

Conference Paper

The Role of Community Engagement to Help Internal Displaced People in Amhara Region (Seminar Paper)

Yibeltal Yismaw Ayenew

Department of Marketing Management, College of Business & Economics, Bahir Dar University, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

Email address:

yibeltalyismaw1@gmail.com, yibeltalyismalem7@gmail.com

To cite this article:

Yibeltal Yismaw Ayenew. The Role of Community Engagement to Help Internal Displaced People in Amhara Region (Seminar Paper).

Journal of World Economic Research. Vol. 12, No. 5, 2023, pp. 237-245. doi: 10.11648/j.ss.20231205.12**Received:** September 21, 2023; **Accepted:** October 8, 2023; **Published:** October 28, 2023

Abstract: This seminar paper is about the role of community engagement to help the internal displaced people in Ethiopia specifically Amhara region. Community engagement is a process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the wellbeing of those people. Internally displaced people (IDP) are those forced from their home by conflict or disaster but who seek safety in the same country rather than by crossing borders, meaning they are not technically refugees. The main purpose of the study was to assess the role of community engagement to help the homeless internal displaced people in Ethiopia specifically in Amhara Regional state in aspect of providing basic service, role related to coordinating the activity, providing training and personal development, in creating job opportunity and role related to recovery and rehabilitation of the internal people. Qualitative research approach was used in this study. The data was collected through structured interview question. The interview data was collected from Amhara National Regional State Disaster prevention and food coordination program office. The collected data was analyzed by thematic analysis and focus group discussion. Finally, the study finds and concludes that community engagements have the significant and vital roles to help the internal displaced people in every aspect more than the government.

Keywords: Internal Displaced People, Homelessness, Community Engagement

1. Introduction

According to Pathirana (2002), Homelessness is the symptom mismanagement, incapable system and neoliberal economic policies in the urban areas of the world particularly sub-Saharan countries. In these countries, people move from rural masses to inter and intra-regional cities and town. This movement is due to land degradation, frequent drought, and poor soil fertility, fragmentation of land, and population pressure for sake of livelihood. These immigrants started to live in or grade rented houses, in slums, at sidewalk, parks, under the over bridges, sub-ways and tunnels, along the road's railways. The term homeless includes unsheltered people whose primary night-time residence is shelter at ad-hoc houses, and unoccupied building structure, mountains, low land meadows, creeks and beaches. Recently, the population residing in temporary, insecure or physically ruined substandard accommodation has been incorporated as

homeless [20].

According to Obioha (2019), Definition of homeless varies from country to country, or among different entities or institutions. Census of India defines homeless term for those persons who do not live-in building or census houses but live in the open on road side, pavements in home pipe, under flyover, at places of worship, railway plate forms etc. are treated as homeless. Homeless refers to people who are unable or unwilling to acquire and maintain regular, safe, and adequate housing, or lack fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence. According to United Nations, the households without shelter fall within the scope of living quilters, who carry their few possessions, sleeping in the streets, in doorways or on piers or in another space, on a more or less random basis [19].

According to Ali (2014), UN described the two categories of homelessness; absolute and relative. People live on the street with no physical shelter of their own, e.g., sleeping in

temporary shelters or in locations not meant for human habitation are considered under the category of absolute, literal or visible homelessness. People live in spaces that do not meet minimum standards. They are with inadequate protection from the elements, access to safe water and sanitation, secure tenure, personal safety, affordability and access to employment, education, and health care are considered the category of relative, hidden or concealed homelessness. Homelessness consists with rapid population growth, urbanization, industrialization and rural-urban migration for livelihood towards cities. Homeless often appears as threatening conditions that relate to violence against a member, individuals or families with alcoholism, drugs, crime and mental ill-health, domestic violence, sexual assault and HIV [3].

According to Abebe (2018), Ethiopian cities have also a realm of homeless people where live-in dirty tents, slums, caves, pipes, under flyovers and along roads with relative inadequate facilities. Such people do not easy get job, access all social services because a majority of them lives without any records regarding their birth date, place, address of identification, photo identity and so on. Homelessness reflects that people lose their homes, property and land in order to urban expansion, to develop upscale high buildings, roads, parks, to establish public, industrial, agricultural, infrastructural projects, providing a nominal compensation, that is in appropriate to rattle at new places as results homelessness. Due to neoliberal policies, more attention has been paid to develop cities as transaction friendly for the concentration of industries, marketing centers, services and opportunities those pull huge workers from the remote villages. In some cases, they are denied to the most basic assistance; housing, clothing, food pantries, certain public benefits, and emergency shelters. Major causes for homelessness documented by many reports and studies, include unfair distribution of employment opportunities, poverty, war or armed conflict, natural disasters, disability and prevailing chronic diseases [2].

