Internal Displacement in Ethiopia:
A Scoping Review of its Causes, Trends and Consequences

Tadele Akalu Tesfaw[*]

Abstract

This article sought to examine the scope, range, and nature of evidence on major drivers and socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia. A scoping review of the literature was conducted. A total of nine databases and eight other sources were searched from February to June 2021, yielding 3,479 articles after duplicates were eliminated. The researcher selected and reviewed 36 articles that met the inclusion criteria. The findings reveal that conflict-induced displacement is the primary driver followed by climate-induced displacement and other factors causing displacement (such as development projects, severe wind, and social tensions). Findings on the impact of internal displacement show degradation in the livelihood and housing conditions; socio-cultural confusion; loss of identity and family disintegration; limited access to basic services such as food, water, housing, health care and basic education; loss of access to farmland, pastures, forest lands; impoverishment risks, joblessness, social disarticulation; trauma, marginalization, and discrimination. Findings provide insight into the complex array of driving factors causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia and their associated impact on IDPs. The key observation is that there is limited literature on the causes, trends and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia though several studies have focused on internal displacement and refugees in the Africa. Further, intervention studies are needed to shed light on approaches to investigate the root causes and improve the wellbeing of internally displaced persons.

Keywords

Causes, climate, conflict, Ethiopia, IDPs, impacts, internal displacement, resettlement and relocation

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Introduction

Reports show that 55 million people were globally internally displaced as of 31 December 2020, out of which more than 85 per cent have fled due to conflict and violence and about seven million have been displaced by disasters (IDMC, 2021). According to the Africa Union's Kampala Convention, these internally displaced persons (IDPs) are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border" (AU, 2009, p.3). Internally displaced persons are distinct from refugees who are displaced outside their national borders. Furthermore, IDPs compared to refugees are often more disadvantaged since they do not access assistance provided by international agencies unless such assistance is requested by the national government (Mooney, 2005).

Based on available literature, internal displacement can be caused by conflict (such as war and ethnic violence), natural disasters (such as famine, flood, and drought), violation of human rights and development induced displacement (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019; Lwabukuna, 2011; Maru, 2017; Fufa 2020. According to Terminiski (2013), the dominant root causes of internal displacement could be classified as conflict-induced, environmentally induced, disaster-induced and development-induced internal displacement. Furthermore, several studies mentioned that government policies and systematic human rights violations are cause of internal displacement. Conflict-induced displacement refers to the situation where people are forcibly leaving their habitual place of residence due to internal violence or internal armed conflict (Lwabukuna, 2011; Van der Ploeg & Vanclay, 2017). People might leave their habitual residence without sufficient compensation, guarantees or mechanisms of social support, or to the initial phase of a process of resettlement which is associated with physical relocation of people from their homes (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019; Terminiski, 2013). According to Maru (2017), the main causes of internal displacement in Ethiopia include natural disaster-induced displacement, conflict-induced displacement, and development induced displacement.

About 1.7 million new displacements associated with conflict and violence were recorded in 2020 in Ethiopia, the highest figure in the world next to DRC and Syria. The old conflicts entrenched, and new conflicts escalated along various state borders caused the government to establish a new Ministry of Peace in response to the increasing violence (IDMC, 2021; Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019). Reports indicate that conflict-induced displacements largely related to ethnic and border-based disputes are common in Ethiopia. In April and later in June 2018, conflict between Gedeo and Guji Oromo tribes in West Guji broke out due to competition for land and resources. According to DTM report, such conflict displaced an estimated 748,499 IDPs by August 2018 from the Gedeo-West Guji (IOM DTM, 2018). Simultaneously, a localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia region displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs (IOM DTM, 2019). This brought displacement in Ethiopia to a peak of 3.04 million IDPs in March 2019 and 2,06 million as of 31 December 2020 (IOM DTM, 2021; IDMC, 2021). Ethiopia is also affected with climate-induced displacement mainly caused by drought and floods (IOM DTM, 2021). For instance, disasters triggered 664,000 new displacements mainly associated with flooding (IDMC, 2021).

