		Count	Col %
		Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Do you think that the relationship between the peoples of the two countries?	yes	214	85.6%	193	77.2%	407	81.4%
	no	36	14.4%	57	22.8%	93	18.6%
Group Total		250	100.0%	250	100.0%	500	100.0%

About eighty six percent of the non-displaced persons and 77.2 percent of the displaced persons reported that the relationships between the peoples of the two countries have to be strengthened.

When analyzed by the wereda of study, 93 percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo, 84 percent of the respondents from Mereb Leke and 78 percent of the respondents from Ghanta Afeshum explained that the relationship between the peoples of the two countries have to be strengthened.

Table 67: About the people to people relationship between the two countries.

Wereda of the study.		Do you think that the relationship between the peoples of the two countries?				Group Total	
		yes		no		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
	Tahitay Adiabo (Sheraro)	93	93.0%	7	7.0%	100	100.0%
	Mereb Leke (Rama)	84	84.0%	16	16.0%	100	100.0%
	Ahferom (Enticho)	78	78.0%	22	22.0%	100	100.0%
	Ghanta Afeshum (Adigrat)	77	77.0%	23	23.0%	100	100.0%
	Gulo Mekeda (Zalambesa and Fatsi area)	75	75.0%	25	25.0%	100	100.0%
Group Total		407	81.4%	93	18.6%	500	100.0%

In addition, 77 percent of the respondents from Ghanta Afeshum and 75 percent of the respondents from Gulo Mekeda reported that the people to people relationship between the two countries have to be strengthened. The minimum (75 percent) is of the

respondents from Gulo Mekeda (Zalambessa area; and this may be due to the fact that zalambessa was completely destructed by the government and peoples of Eritrea.

Highest proportion (94.1 percent) of the government employees followed by 82 percent of the merchants reported that the people to people relationship between the two countries needs to be strengthened. Details are given are given table 68.

Table 68: About the people to people relationship between the two countries.

		Do you think that the relationship between the peoples of the two countries?				Group Total	
		yes		no		Count	Row %
		Count	Row %	Count	Row %		
Occupation of the respondent:	Government Employee	32	94.1%	2	5.9%	34	100.0%
	Un-employed	60	80.0%	15	20.0%	75	100.0%
	Daily laborer	70	80.5%	17	19.5%	87	100.0%
	Merchant	90	82.6%	19	17.4%	109	100.0%
	Student	139	79.9%	35	20.1%	174	100.0%
	Other (specify) ___	16	76.2%	5	23.8%	21	100.0%
Group Total		407	81.4%	93	18.6%	500	100.0%

Eighty percent of the unemployed respondents, 80.5 percent of the daily laborers and 79.9 percent of the respondents reported the relationship between the peoples of the two countries needs to be strengthened.

Some of the reasons given by the respondents why the people to people relationships have to be strengthened are the following:

- *If the people to people relationship is strong enough, then they can influence their respective governments and then the two countries can be in peaceful situations,*
- *The people to people relation is very decisive in the relationship between any two countries,*
- *People of any country usually prefer peace and stability,*
- *Such a healthy people to people relationship facilitates the trade relations and promotes investment in both countries,*
- *If the relationship is good, there will be peace and stability which are the main preconditions for the development process of any country,*
- *The peoples of Eritrea and Ethiopia are of the same origin and need to have peaceful cooperation.*

- *The normalization process is inevitable; and facilitating it saves time because time is the main resource that people have,*
- *Strong relationship can enable us to use the port, which is nearer to Tigray than that of Djibouti,*

As discussed in the analysis above about eighteen percent of the respondents reported that there is no need of the people to people relationship and some of their reasons are summarized as follows.

- *The people from the other side are not ready to make the necessary relationship,*
- *Such an investment in creating relationship is not useful at least to Tigray,*
- *There cannot be any peaceful relationship between the two countries,*
- *We can think of such a relationship only if there is good governance in Eritrea, otherwise they will try only to exploit what they can get from Ethiopia,*
- *Our past experiences have taught us who the people are and that experience is enough to conclude that there is no need for further relationships,*
- *There is no distinction between the government and the people there; both treated us in the same way while we were deported from Eritrea.*

VI. SITUATION BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROJECT

The problem starts with the displacement process. Sixty four percent of the displaced reported that they were encountered with different types of problems while coming to Ethiopia. Such problems may affect the emotional and psychological conditions of the displaced and their interactions with the community may not be healthy. Accordingly, the approaches of most of the displaced respondents towards the community members who stayed here in Tigray was not healthy. In-fact, seventy-nine percent of the non-displaced respondents recognized that the displaced were faced with problems while coming from Eritrea. This may enable the non-displaced to understand the problems of the displaced and to tolerate them in case of conflicts.

Only 10 percent of the non-displaced respondents reported that the displaced people faced no problem during the time of the move to Ethiopia. Eleven percent also reported that they have no information about it and answered by saying 'I don't know'.

The very fact that the non-displaced people are well informed about the problems encountered during the displacement process may have two implications:

- i) They have recognized the problems of the displaced and they can play their own role in order to minimize and resolve the conflict between them.*
- ii) The problems (as reported by the non-displaced) are caused by the Eritrean Government and the Eritrean people. Nearly 80 percent recognized that the displaced people were faced with problems and this may also mean that they have developed hatred towards the Eritrean government.*

In either case, any conflict resolution mechanism has to take these two cases into account and then intervene accordingly.

On the other hand, after the conflict, different changes in the socioeconomic conditions of most places in Tigray were changed and prices were inflated. A significant proportion of the non-displaced associated the inflation with the coming of the displaced. Accordingly, the attitude of the non-displaced had some problems.