According to Tsion Tadesse (2018), Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to leave their home but who remains within their country's borders. They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the legal definitions of a refugee [24].

The main objective of the study is, assessing the role of community engagement to help homelessness IDP in Amhara region.

The specific objectives of the study are,

1. To assess the number of homeless IDP that needs community engagement.
2. To assess the role of community engagement by

providing basic/need/ services for the homeless IDP.

3. To assess coordination of community for helping IDP
4. To assess the role of community engagement towards access of education& human development for IDP.
5. To assess the role of community engagement creating job opportunity for homelessness IDP.
6. To assess the role of community engagement to rehabilitation and recovery homelessness IDP.

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Community Engagement

According to Podkalicka &Staley (2009), Community engagement is an approach to addressing health-related issues, promoting ill-being, and taking action on the social determinants of health. It involves building relationships based on trust and working together to develop more effective health interventions, programs, services, and policies and to empower communities as key actors. Collaborators may be engaged in health promotion, research, or policy making. Community engagement can take many forms, and partners can include organized groups, agencies, institutions, or individuals [21]. Community engagement can take many forms, and partners can include organized groups, agencies, institutions, or individuals. Collaborators may be engaged in health promotion, research, policy making, for helping needy people, displaced and for the other purpose.

Community engagement plays a vital role in ending homelessness. Coordinated and persistent outreach, in-reach, and engagement efforts allow communities to bring services directly to people experiencing homelessness who otherwise might not seek out services and to connect them to permanent housing and necessary supports. Many individuals experiencing homelessness are disengaged from mainstream society and may be difficult to reach through traditional service delivery models. Community engagement can help build trust people experiencing homelessness and service providers, which can lead to more successful outcomes.

2.2. Homeless Displaced Society

Homelessness is the state of having no home or permanent place of residence¹. It is a social problem that affects millions of people around the world. Homeless people may live on the streets, in shelters, in temporary housing, or with friends and relatives. Some of the causes of homelessness are poverty, lack of affordable housing, unemployment, mental illness, substance abuse, domestic violence, and natural disasters. Homelessness can have negative impacts on health, education, safety, and social inclusion.

According to Somerville (2013) Homelessness is not just a matter of lack of shelter or lack of abode, a lack of a roof over one's head. It involves deprivation across a number of different dimensions physiological (lack of bodily comfort or warmth), emotional (lack of love or joy), territorial (lack of privacy), ontological (lack of rootedness in the world, anomie) and spiritual (lack of hope, lack of purpose) [23].

Displaced society refers to a society where people are forced to move away from the area where they live due to various reasons such as war, natural disasters, or economic displacement. It can also refer to the relocation of large numbers of people from their homes due to non-human or human-caused changes in the physical environment.

Displacement of people can be caused by conflict and violence, persecution and human rights violations. It can also be caused by natural disasters. In some cases, it can be caused by internal armed conflicts, situations of general violence, ethnic fights, mass violation of human rights, violations of international humanitarian law. Displacement can also be caused by societal collapse.

Fitzpatrick (1996), define that A Displaced is someone who has been forced to flee his or her environment because of persecution, war or violence. A Displaced has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. Displaced peoples are people who must leave their home area for their own safety or survival. A Displaced home area could be a country, state, or region. People become displaced for many reasons, including war, oppression, natural disasters, and climate change [11].

According to Crisp (2020), Understanding displaced' experiences of homelessness require understanding displaced more broadly. In general, the term 'Displaced' refers to someone who has been displaced due to conflict or persecution, without the immediate prospect of return [7]. This can include both internally displaced persons, meaning those within the borders of their country of citizenship, or externally displaced, meaning those who have crossed international borders [7]. According to Júnior et al., (2020), the use of the term 'Displaced' without the qualifier of 'internally displaced' customarily refers to those who have had to cross a border and is how the term will be used here. Another important term is 'asylum seekers', which is used to indicate those who are making a Displaced claim in a new country when that claim has yet to be processed [16]. In this way, the term 'Displaced' may be used to indicate all displaced persons, or particularly to indicate those who have been granted a formal displaced status, thus allowing them to temporarily or permanently remain in the new country. Where it is important to distinguish between formally recognized displaced and asylum seekers, the term 'asylum seeker' will be used to refer to those who do not have official Displaced status; otherwise, the term Displaced is used to refer to all persons who are internationally displaced without necessarily receiving formal immigration approval in advance [16].

According to Deng (2001), displaced communities can be described as groups of people whose houses, properties, sources of livelihood, and belongings have been devastated, and who thus have no option but to relocate to other communities for safety, resettlement, or both. Displacement is not a new phenomenon to the world; it has been occurring throughout history with diversity in context, frequency, and magnitude. For instance, the European region has a long

history of displacement and historical diversity. Soviet–Hungarian armed conflict in 1956 resulted in 180,000 Hungarians fleeing to Austria and another 20,000 to Yugoslavia. Likewise, throughout history, the driving factors behind the increasing number of displaced communities have been common due to protracted conflicting situations, climatic conditions, and natural hazards. The Global Report on Internal Displacement 2021 confirms this by disclosing that in the year 2021, there were 40.5 million internally displaced people across 149 countries, of which 9.8 million were displaced due to conflicts and violence and 30.7 million were displaced due to natural disasters [10].

According to Jayakody et al., (2022), Displaced communities have also been a reason for the rapid urbanization the world has experienced in recent years. A significant proportion of displaced communities mobilize to urban areas, amounting to a total of 60% by 2015. A sudden influx of displaced people into cities creates colossal demand and pressure on housing systems and may challenge the hosting communities' infrastructure systems. This situation does not only mount pressure on the existing services and facilities of the host community, but likely subsequently weakens the social cohesion between the displaced and the hosts. Especially in cases of protracted displacement, the displaced persons reside in their host communities for a greater part of their lives without any plans to return to their place of origin. Arguably, protracted displacement most likely affects social cohesion much more than short-term displacement [14].

2.3. Coordination

According to Head (2007), Community coordination is the process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the ill-being of those people. It involves the deliberate and orderly alignment or adjustment of partners' actions to achieve jointly determined goals. It can also mean the provision of targeted case management services that assist participants in gaining access to the full range of medical assistance services, as well as access to any additional needed generic, medical, social, facilitative, employment, recreational, housing, financial, counseling, legal, educational, and other support services [13].

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) exists to protect and assist everyone who has been affected by forced displacement, including IDPs. They assume coordination and operational delivery role in IDP situations to ensure protection is central to their work in order to prevent further displacement.

According to Clarke (2006) In addition, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) seeks to strengthen the voice and engagement of stakeholders in the implementation of the Sendai Framework through enhanced private and public collaboration and joint action [6].

2.4. Basic Needs of Homelessness Displaced Society

According to the Razum, Dawson, Eckenwiler, & Wild (2022) Results Framework, basic needs of displaced include access to basic services and assistance in health, nutrition, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), food, shelter, energy, education, as well as domestic items and specialized services for people with specific needs. The basic needs approach also considers long-term well-being, including needs related to protection. displaced should receive at least the same rights and basic help as any other foreigner who is a legal resident, including freedom of thought, of movement, and freedom from torture and degrading treatment. Economic and social rights are equally applicable. displaced should have access to medical care, schooling and the right to work [22].

2.5. Education, Health Training of Displaced

According to Hannah (2008) there are many organizations that offer education and training opportunities for displaced. The UN Displaced Agency (UNHCR) provides education pathways such as university scholarships or vocational training for displaced students to study in a new country. UNHCR's 2019 education strategy, Displaced Education 2030, aims to create the conditions, partnerships, collaboration, and approaches that allow 15% of young displaced to access inclusive and equitable quality education, including post-secondary education, by 2030. The European Union also provides inclusive education and training opportunities for displaced from early childhood to higher education. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for displaced (UNHCR), 68% of displaced children around the world are enrolled in primary school. Just 34% are enrolled in secondary school. UNHCR has set an ambitious target of 15% for displaced enrolment in higher education by 2030 and the European Union also provides inclusive education and training opportunities for displaced from early childhood to higher education [12].

According to Cheng, Wahidi, Vasi, and Samuel (2015) Community engagement is essential to bridge the gap between the Afghan community and Australian primary health care services. This can be achieved through the health sector working to strengthen partnerships between Afghan individuals, communities and health services. Enhanced community engagement has the potential to improve the delivery of primary health care to the Afghan displaced in Australia [5].

2.6. Job Opportunity for Displaced People

According to Daniş & Nazlı, (2019), there are several initiatives that aim to provide job opportunities for displaced. One of them is the World Economic Forum's Displaced Employment Alliance which accelerates multi stakeholder support for the economic integration of displaced globally. The Alliance has three objectives: distill learning from the rapid labor market integration of Ukrainian displaced, increase employment and employability opportunities for displaced, and build capability and capacity of stakeholders to

support displaced employment. Another way to provide job opportunities for displaced is through remote work. Encouraging and incentivizing Displaced-hosting countries to establish appropriate legal frameworks so that displaced are able to work formally and be protected by labor laws is one way to do this. Host governments, international development agencies, and donor countries could take several steps to improve Syrian Displaced employment and therefore increase self-reliance of Syrian displaced and ease pressures on host communities [9].