War between any two countries usually has a post war effect which is reflected in the socioeconomic conditions of the two countries. When people are displaced, it may take them time to adopt the new place and may get dissatisfied due to social, agro ecological, economic as well as cultural factors. More than two-third (67.2 percent) of the respondents reported that there was a conflict at the beginning. Higher proportion of the displaced (71.6 percent) seem to sense the conflict than the non-displaced (62.8 percent).

As stated by most of the respondents, the conflicts were expressed:

- *In the forms of insults,*
- *Using words and phrases that associate the displaced with the Eritrean Government,*
- *The displaced were using expressions that have the meaning showing that the non-displaced are not well civilized,*
- *Groupings,*
- *They characterize each other,*
- *Speaking irritating words and phrases,*
 - *etc.*

That is why the project was established; to resolve the conflict.

VII. ACTIVITIES ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PROJECT

The overall goal of the three-year project was to promote conflict resolution as an essential strand running through development initiatives with displaced people in the region through the establishment of a Conflict Resolution Unit within TDA International. Accordingly, the unit was opened before three years and it has accomplished different activities that enabled it to attain its goal, i.e., in the past three years, the conflict resolution unit has tried to perform different activities that were supposed to resolve the conflict. Series of activities were designed and then implemented. In fact, if no intervention is made, as time goes on, there are three possibilities to the conflict; the conflicts may get minimized, can be aggravated or can remain the same as it was. If such conflicts are handled carefully and conscious interventions are made, then they can be minimized depending on the methodologies used.

Different non-governmental organizations and associations such as the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), Women's Association of Tigray (WAT), Farmers' Association of Tigray (FAT), Youth Association of Tigray (YAT), and others have worked with TDA Conflict Resolution Unit, which basically aimed at the resolution of the conflict. The governmental organization named Office for Rehabilitation and Social Affairs [ORSA] and TDA were working together. ORSA was helping the displaced people so that they could have better social and economic status. The interventions of ORSA focused on the economic aspects and the intervention of the Conflict Resolution Unit was focusing on the software part that guides the overall thinking of the people. It focused on the psychosocial issues. Almost all of the displaced were provided with a certain sum of money and household utensils by ORSA and almost all of them were given with the necessary training and counseling activities because as discussed in the process of the displacement, the problem of the displaced was not only economic, but also

psychosocial and emotional. In addition, different forms of trainings were given by ORSA on the issue focusing on how to make use of the money. ,

This summative evaluation focused on evaluating the degree to which the unit accomplished its objectives; i.e., the interventions made, the process and the outputs obtained from such a process. Some of the activities accomplished by the unit are:

- The unit hired all the necessary personnel,*
- Training was given to the staff by professionals from different institutions and the Ministry of Federal Affairs, etc.*
- Steering committee was established and it comprised different individuals from different bureaus and associations,*
- An assessment on the needs of both the displaced and non-displaced persons was made,*
- The main strategy that the unit used was training of trainers and they conducted awareness raising workshops on conflict resolution. Following the same procedure, many people got the necessary awareness about conflict resolution and management.*
- A resource center was established and it was equipped with the necessary materials,*
- Different workshops were organized by the conflict resolution unit - and members of all sections of the community were participating in the awareness raising workshops.*
- Programs on counseling to the displaced and non-displaced persons were given by those who took the training and this also was playing significant role in the conflict resolution process.*
- Radio, weekly programs for about 15 minutes was broadcasted by the local radio, which had more than five million listeners.*

- *Brochures, leaflets, posters, and other printed out materials were used to raise the awareness of the community.*

These and other interventions made by the conflict resoluti

The Conflict Resolution Unit also organized different forms of trainings to the staff of the unit by professionals of the area from different institutions and universities. The overall evaluation shows that the training was very relevant and effective. Awareness raising workshops were prepared to the staff by professionals from Mekelle University on conflict resolution and detailed discussion was made on the issue. German and Ethiopian experts that are working as advisors in the Ministry of Federal Affairs gave training to the staff. In addition, the staff members of the unit have also participated in different workshops organized by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and other organizations in which varied and different papers were presented. Training on Guidance and counseling was given by professionals from Amanuel Hospital, Addis Ababa, for about ten days and this was done in collaboration with the governmental office "Office for Rehabilitation and Social Affairs [ORSA].

The most effective part of the process was the trainings given to the committees of both the displaced and non-displaced persons. The professionals who trained the committees have taken training of trainers and they tried to equip them with the necessary skills that the members can give counseling to people with different psychosocial problems. Accordingly, the people who took the training invested much of their time in solving the problems of the displaced and bridging the gap between the displaced and non-displaced persons. In some areas like Sheraro, the trained individuals used their skills even in solving some other types of problems. As an example, the priests serving in one of the churches of the town were in a big conflict among themselves and were divided into two. The committee considered that this was a conflict that needed to be resolved and they applied the techniques and resolved it. The committees in Tahitay Adiabo were excellent in using their creativities in resolving different types of conflicts even within the households of the residents.

VIII. CHANGES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNT AS A RESULT OF THE INTERVENTION

As a result of the well-designed and organized interventions of the unit, significant changes are observed from which lessons can be drawn. At the beginning of the project, there was a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced. The conflict was expressed in different ways. The conflict resolution unit started intervening with the partner organizations such as the Women's Association of Tigray, Farmer's Association of Tigray, Youth Association of Tigray, etc. This has witnessed that coordinated and integrated efforts result in effective work.

After establishing the resource center and giving different forms of trainings and organized workshops, significant changes in the conflict resolution process are observed. The main and decisive change was the change of attitudes observed in both parties. The attitudes and approaches of the displaced persons towards the non-displaced persons and vice versa was significantly improved. As a result, the socioeconomic condition of the displaced was improved and positive changes in the psychosocial situation of the displaced were also reported.