2.7. Rehabilitation and Recovery of Homeless Displaced People

According to Dalton-Locke, Marston, McPherson, & Killaspy (2021), the role of community in rehabilitation and recovery of homeless displaced is crucial. Community-based rehabilitation units, community rehabilitation teams and supported accommodation services are some of the mental health rehabilitation services that have been found to be effective in the rehabilitation of Displaced. In addition, UNHCR's main role in pursuing international protection is to ensure that states are aware of, and act on, their obligations to protect Displaced and persons seeking asylum. Homeless Displaced youth endorse a high burden of mental health needs, as evidenced by a 26.7% rate of suicide attempts and a 25.9% rate of traumatic experiences among homeless newcomer youth sampled in Toronto [8].

According to Khan & Amatya (2017), Rehabilitation of Displaced refers to the process of restoring Displaced to their former state of health, social status, and economic independence. It is a comprehensive process that involves providing displaced with the necessary support to help them rebuild their lives and become self-sufficient again. This support can include access to healthcare, education, employment opportunities, and other essential services. The United Nations High Commissioner for displaced (UNHCR) is one of the organizations that provide rehabilitation services for displaced. The UNHCR provides Displaced with access to healthcare, education, and other essential services. The organization also works with governments and other partners to help displaced rebuild their lives and become self-sufficient [17].

According to (Mellou et al., 2017) The term "recovery of displaced" can have different meanings depending on the context. However, in general, it refers to the process of helping displaced adapt successfully to the everyday challenges of life in exile, such as those related to housing, language, employment, transportation, and the need to develop new social networks. The majority of displaced will recover naturally from their experiences of loss. However, that recovery may be facilitated by helping them adapt successfully to the everyday challenges of life in exile [18].

3. Methodology

3.1. Respondent Selection Criteria

The main objective of the study was assessing the role of

community engagement to help the homelessness Displaced society in Amhara national regional state disaster prevention and food coordination program main office. By considering the purpose of the study, the nature of the phenomena, and the nature of data gathering process in seminar, the researcher states the following criteria to select the respondents for interview. These criteria are;

1. By considering which department/ professional have better know how about issue or phenomenon.
2. Which department was appropriate for giving information about the role of community engagement to help the homelessness society?
3. By the relatedness of the departments to the researcher's issue.

3.2. Data Collection Procedure

The study would use qualitative research approaches. Qualitative approach is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior through interview and observation. During the qualitative study deep information about applications of humanitarian logistics activities are gathered from key informants. The study uses primary data sources. The data was collected through in-depth semi structured interviews from Amhara national regional state disaster prevention and food coordination program. Each interview was tape-recorded and transcribed. As it is known semi-structured interview is based on the interview guide containing a written list of questions or topics that need to be covered during interview. So, regarding this paper, the researcher collects the data by semi-structured interviews in order to gain rich insights of the role of community engagement to help the homeless displaced society commonly practiced in Amhara region.

3.3. Number of Questions Asked

In order to make thematic analysis, the researcher basically asked the minimum of two or three questions based on each objective and these questions are in semi structured format. So, the researcher basically asked a total of fourteen (14) questions for the purpose of gathering full information and for addressing role of community engagement for homeless displaced society in the region.

4. Field Notes

4.1. Introduction

Even though the office has shown the sign of unwillingness especially for tape record, the researcher attempts to achieve all objective based questions by assuring the office about its confidentiality. When I conduct interview with respective departments in the organization, I obtain the different information's concerning to my objectives.

Generally, there are different departments in the organization. From those departments I select the concerned department called logistics department, planning and community coordination departments for interview

purposively. Because I believe this selected department have better knowledge for our concerns. Most of the questioner are answer Based on the interviewee interest, the interview will hold in once from all respondents. Because, all of the respondent performs similar works and the structure of the organization follows the same step in doing every activity. Therefore, as the interviewees said it is meaningless when conducting interview with single individuals rather than consuming time and repetition of answer.