During the evaluation time, more than ninety percent of the respondents reported that the conflict was already resolved. Only five percent of the respondents explained that there was a conflict during the assessment period and 4.2 percent explained that they don't know whether or not there is a conflict now. Many different factors may contribute for this resolution; but more than seventy-seven percent of the respondents reported that the role of the conflict resolution unit towards to this end was significant. Highest proportion of females and displaced seem to

have benefited more by the intervention than their counter-parts. About two-third of the respondents explained that there are indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms in their cultures and/or religions and the committee that participated in the counseling process in Tahitay Adiabo has tried to integrate the skills acquired through the training with the indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms. This was clearly observed in the group discussions made.

the normalization process started, the people to people relationship would be very smooth and would facilitate the overall normalization process. In addition, it can be well observed that in any place and time where there is conflict, interventions are needed. But, not all interventions may result in the desired change. The experience of the Conflict Resolution Unit which was preceded by an assessment about the situation, followed by the psychosocial training and then counseling was effective enough. This may show that for any intervention, there is a need to design its own curriculum following some logical sequences.

Side by side, the evaluators observed that the financial support made to rehabilitate the displaced by the governmental organization (ORSA) also had a significant role. That is, psychosocial trainings, unless they are supported by some economic assistance, may not be sustainable. From the counseling processes mainly in Sheraro areas, the team has observed that the counseling has enabled the displaced persons to develop themselves and are engaged in different formal and non-formal sectors. Such an involvement has contributed to the improvement of their economic status.

In either case, in order such efforts and changes to be effective, they have to be supplemented by economic supports in the form of employment opportunities, credits, and other forms of assistances. Otherwise, no one can be sure of the sustainability of the resolved conflicts unless they have any means of survival.

IX. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

In this evaluation which was conducted in five weredas; namely, Tahitay Adiabo, Mereb Leke, Ahferom, Ghanta Afeshum and Gulo Mekeda Weredas different methods were used in order to evaluate how fruitful the intervention was. Focused group discussions, detailed interviews, structured and semi-structured questionnaires were used. The evaluation is mainly based on the information gathered from the 500 respondents; 250 males and 250 females; 250 displaced and 250 non-displaced. Some of the major findings of the evaluation are summarized below.

Thirty four percent of the respondents were currently married, 47.4 percent were never married, 9.2 percent divorced, 2.6 percent widowed and 6.8 percent separated. 2.8 percent of the non-displaced and 10.8 percent of the displaced were separated. Twenty two percent of the displaced respondents are either divorced or separated. This shows that war between the two countries had a significant effect in the family dissolution of the displaced. The study result shows that this has created psychological and sociological problems in the displaced and their families.

The displaced are less educated than the non-displaced. On an average, the educational level of the interviewed displaced is grade six and that of non-displaced is grade nine. Depending on their educational level, the respondents are involved in different occupations. The occupations are: government employees (6.8 percent), un-employed (15 percent), daily laborers (17.4 percent), traders (21.8 percent) and students (34.8 percent). Nearly one-fourth (24.4 percent) of the displaced are un-employed.

In the last three years, interventions were made by the Conflict Resolution Unit of Tigray Development Association. To resolve the conflicts, the Conflict Resolution Unit coordinated its efforts with those of other nongovernmental organizations, associations and governmental offices and bureaus.

As a result of the well organized efforts exerted by the unit and the different offices and organizations, significant changes are observed in the attitudes of the people who stayed here towards the displaced and vice versa. Forty three percent of the respondents reported that there is a significant change in the approaches and treatments of the people who stayed here in Tigray towards the displaced; and 22.8 percent reported that there is a change. In general, 67.2 percent of the non-displaced and 64.4 percent of the displaced reported a change of attitudes and approaches of the people who stayed here. Forty nine percent of the non-displaced and 36.8 percent of the displaced reported that it is the relationship is better now than it was before three years.

In addition, the intervention made resulted in change of attitudes and approaches of the displaced; 62.6 percent of the respondents reported there is a change. 64.8 percent of the non-displaced and 62.6 percent of the displaced reported that there is a change of attitude about the non-displaced within the last three years. In fact, change of behavior and attitude can be sustainable only if it is associated with economic development among the households. Nearly half of the respondents reported that the economic status of the displaced is better now than before three years; 60.4 percent of the displaced and 38.4 percent of the non-displaced respondents agreed with the above idea.

Sixty four percent of the respondents reported that the psychosocial condition of the displaced persons was better during the evaluation time than before three years; 69.6 percent of the non-displaced and 58.4 percent of the displaced

reported that the psychosocial condition of the displaced is better now than before three years. Significant differences were observed between weredas; 84 percent of the respondents in Tahitay Adiabo and 55 percent of the respondents from Gulo-Mekeda reported that the psychosocial condition of the displaced is better now than before three years.

More than two-third (67.2 percent) of the respondents reported that there was a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced before three years; more females (69.6 percent) than males (64.8 percent) and higher proportion of the displaced (71.6 percent) than the non-displaced (62.8 percent) seem to sense the conflict. When we look at the conflict during the time of evaluation, 90.8 percent of the respondents reported that the conflict is already resolved. Only five percent of the respondents reported that there is still conflict; six percent of the males and four percent of the females; 3.2 percent of the non-displaced and 6.8 percent of the displaced. Different factors may contribute to the resolution of the conflict and the result shows that the main and decisive factor was the efforts exerted by the conflict resolution unit. More than seventy seven percent (77.2 percent) of the respondents reported that the role of the unit was significant. Highest proportion of the displaced respondents than the displaced, highest proportion of the females than the males seem to be benefited from the interventions made by the unit. The role of the unit was much higher in Tahitay Adiabo (97 percent) than the other weredas (72 percent in Mereb Leke, 70 percent in Ahferom, 72 percent in Ghanta Afeshum, and 75 percent in Gulo Mekeda).