Totally, the interview takes 42 minutes to discussing the 14 (fourteen) questioners. For the first two questions that focus on general information about displaced this question was to answer objective one. Objective one was to assess the number of homelessness Displaced society that needs community engagement and those questions was takes 6 minutes. The second three question (objective 2) or questions related to the basic services provided by community engagement for homelessness displaced society. Those questions discussion takes 8 minutes, for the third objective there are two questions related to the role of community in coordination. The interview would take 6 minutes, for the fourth objective there are two questions. Those questions address the issue of education; training and human development for displaced and those questions take 6 minutes. The fifth objective was the role of community engagement in the economic development of homelessness Displaced society and those two questions took 6 minutes. The last and the sixth objective were about the role of community engagement in the rehabilitation and recovery of the homeless displaced society. Under this objective there are three questions and took 10 minutes to discuss. The interview takes 42 minutes a total of 42 minutes is consumed for question and answer based on objective under study. And during interview, the interviewee was happier, motivated and collaborated for answering the questions asked by the interviewer up 75% accomplishment of interviewer objective, but after that some of them are tired, their motivation would reduce, and they show the sign of hunger because the interviewer starts their interview around in lounge times. The interview begins 5:00:03 local times and it ends 5:47:07 local time.

4.2. Question and Answer During Interview

The interview question and answer by the Amhara national regional state disaster prevention and food security coordination program main office at Bahir Dar. The interview question was included under the six objectives. Under each objective there are at least two or three questions.

4.2.1. To Assess the Number of IDP That Needs Community Engagement

How many homelessness displaced are there in our region currently (male, female), household?

What is the current status of the Displaced looks like (lives)?

The Amhara national regional state disaster prevention and food coordination program main office answered the first question currently there are 595718 people are internally

displaced. Those peoples are live in temporary camps, roads, primary, and secondary schools and in the other institution as well as live together with host community. Now the people are homeless, they expect everything from the host community, the government, international community and from civic society. According to the information of the office the status of IDP is completely dependent on the community and the government. Still those 595718 people need urgent assistance. According to the information disclosed by the office there are 38 permanent and temporary camps existed in Amhara region. Among those camps two are permanent camp and the other are temporary camps like schools, sheds, and other institutions. The two formal and permanent camps are found in Debre birhan and jara. Jara is located in south wollo zone and it serves the people who displaced from waghimira, sekota, aberigeligie, raya alamata, Raya kobo, Raya bala, and Debre birhan camp is used for the people who displaced from Oromia region. Among the 595718 people only 69023 people are live in the permanent and formal camps. The other 526695 people are live in the temporary camps like school and other institutes.

4.2.2. To Assess the Role of Community Engagement by Providing Basic/Need/ Services for the Homeless IDP

What are the community immediate food supplies for homeless displaced society?

What are the community immediate clothes supplies for homeless Displaced society?

What is the contribution of the community to provide shed for displaced?

The second objective was the role of community in providing basic needs for IDP and the Amhara national regional state disaster prevention and food coordination program office gives the following answers for the raised three questions. The office said that one of the greatest social capitals of Ethiopia is helping each other. The government aid is nothing without the community engagement. The immediate responsive bodies for the homeless displaced are the community engagement. In frankly speaking the community engagement takes the lion share for helping those displaced. The help of the government is very slow and full of bureaucratic. The immediate solutions for the displaced are the community. Basic needs like food, cloth, non-food item such as sanitation materials are supplied soon by the community engagement. The government aid is not timely and persistent so the main source the help comes from the national and international engagement. Even though the host community economic status is affected by the displaced, Supply Floor, cloth, shoe, soap, wheat and the office distributed to the Displaced. Those displaced have many basic needs that must be met in order to survive and thrive. These include food, clean water, shelter, hygiene items such as soap and toothpaste, clothing and shoes, cooking utensils and dishes, newborn supplies, school supplies, books, stuffed animals and soccer shoes.

4.2.3. To Assess Coordination of Community for Helping IDP

What kind of coordinating role the played?

What looks like community coordination with the govt. to fight against homelessness?

Related to the coordinating role of community the office provides the following information. Almost the immediate assistant of the IDP is the local community. The community are coordinate itself by village, kebele, woreda, and zone and finally the representative are communicating the office of disaster prevention and food coordination program and then the supplies of food and food items are distributed by the office for the IDP. In addition to that, the office and on the other hand nongovernmental organization and international community have their own department to coordinate the community to engage properly and alleviate the problem of those internal displaced people. Those departments are called community engagement and resource mobilization, community coordination Etc. According to the information of the office the main function of those office is coordinating the community and mobilizing the resource and finally communicate with government and n distributed the supplies for IDP. In addition, the that the office tolled as there are partners who works together as and they are very important to assist and coordinate the community to addressing the internal displaced people. Among those partners, emergency coordination center (ECC), united nation agency (UN), water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, food cluster, security, nutrition cluster, Civic society, incident command posts and other are very important national and international community that coordinating themselves and the other host community. Those partners are coordinating and mobilizing huge resources and can cover many problems of the internal displaced people.

4.2.4. To Assess the Role of Community Engagement Towards Access of Education & Human Development for IDP

What is the role of the society that homeless displaced society gets the access of education?

What was the role played by the community to protecting health of homeless displaced society?