Out of the 500 respondents, 289 (57.8 percent) reported that the efforts exerted by the unit have significant contribution to the normalization process. Still, significant variations are observed between the weredas [92 percent of the respondents in Tahitay Adiabo and 41 percent of the respondents in Ahferom are examples].

X. CONCLUSIONS

In the process of evaluating the implementations of the unit, both primary and secondary data were used. The evaluation started by assessing the conditions at the places of the study in relation to the conflicts between the displaced and non-displaced. The assessment showed that before three years (starting from the very beginning of the displacement). Both the qualitative and quantitative data revealed that there was a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced. In some occasions, the conflict becomes so strong that the youth form groups which are based on their displacement status and then clash each other in groups. In general, 67.2 percent of the respondents reported that there was a conflict between the displaced and non displaced; 71.6 percent of the displaced and 62.8 percent of the non-displaced agreed with the given idea.

After the establishment of the conflict resolution unit, assessments are conducted and then priorities were set. Arranging different forms of trainings both to the staff and the groups from the displaced and non-displaced was given priority. Side by side, the resource center was established and then equipped with the necessary publications and electronic tools. As a result of the interventions, the respondents brought attitudinal changes towards each other. More than 62 percent of the respondents reported that they have made attitudinal changes; 64.8 percent of the non-displaced and 60.4 percent of the displaced.

Before three years, most of the displaced were morally affected and had different forms of psychosocial problems. Because of this, many displaced were idle and were expecting financial assistance from the government. But, at the end of the training and counseling, they understood that this doesn't help. They started doing what ever was available. Now, 49.4 percent of the respondents confirmed that there is a positive economic change in the displaced. In

addition, 64 percent reported that the psychosocial situation of the displaced is improved within the last three years. But, high variations are observed between the weredas; varying from 55 percent improvement in Gulo Mekeda to 84 percent in Tahitay Adiabo.

At the end of the implementations for three years, More than 90 percent of the respondents reported that the conflict is already resolved. Only five percent of the respondents reported that there still is a conflict. There are still significant variations between the weredas; varying from 85 percent of the respondents in Ghanta Afeshum to 95 percent in Tahitay Adiabo; reporting that the conflict is already resolved.

The role of the Conflict Resolution Unit in this regard was of paramount importance. More than 77 percent of the respondents reported that the role of the unit was significant. 97 percent of the respondents from Tahitay Adiabo and 70 percent of the respondents from Ahferom reported that the role of the unit in resolving the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced was significant. Most of the respondents (57.8 percent) believe that the conflict resolution activities exercises in the last three years will have significant roles in facilitating the people to people relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia after the normalization process is started.

At this time, as a result of the well organized interventions made, the evaluators do believe that the people at the study areas which are found around the border areas are ready to start the normalization process provided that there is peace and stability. More than two-third also expressed their willingness to see the Eritreans working/living in Tigray. But only one-fourth are willing to go and work/live in Eritrea.

The overall evaluation shows that the interventions made by the unit were significant and have helped both the displaced and non-displaced use their skills of resolving conflicts (acquired by training and the one which is available in their culture) to apply it in the conflicts that are encountered in their surroundings. The attitudinal changes are results of the interventions of the conflict resolution unit. But, in order to make it sustainable enough, the displaced have to make economic changes within their households. Of course, about half of them have reported that there are changes, but a change in the psychosocial status if not accompanied by the improvements of the economic conditions may have the danger that it may not sustain.

While the team was working in Sheraro area, the people participated in the focused group discussion told us a recent experience that shows how the people to people relationship is becoming stronger from time to time. In fact there are no frequent cross-border relationships. But there are occasions in which cattle of the Eritreans cross the border and come to Ethiopia for grazing and vice versa. At the beginning the farmers were making no trial. But nowadays, people are crossing the boarder and are negotiating to have their herds. Recently, some persons went to the areas of Eritrea and they were well treated by the Eritreans and they brought their cattle. This shows that people are becoming conscious of the situation.

Had there been the same or similar training and counseling service in Eritrea with more or less similar objective, then the people to people relationship would have been smooth and would have influenced even their respective governments. As a result, the following ideas are recommended.

XI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The project on conflict resolution tried to organize its resources in resolving the conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons. Relatively speaking, the time was short, and the personnel involved is few. But, it had brought significant changes. Based on the findings of this evaluation, the following ideas are recommended.

- 1. The conflict resolution process organized by the unit was effective. But, there may not be any guarantee on its sustainability. Sustainability of such interventions can be realized only if it is supplemented by socioeconomic changes in the households. So, it is advisable to assist the displaced to enable them own houses, household properties and some other things that promote their quality of lives. Of course, everything can only be done within the given resources of the country. But people who had their own houses in Asmara are now homeless and poor. Especially the displaced persons around Gulo Mekeda are observing that the houses of the IDPs are rebuilt and the cause for both the IDPs and the displaced are the same; the Eritrean government. Such a significant difference of treatment may sometimes lead into a conflict between the displaced and non-displaced persons.*
- 2. The conflict at the beginning was between the displaced and non-displaced persons. As a result of the counseling and the different awareness raising workshops, these conflicts are resolved. But, the ideas that we got in the group discussions indicate that the displaced are having complaints about the treatment of the government and TDA. They have complaints saying that they are not getting enough treatment from the government, because they are affected by the war and it was not their individual faults. As time passes, if these conflicts are not resolved timely, they may create different*

- types of problems. Hence, further assessments must be made on the existing needs of the displaced persons.*
- 3. The three year project was fruitful enough and is expected to facilitate the normalization process of the two countries. Ethiopia is ready to solve the problem peacefully, and normalization is one of the five proposals that are proposed by Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. But, in order to make it effective, there must be similar readiness on the Eritrean side. So, efforts have to be made in resolving similar problems in Eritrea. At least, awareness raising workshops can be arranged in the boarder areas of Eritrea by such non-governmental organizations.*
 - 4. We are living in a world where resources are very limited. In the developing countries like Ethiopia where there is high population explosion, the per-capita resource is becoming more and more limited. For sure, such conditions mostly result in a conflict. But, not all conflicts should lead to physical fighting. In order to avoid such a fighting, conscious interventions must be made. In order the intervention to be effective, assessments on the causes of the conflict, the needs of the parties and so on has to be made. So, any intervention with limited resources must be preceded by need assessment.*
 - 5. The people to people relations are improving from time to time. If these relations are significantly improved, then they can influence their respective governments towards the peace process. To enhance the people to people relationships, there is a need for arranging share of experiences among the elders, religious persons, knowledgeable individuals, representatives of different associations of both countries, in a third country, may be in Djibouti, Nairobi or any other neighboring country to discuss on the common issues. Such arrangements are possible only for international NGOs.*

6. *The Conflict Resolution Unit has served for the development process because, sustainable development requires sustainable peace. As stated above, in order to make the conflict resolution sustainable, the unit has to intervene in some development activities that may enhance the living situation of the displaced people. The team believes that there is a need to develop project proposals for promoting the unit to a center that deals with the overall living situation of the displaced persons.*
7. *The conflict resolution process was very simple, highly participatory and less costly. Such modalities need to be adopted for resolving conflicts of similar or different forms. So, detailed documentations have to be made on the processes and achievements of the conflict resolution activities.*
8. *Some other interventions of this type should also consider the living situation of the communities. Some of the committee members that were involved in the counseling were walking for hours in order to deal with the issues of the conflict resolution and were not compensated for the energy and time they lost walking. This may affect the counselors from participating in the project full-heartedly. So, budget should be considered for such activities starting from the very beginning of the task. The issue of logistics such as stationery materials should also be considered although some has been provided.*
9. *Some of the counselors were illiterate and this limited their capacities. They cannot update themselves if they cannot read and write. Literacy has significant effect in improving the life style of the people which in turn contributes its share in resolving the conflict. So, literacy should be included in any development package as it also contributes in promoting sustainable peace.*
10. *In order for the conflict to be transformed to the desired level, their economic problems have also to be solved. In fact, ORSA was assisting them by providing financial assistance. But, such assistance may not solve*

the economic problems of the displaced persons. It also didn't take the background of the displaced people such as the years they lived in Eritrea, the properties that they owned, and so on. Additional means of assisting the displaced persons has to be designed and then implemented. Solving the economic problem alone doesn't solve the conflict, and solving the psychosocial problems alone also doesn't solve it. It has to be appreciated that different efforts are made. But, they are not sufficient and need additional effort. The unit, in collaboration with different agencies, has to design such projects which promote the economic, health, social and demographic status of the displaced.

11. Different micro-finance institutions have to be able to give credits to the displaced people by making the procedures and the requirements relatively simpler than the existing modalities. But, loan alone doesn't solve problems and has to be supplemented by skill training. All these have to be done in a more organized and coordinated way. Almost all of the displaced people reported that they were given training on how to handle money and the training was very late and they had no money at that time. This shows that all activities need to be well coordinated.

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Annex 1: Questionnaire for non-displaced translated into Tigrigna

"B ÐlùF slSt >¥WtE B¥PbR LM>T TG%Y PÉËKT MXSY "NÉp B²:Æ
 "t"šlpã "NÉp Ztgb,, MNQS^aúT BZMLkT NMGMUM "B ZGbR zIÖ
 mIÄ:tE N"BzùY Z{N¼û (zYtfÂ,lù tU,,)

Z,rb m«YO

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. øÆ | 1. s»ÂÊE M:%B | 2. ¥XjL | 3. MB%O |
| 2. wrÄ | 1. -P-Y "DÄi | 2. mrB lj | 3. xHfÉM (XNTô) |
| | 4. UN- "f'ùM | 5. gùlÖ mjÄ | |
| 3. :Dm mšsp(T) | _____ | | |
| 4. ò- | 1. wÄp tÆ:-Y | 2. ÛlNStYtE | |
| 5. Ztwlçlù i- | 1. g{R | 2. kt¥ | |
| 6. dr© TMHrTE | _____ | | |
| 7. BÿrsB | 1. TG%êY(wYtE) | 3. xpéb-Y(tYtE) | 5. "M^%Y(rYtE) |
| | 2. kùÄm-Y | 4. >îr-Y | 6. µlpX (YgI) |
| 8. >YnT S%P | 1. s%Pt¼ mNGStE | 4. nUÄY | |
| | 2. S%P yBLYN | 5. tM %Y(¶T) | |
| | 3. m>L-êE S%P gùLbT | 6. µlpX _____ | |
| 9. YñT | 1. âRèiKS | 3. µèlpK | 5. µlpX _____ |
| | 2. ÑšlpM | 4. Pétt¼S-NT | |
| 10. kùn-T ^ÄR | 1. Ðzp "B ^ÄR | 3. tíTE¼ | 5. |
| tfšllpÄ | | | |
| | 2. tmR:y "YfL N | 4. äYtÜnp(-Tnp) | |
| 11. "bY twlpìM? | 1. "B xpTxeÄ | 2. "B xORT% | 3. "B |
| µlpX | | | |
| 12. "B'zù wrÄ'zùY D×M twlpìM? | 1. Xw | 2. "YÍL | |
| 13. µB TG%Y wÉxp nYÉM YfL«ù i? | 1. Xw | 2. "YÍL | |
| 14. µB TG%Y wÉxp NKNDy ZxKL XÊÄT nYÉM YfL«ù? | _____>m-T | | |
| 15. µB xORT% tfÄ,ElÖM NZm{ù "BzùY MS"tý ZtgbrlÖM "qÆBS | | | |
| BimY YZK,,ã? | | | |
| 1. BÈ:, IbùO nY,, | 4. Ð¥O't nY,, | | |
| 2. IbùO nY,, | 5. BÈ:, Ð¥O nY,, | | |
| 3 "YGDN | | | |
| BimY (ZRZR "bplÖM yBRhüä) | | | |