The fourth objective of the study was to assess the role of community engagement to provide the access of education and health treatment. Based on the raised two questions the office discloses the following reflections. In education and health, the international community takes the lion share of the engagement. For example, UNICEF and WASH are the international non-governmental community that treats the internal displaced people. Water sanitation and hygiene organization provides the victim purified and standard waters to IDP to keep the health of the society. As well The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December 1946, that provide emergency food and healthcare to children and mothers Health. UNICEF was coordinating the health care team and serves the IDP in Jara, south wollo zone as well as education for children in the refugees' camp. Service UNICEF organized its team to the Displaced to treat

the health of displaced.

4.2.5. To Assess the Role of Community Engagement Creating Job Opportunity for Homelessness Displaced Society

1. What looks like the participation of community to create job opportunity for homeless displaced society?
2. What looks like the community role to provide farming/irrigable lands for Displaced?

Objective five is about the role of the community into creating job opportunity for internal displaced people. Under this objective the raised questions are answered by the Amhara national regional disaster prevention and food coordination program office as follows, Community engagement can play a vital role in creating job opportunities for IDPs. It can help to identify the needs of IDPs and provide them with the necessary skills and training to find employment. Community engagement can also help to create a supportive environment for IDPs by building relationships with local employers and other community members. This can help to reduce discrimination and increase opportunities for IDPs to find work. Even the host community creates job opportunity for the internal displaced society in different way. Among the job created by the local community, parking work, labor work, housekeeping, gardener and others are the main lists.

4.2.6. To Assess the Role of Community Engagement to Rehabilitation and Recovery of Displaced Society

1. What roles played by the community to recover and rehabilitations of the IDP??
2. How many IDP back to their home?
3. What is the basic contribution of community after IDP back to home?

Lastly the disaster prevention and food coordination program office elaborate the following information about the role of the community engagement to recover and rehabilitation of IDP. According to the office information about 363745 peoples are back to their home still they need the urgent support and rehabilitations. Superficially the internal displaced people in jara camps are back to home. As try to expressed from the last discussion most of the jara IDP are comes from Raya ofla, Raya balla, Raya alamata, wag but nothing presents from their home at all and the local and international community have the most important role to rehabilitation. So, the office tolled as the returnee are still needs all basic things like food, none food item, water, sanitation and hygiene, home furnish, medical care and other basic things to survive. The office e also expressed even though the IDP of jara is return to their home the camp is filled by internal displaced comes from Oromia region. According the provided information almost 10,000 internal displaced people are interring in jara camps. So, the government cannot give full rehabilitation the returnee alone. The local and the international Community engagement are an important aspect of rehabilitation and recovery of internally displaced persons (IDP). Community engagement can help to ensure that the needs of IDPs are met and that they are able to participate fully

in the recovery process. It can also help to build trust between IDPs and service providers. Community engagement can take many forms, including community meetings, focus groups, coordination, promotion and other participatory methods. These methods can help to identify the needs of IDPs and ensure that their voices are heard in the planning process. Community engagement can also help to build social cohesion and promote peace building efforts.

5. Thematic Data Analysis and Summary

5.1. Introduction

Thematic data analysis is the process of identifying patterns or themes within qualitative data. Joffe (2011) Suggest that thematic analysis is the first qualitative method that should be learned as it provides core skills that will be useful for conducting many other kinds of analysis [15].

According to Aaker (1997); Castleberry & Nolen, (2018) the goal of a thematic analysis is to identify themes, i e., patterns in the data that are important or interesting, and use these themes to address the research or say something about an issue. This is much more than simply summarizing the data; a good thematic analysis interprets and makes sense of it [1]. A common pitfall is to use the main interview questions as the themes [4]. Typically, this reflects the fact that the data have been summarized and organized, rather than analyzed. There are 6 main themes and there are 14 subthemes so those 14 subthemes will be summarized under 6 categories. The thematic analysis of the study has done as follows,

Theme1: Number of IDP & their status in the region

1. 595718 internal displaced people (IDP) are existed in the region.
2. There are 38 permanent and temporary camps in the region.
3. Debre birhan & jara are permanent camps in the region.
4. The other 36 camps are temporary and found in primary and secondary schools.
5. The general status of the IDP is dependent on the host community, government and the international community.
6. 69023 internal displaced people are live in the permanent camp.

Theme2: Role of community engagement by providing basic needs for IDP

1. Community engagement takes the lion share to help the IDP.
2. Host and international communities are engaged in food, nonfood items, shelter, soap, toothpaste, clothing and shoes, cooking utensils and dishes, newborn supplies, school supplies, books, and stuffed animals for IDP.
3. Communities are the immediate responsive bodies for the IDP.
4. Government bodies are slowing responsive because of full of bureaucracy relatively the community.