16. Ðzp MLS xplÖM(lN) XNTZK,,ã(râ) QD, slSt >mT Znbr ÄY
 "BzùY Z{N^iùM sÆT "q%RÆN Ðzp zlkùM "q%RÆN lý«p "lä i YBlù?
 a. Xw RxùY lý«p "lä 3. ÄRU ^d Xt
 b. m«n¼ lý«p "lä
17. mLîM 'lý«p "lä' XNtóYnù m>Z y^Y>?
 1. QD, slSt >mT Znbr "q%RÆ y^Y>
 2. lý«p yBlùn
 3. Ðzp zIÖ "q%RÆ µB QD, slSt >mT Znbr "q%RÆ y^Y>
 M«npÄtÜ XN-Y YmSlÖM?

18. Ðzp XNTZK,,ã QD, slSt >mT Znbr ÄY Æ:lÖM "r"XÄN GN²bN
 (B²:Æ µB xORT% Ztm²blù tU,,)N ÐzpN lý«p "lä i YBlù?
 1. Xw lý«p "lä 2. ÄRU ^d Xt (lW«p yBlùn)
19. mLîM 'lý«p "lä' XNtóYnù m>Z y^Y>?

- a. QD, slSt >mT Z¼¹ GN²b nY,,np
 - b. lý«p yBlùn
 - c. Þzp zlnp GN²b ";¶† y^Y>
- nzù lý«p GN²b M<npÃtÜ XN-Y YmSlÖM?

20. XèM µB xªRT% ZtfÂ,lù QD, slSt >mTN ÞzpN zläM xp+ñ,ÃêE mnÆBÉN Þzp zläM mnÆBÉN BjmY tnÉI,,ã?

1. QD, slSt >mT ZnbÉM xp+ñ,ÃêE mnÆBé y^Y>
2. lý«p yBlùn
3. Þzp zläM xp+ñ,ÃêE mnÆBé y^Y>

BjmY#

21. XèM µB xªRT% ZtfÂ,lù QD, slSt >mT ZnbÉMn ÞzpN zläM ¥Pb%êEN Sn"XMé"êEN mnÆBé BjmY tnÉI,,ã?

1. QD, slSt >mT ZnbÉM Y^Y>
2. ÄRU ^d X†
3. Þzp zläM mnÆBé Y^Y>?

BjmY?

22. QD, slSt >mT "B äN µB xªRT% Zm{ùn "BzùY Z{N¼ùn Zrx QRÐNtE nY,,ì?

1. Xw
 2. "YnbnN
 3. XND>p
- XNDÐR Xw BMN-Y YGLI nY,,? (ZRZR BZbl mLkù;ù)

23. Þzp'i "Bän µB xªRT% Zm{ù tU,,N "BzùY Z{N¼ùn Zrx ORÐNtE "lÖì? 1. Xw 2. yln t"L† X† 3. XND>p

XNDÐR'w BjmY YGLI? (XNDÐR t"L†'WN BjmY t"L†?)

24. QRÐNtE ÞzpWN XNtL† QD, slSt >mT Znbn ORÐNtEN Þzp zlÖN BMNIÉR "

1. XtÜ ORÐNtE Þzp YgDD
2. lý«p yBlùn
3. XtÜ Znbn ORÐNtE Þzp YNkp

N<Nkp wY KUDD M<npÃ-T ZónüãStE ^NtE B^NtE YzRZ,,?

25. kMtÜ ZFl_ B¥ÐBR LM>T TG%Y PéÉKT MXSY ^NÉp "bplù B²:Æ MNµYN "t"§LÄN'zù ORÐNtE NslSt >¥WtE KGBR Z{N¼ MNQS^úT "lÖ " " "B kÆbp;ùm XzùY BjmY YGLI? XN-YN-Y S%ÐtE táYim "lý? BmN Yw|B XN-Y rB^-T k "lä?

26. Xzù B¥ÐbR LM>T TG%Y "bplù XÂtw|b Z{N¼ GLU1Ö-T M<¶N
 ZmúslùN "B MNµY XtÜ "NÉþ-T\
 1. RxùY "Stê{å gY,,
 2. m<n¼ Zón "Stê{å nY,,ã
 3. zM{å lý«þ "YrxyNN
 4. XND>þ
 MS M<nþÃ-tÜN mGlÉþ-tÜN YzRZ,,\

27. Xzù nzù "NÉþ'zùY NMNµYN NMZP^LN KGBR Z{N¼ MNQS^úT "B
 nêEÐ XÊN "B MQR%B HZbp-T KLtExN |g%T "ãN-êE Gd YHLã Xt
 xþLkùM ì T"Mnù?
 1. Xw 2. yBlùn 3. XND>þ
 B;my?