Theme3: Coordination role of community for IDP

1. The community coordinates itself in the level of village,

kebele, woreda, zone and region.

2. The main coordinator of the community in addition to the host communities are emergency coordination center (ECC), united nation agency (UN), water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, food cluster, security, nutrition cluster, Civic society, incident command posts.
3. Those national and international communities are coordinate and mobilizing the huge resource for the IDP.

Theme4: Role of community on access of education& human development for IDP.

1. Both local host and international community are play the vital role for provides education and health care for the IDP.
2. UNICEF international community plays the vital role on education and health care for the IDP.
3. WASH international community give the great health care for the IDP.
4. The Jara camp IDP was get the access of education by UNICEF.

Theme5: the role of community engagement on creating job opportunity for IDP.

1. The host as well as the international community is played the vital role for creating job opportunity for the IDP.
2. Parking work, labor work, housekeeping, gardeners are some job opportunities created by the local community for the IDP.
3. The international community creates a supportive environment for IDPs by building relationships with local employers.

The community helps the IDP by providing necessary skills and training to find employment.

Theme6: Role of community engagement to Rehabilitation and recovery of the IDP

1. The community engagement is the vital contributor for the recover and rehabilitation of IDP.
2. 363745 IDP are return to their home in the combined effort of Local host community, international community and the government but still they need urgent support.
3. The role of community engagement is reduced during the recovery and the rehabilitation phase.
4. The returnee needs all basic things like food, none food item, water, sanitation and hygiene, home furnish, medical care and other basic thing.
5. Raya ofla, Raya balla, Raya alamata and wag IDP are back to their home.

5.2. Conclusions

Based on the collected data from the Amhara national regional state disaster prevention and food coordination program office, it is possible to make the following conclusion. 595718 internal displaced peoples are live in 38 temporary and permanent camps, schools and other institutions. Those all people are homeless and the IDPs are almost all dependent

from the local community, international community and the government.

Community engagement role is more than the government role to supply the basic needs for the internal displaced people. Community helps the homeless internal displaced people by food, nonfood items, shelter, soap, toothpaste, clothing and shoes, cooking utensils and dishes, newborn supplies, school supplies, books, and stuffed animals. The host and the international community are the quickest, and nearest responsive body for the IDP comparatively the government.

The communities have the highest coordination role in the IDP issue. Community coordinates themselves based on village, kebele, woreda and zone cluster for the engagement of internal displaced people. The host community, emergency coordination center, united nation agency, protections, security, water sanitation and hygiene, nutrition cluster, civic society and incident command post are the main actor that facilitate, mobilizing and coordinates the activity to assist the IDP.

Some of the internal displaced people are gain the access of education through the combined effort of local and international community. UNICEF is an international none governmental organization that provides education and health care of the internal displaced people, especially the Jara IDP at south wollo was gain access of education by this organization as well as WASH international was played the important role in health of the IDP by keeping the hygiene and the access of water for IDP.

Some of the internal displaced people get the access job opportunity by the local community as well as the international community. The host as well as the international community is played the vital role for creating job opportunity for the IDP. Parking, labor, housekeeping, gardeners' works are some job opportunities created by the local community for the IDP and the international community provide skill development training for the IDP and then create relationship with the local employer.

363745 internal displaced people are return to their home. The overall community engagement is very important for the recovery and the rehabilitation of the IDP. Only returning is not the guarantee to say the IDPs are rehabilitating and recovered but also needed the greatest assistance. Most probably the community engagement is reduced in the recovery and rehabilitation stage. Returnee needs all basic things like food, none food item, water, sanitation and hygiene, home furnish, medical care and other basic thing.

5.3. Recommendations

Based on the data on my data analysis, I recommend the following points,

1. Still large numbers of IDP are in dangerous. 595718 IDPs are high in number and the community should collaborate with government and try to minimize the amount of the IDP.
2. The local and international community must be increasing its effort more than before to alleviate those needy people
3. The community also participates and intervned in

peace negotiation to reduce the IDP. Because most of the IDP causes are geopolitical issue so if the community actively engaged in the political issue, it possible to assure peace and security. If peace and security assured, there will no IDP.

4. The community effort should be persistent and continued until recovery and rehabilitation stage of IDP. 363745 IDPs are return back to their origin but nothing there from the home.
5. Through the combined negation of the community and the government should be give some irrigable and farming land for the internal displaced people because it is impossible to assist all the IDP in the camp always. It is a better solution to settle the evacuees of the region in an empty place where no one has settled.