28. kMzùY >YnT "NÉþ XNtU_M BÆHlp;ùM wY B|Y¥ñTkùM "bplù
 Ztlmd "t"šLÃ "NÉþ "lÖì? 1. Xw 2. yln 3. XND>þ
 XNDÐR Xw# XN-Y >YnT (YzRZ,,)\

29. BsNkp k&ÂT xþT× xÐRT% "B µB xÐRT% ZtfÂ,lù tU,, QD, slSt
 >mT ZnbrkùM GN²b Þzp tlêE«ùì?
 1. Xw tlêE«ù 2. "Ytlw«N
 mLîM(sN) Xw tlêE«ù XNtóYnù B;my?

30. BsNkp k&ÂT xþT×/xÐRT% "B xþ+ñ,ÃêE +n ¥Pb%êE ÂB%ùM Zm{
 lý«þ "lÖì? 1. Xw "lÖ 2. MNM zM{å lý«þ yBlùn
 mLîM(sN) Xw XNtóYnù B;my YGLI?

31. ÐP¶ Þzp ÂB xÐRT% kÐDkùM KTnB,,/KTSR¼ù ì T^Sbù?
 1. Xw X^SB 2. fÉþm "Y^SBN
 NMN-Y?

32. xÐRT%ýÃN k "BzùY mÉþåM XNtnb,, wY XNtsR¼ù Ts¥Ñ;ùì?
 1. Xw Xs¥¥: 2. "Ys¥¥:N

NMN-Y?

33. μB Xzù É:¶ MNμY ṽNÉp slSt >mT N,Élp mN XN-Y KGBR
kMzlã'StE yBRhùLÂ (ZRZR "bplÖM)\ wY XWN μLâT kÆbb-T μBzù
täKé XzùY XN-Y Km|„ Y<Xlù?

34. MS HZbp x^{ORT}% zLÂ RKB XNtt«Â;r Y«OmÂ ì TBlù?

- 1. Xw
- 2. "YÍL

NMN-Y?

35. MS HZbp x^{ORT}% zLÂ RKB N<m^y> BmN XN-Y XNttgbr y^Y>?

36. PéÉKT MXSY ṽNÉp "B qÉlp KTsR+M YGÆX XTBlùã BZRZR
Gl{ù" "

Annex 2: Questionnaire for displaced translated into Tigrigna

"B PlùF slst >¥WtE B¥Pbr LM>T TG%Y BPéÉKT MXSY ṽÉp B²:Æ
"t"slpÃ ṽNÉp Ztgb,, MNQS^úT BZMLkt NMGUM "B ZGBR zLÖ
mIÂ:tE NμB x^{ORT}% tfÂ,ElÖM Zm{ù

Z,rb m«YO

- 1. øÆ
- 1. s»ÂêE M:%B
- 2. ¥XjL
- 3. MB%O
- 2. wrÄ
- 1. ṽP-Y "DÃi
- 2. mrB lj
- 3. xHféM (XNTô)
- 4. UN- "f¹ùM
- 5. gùlÖ mjÄ
- 4. :Dm m\$sp(T)
- 5. ò-
- 1. wÄp tÆ:-Y
- 2. ÛlNstYtE
- 6. Ztwlçlù ì- 1. g{R
- 2. kt¥
- 7. dr© TMHRtE

8. BÿrsB 1. TG%êY(wYtE) 3. xpéb-Y(tYtE) 5.
 "M^%Y(rYtE)
 2. kùÂm-Y 4. >ír-Y 6. µlpX (YglI)
-
9. >YnT S%Ð 1. s%Ðt¼ mNGStE 4. nUÄY
 2. S%Ð yBlYN 5. tM|%Y(¶T)
 3. m>L-êE S%Ð gùLbT 6. µlpX _____
10. |YÿñT 1. âRèiKS 3. µèlpK 5. µlpX
-
11. 2. ÑSlpM 4. Pétt½S-NT
 kùn-T ^ÄR 1. Þzp "B ^ÄR 3. títe¼
 5. tf§llpÂ
12. 2. tmR:y "YfL_N 4. äYtÜnp(-Tnp)
 "bY twlpìM? 1. "B xpTxeÄ 2. "B xØRT%
13. 3. "B µlpX
 "B'zù wrÄ'zùY D×M twlpìM? 1. Xw 2.
14. "YÍL
 "B xØRT% NKNDY Z"KL XêÂT (B>mT) t, ,öM(«N)?
-
15. µB xØRT% m>Z mÉpâM? B _____ >.M.
 16. µB xØRT% MSm{ù "BzùY ZtgbrlÖM "qÆB§ B;my YZK,,ã?
1. BÈ:, IbùO nY,, 4. ÞÿO'† nY,,
 2. IbùO nY,, 5. BÈ:, ÞÿO nY,,
 3. "YGDN
- B;my (ZRZR "bplÖM yBRhüã)

-
17. Þzp MLS xplÖM(lN) XNTZK,,ã(râ) QD, slSt >mT Znbr
 ÄY "BzùY Z{N¼ù sÆT "q%RÆN Þzp zläM "q%RÆN lý«p "lä ì
 YBlù?
 a. Xw RxùY lý«p "lä 3. ÄRU ^d Xt
 b. m«n¼ lý«p "lä
18. mLîM 'lý«p "lä' XNtóYnù m>Z y^Y>?
 3. QD, slSt >mT Znbr "q%RÆ y^Y>
 4. lý«p yBlùn
 3. Þzp zlö "q%RÆ µB QD, slSt >mT Znbr "q%RÆ y^Y>
 M«npÄtÜ XN-Y YmSlÖM?

-
19. Þzp XNTZK,,ã QD, slSt >mT Znbr ÄY Æ:lÖM "r"XÄN GN²bN (B²:Æ
 TG%Y Y;ùn B²:Æ "BzùY Z{N¼ù tU,,)N ÞzpN lý«p "lä ì YBlù?
 2. Xw lý«p "lä 2. ÄRU ^d Xt (lW«p yBlùn)

20. mLîM 'lý«p "lä' XNtóYnù m>Z y^Y>?
 1. QD, slSt >mT Z¼¹ GN²b nY,,np
 2. lý«p yBlùn
 3. Þzp zlnp GN²b ";¶† y^Y>
 nù lý«p GN²b M«npÄtÜ XN-Y YmSlÖM?