References

- [1] Aaker, J. L. (1997). Dimensions of brand personality. *Journal of marketing research*, 34(3), 347-356.
- [2] Abebe, T. T. (2018). Ethiopia's refugee response-focus on socio-economic integration and self-reliance. *ISS East Africa Report*, 2018(19), 1-20.
- [3] Ali, M. (2014). Status of homeless population in urban Ethiopia: a case study of Amhara region. *International Journal of Management and Social Sciences Research*, 3(1), 61-68.
- [4] Castleberry, A., & Nolen, A. (2018). Thematic analysis of qualitative research data: Is it as easy as it sounds? *Currents in pharmacy teaching and learning*, 10(6), 807-815.
- [5] Cheng, I.-H., Wahidi, S., Vasi, S., & Samuel, S. (2015). Importance of community engagement in primary health care: the case of Afghan refugees. *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, 21(3), 262-267.
- [6] Clarke, G. (2006). Faith matters: faith - based organisations, civil society and international development. *Journal of International Development: The Journal of the Development Studies Association*, 18(6), 835-848.
- [7] Crisp, J. (2020). UNHCR at 70: an uncertain future for the international refugee regime. *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations*, 26(3), 359-368.
- [8] Dalton-Locke, C., Marston, L., McPherson, P., & Killaspy, H. (2021). The effectiveness of mental health rehabilitation services: a systematic review and narrative synthesis. *Frontiers in psychiatry*, 11, 1501.
- [9] Daniş, D., & Nazlı, D. (2019). A faithful alliance between the civil society and the state: Actors and mechanisms of accommodating Syrian refugees in Istanbul. *International Migration*, 57(2), 143-157.
- [10] Deng, F. M. (2001). The global challenge of internal displacement. *Wash. UJL & Pol'y*, 5, 141.
- [11] J. (1996). Revitalizing the 1951 refugee convention. *Harv. Hum. Rts. J.*, 9, 229.
- [12] Hannah, J. (2008). The role of education and training in the empowerment and inclusion of migrants and refugees. *Comparative and global pedagogies: Equity, access and democracy in education*, 33-48.
- [13] Head, B. W. (2007). Community engagement: participation on whose terms? *Australian journal of political science*, 42(3), 441-454.
- [14] Jayakody, C., Malalgoda, C., Amaratunga, D., Haigh, R., Liyanage, C., Witt, E. Fernando, N. (2022). Approaches to strengthen the social cohesion between displaced and host communities. *Sustainability*, 14(6), 3413.
- [15] Joffe, H. (2011). Thematic analysis. *Qualitative research methods in mental health and psychotherapy: A guide for students and practitioners*, 209-223.
- [16] Júnior, J. G., de Sales, J. P., Moreira, M. M., Pinheiro, W. R., Lima, C. K. T., & Neto, M. L. R. (2020). A crisis within the crisis: The mental health situation of refugees in the world during the 2019 coronavirus (2019-nCoV) outbreak. *Psychiatry research*, 288, 113000.
- [17] Khan, F., & Amatya, B. (2017). Refugee health and rehabilitation: Challenges and response. *Journal of rehabilitation medicine*, 49(5), 378-384.
- [18] Mellou, K., Christosomou, A., Sideroglou, T., Georgakopoulou, T., Kyritsi, M., Hadjichristodoulou, C., & Tsiodras, S. (2017). Hepatitis A among refugees, asylum seekers and migrants living in hosting facilities, Greece, April to December 2016. *Eurosurveillance*, 22(4), 30448.
- [19] Obioha, E. E. (2019). *Addressing homelessness through public works programmes in South Africa*. Paper presented at the Expert Group Meeting on the Priority Theme: Affordable Housing and Social Protection Systems for all to Address Homelessness, Nairobi, Kenya, May.
- [20] Pathirana, H. (2002). Refugees and Homelessness: Analytical focus on the settlement villages. *Built-Environment, Sri Lanka, Board of Architectural Publications, SLIA, Colombo*.
- [21] Podkalicka, A., & Staley, J. (2009). YouthWorx Media: Creative media engagement for at risk young people. *3C Media: Journal of Community, Citizen's & Third Sector Media & Communication* (5).
- [22] Razum, O., Dawson, A., Eckenwiler, L., & Wild, V. (2022). Refugee Camps: Paradise or Purgatory? *Refugee Camps in Europe and Australia: An Interdisciplinary Critique* (pp. 1-14): Springer.
- [23] Somerville, P. (2013). Understanding homelessness. *Housing, theory and society*, 30(4), 384-415.
- [24] Tsion Tadesse, A. (2018). Ethiopia's refugee response Focus on socio-economic integration and self-reliance' in East Africa Report (Institute for Security Studies).