21. QD, slSt >mTN ÞzþN zlkùM xp÷ñ, ÆÊE mnÆBÉN Þzþ zlkù
mnÆBÉN B;my tnÉI,,ã?

4. QD, slSt >mT Znbrnþ xp÷ñ, ÆÊE mnÆBÉ y^Y>

5. lý«þ yBlùN

6. Þzþ zlnþ xp÷ñ, ÆÊE mnÆBÉ y^Y>

B;my#

22. QD, slSt >mTN ÞzþN zlkùM ¥Þb%ÊEN Sn"XMé"ÊEN mnÆBÉ
B;my tnÉI,,ã?

4. QD, slSt >mT

5. ÅRU ^d Xt

6. Þzþ zlnþ

B;my?

23. QD, slSt >mT "B äN⁻ µB x^oRT% ZmÉ;ùMN "BzùY Z{N¼ùN
Zrx QRPNtE nY,,i?

1. Xw 2. "YnbrN 3. XND>þ
XNDÞR Xw BMN-Y YGLI nY,,? (ZRZR BZbl mLkù;ù)

24. Þzþ'i "BäN⁻ µB x^oRT% ZmÉ;ùM tU,,N "BzùY Z{N¼ùN Zrx
ORPNtE "lÖi? 1. Xw 2. yln t"Lt Xt

3. XND>þ
XNDÞR'w B;my YGLI? (XNDÞR t"Lt'WN B;my t"Lt?)

25. QRPNtE ÞzþWN XNtLt QD, slSt >mT Znbr ORPNtEN Þzþ
zlÖN BMNIÉR" 1. XtÜ ORPNtE Þzþ YgDD

3. lý«þ yBlùN

4. XtÜ Znbr ORPNtE Þzþ YNkþ

N<Nkþ wY KUdD M<nþÄ-T ZónùãStE ^NtE B^NtE YzRZ,,?

26. kMtÜ ZFl_ B¥ÞbR LM>T TG%Y PéÉKT MXSY ^NÉþ "bplù
B²:Æ MNµYN "t"šLÄN'zù ORPNtE NslSt >¥WtE KGBR Z{N¼
MNQS^úT "lÖ" " " "B kÆbþ;ùM XzùY B;my YGLI? XN-YN-Y
S%ÞtE táYim "lý? BmN Yw|B XN-Y rB^-T k "lä?

27. Xzù B¥ÞbR LM>T TG%Y "bplù XÄtw|b Z{N¼ GLU1Ö-T
M<¶N ZmúslùN "B MNµY XtÜ ^NÉþ-T\

5. RxùY "Stê{å gY,,

6. m<n¼ Zón "Stê{å nY,,ã

7. zM{á lŷ«p "YrxyNN
8. XND>þ
MS M<nþÃ-tÛN mGlÉþ-tÛN YzRZ,,\

28. Xzù nzù ÑÉþ'zùY NMNµYN NMZÐ^LN KGbR Z{N¼ MNQS^úT
"B nêEþ XÊN "B MQR%B HZbþ-T KLtExN |g%T "ãN-êE Gd YHLã
X† xpLkùM ì T"Mnù?
1. Xw 2. yBlùn 3. XND>þ
B;mY?

29. kMzùY >YnT ÑÉþ XNtU_M BÆHlþ;ùM wY B|YŷñTkùM
"bplù Ztlmđ "t"šLÃ ÑÉþ "lÖì? 1. Xw 2. yln
3. XND>þ
XNDþR Xw# XN-Y >YnT (YzRZ,,)\

30. BsNkþ k&ÂT xpT× xORT% "B xORT%ŷÃN ZnbrkùM GN²b
tlêE«ùì?
1. Xw tlêE«ù 2. "Ytlw«N
mLîM(sN) Xw tlêE«ù XNtóYnù B;mY?

31. BsNkþ k&ÂT xpT×/xORT% "B xp+ñ,ÃêE +n ŷDb%êE
ÂB%;ùM Zm{ lŷ«p "lÖì? 1. Xw "lÖ 2. MNM
zM{á lŷ«p yBlùn
mLîM(sN) Xw XNtóYnù B;mY YGLI?

32. Dþ¶ Þzþ ÂB xORT% tmlþSkùM KTnB,,/KTsR¼ù ì T¼^Sbù?
1. Xw X^SB 2. fÉþm "Y^SBN
NMN-Y?

33. xORT%ŷÃN k "BzùY mÉþâM XNtnb,, wY XNtsR¼ù TsŷÑ;ùì?
1. Xw Xsŷŷ: 2. "Ysŷŷ:N
NMN-Y?

33. μB Xzù É:¶ MN μY \bar{N} Ép slst >mT N,Élp mN XN-Y KgBR kMzlã'StE
yBRhùLÂ (ZRZR "bplÖM)\ wY XWN μ LâT kÆbp-T μ Bzù tãKé XzùY XN-Y
Km|„ Y<Xlù?

34. MS HZbp x^oRT% zlÂ RKB XNtt«Â;r Y^Y> ì TBlù?

1. Xw 2. "YÍL
NMN-Y?
-
-
-
-

37. MS HZbp x^oRT% zlÂ RKB N<m^y> BmN XN-Y XNttgbr y^Y>?

38. PÉËKT MXSY \bar{N} Ép "B qÉlp KTSR+M YGÆX XTBlùã BZRZR
Gl{ù " "