Dramatic changes in family structure and gender roles, relations, and identities are explained as impacts of internal displacement (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019). Different studies

were discussed on the internal displacement in Ethiopia. According to Fufa (2020), displaced people in Ethiopia were affected by multitude of problems such as poverty, hung, damage of properties, death of family members and loss of moral value. Ethnic conflict shows an increasing trend since 2016 displacing. According to OCHA (2020), "internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly those living in collective sites, experienced deplorable conditions and limited access to basic services, lack of opportunities to rebuild their livelihoods, protection risks, and wider security concerns" (p.4). Further, studies show that development-induced displacement could result in difficulties in accessing the basic facilities that displaced people need (Kahsay, 2020).

Some empirical studies explore the causes and background figures of internal displacement in Ethiopia (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019; Maru, 2017; IDMC, 2020; IOM DTM, 2019). However, these studies have limitations in exploring multiple factors of internal displacement and assessing the negative impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia. Further, little emphasis was given to assess the causes and impacts of internal displacement in a comprehensive and structured manner which clearly provide expressive indication to understand this human tragedy in Ethiopia. A paucity of synthesised studies exists regarding the causes and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia, a country with the highest number of IDPs in the world. This is significant given that displacement exacerbates the already existing diverse psycho-socio-economic challenges experienced by IDPs. Given that no known synthesis has been performed on this topic, this scoping review responded to the following broad research questions:

1) What is the scope, range, and nature of evidence on major drivers (factors) causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia?
2) What is known from the existing literature on the major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia?

A scoping review is particularly chosen as a useful approach since the information on IDPs in Ethiopia has not been comprehensively reviewed and is complex and diverse. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the scope, range, and nature of evidence on major drivers and socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia.

Methods and materials

The analytical framework for this scoping review of literature on the causes, trends and consequences of internally displaced persons in Ethiopia was conducted using Arksey and O'Malley (2005) scoping review methodology. The author defined scoping reviews as "an ideal methodology to determine the scope or coverage of a body of literature on a given topic and give clear indication of the volume of literature and studies available as well as an overview (broad or detailed) of its focus" (p.6).

A scoping review is suitable for this study given its broad research questions focused on examining the extent, range and nature of the literature on the topic. A systematic scoping review was conducted over a five-month period from February to June 2021. The scoping review followed the five-stage approach to scoping reviews as outlined by Arksey and O'Malley: (1) develop research questions, (2) article search, (3) article selection, (4) data extraction and charting and (5) data analysis. The review has been reported following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), Extension for Scoping Review Guidelines (Tricco et al, 2018). Step 1 (develop research questions) was completed as stated above. Steps 2–5 are described below. Ethics approval was not required for this project as we did not engage in primary data collection.

Search strategy and selection criteria

Step 2 involved identifying the relevant studies. The search included electronic databases, websites, a reference list of articles reviewed, reports of UN agencies and NGOs, and searches of digital libraries of relevant organisations. The publication records of author and the reference lists of identified papers were combined for additional related resources. The following nine databases and eight other sources were searched over a five-month period from February to June 2021 to identify studies from published and grey literature on causes, trends and consequences/impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia (see Table 1). The populations of interest were persons who had been internally displaced in Ethiopia. The broad initial search targeted internal displacement in general, with search terms that combined words related to causes, trends, impact, and Ethiopia. Reference lists of select articles were also scanned for additional sources to include in the review. The number of articles/abstracts generated from the various databases and additional sources are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Databases and other sources searched, and number of articles generated

Name of database	Number of articles	Other sources	Number of articles
Refworld	208	Oxford University Refugee Study Center	71
BASE	431	Google scholar	1,000
Crossref	820	ProQuest	311
CiteSeer	900	UNHCR website	400
WorldWideScience	541	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC)	100
JSTOR	200	IOM Environmental Migration Portal	10
PubMed	16	Semantic scholar	98
CORE	1300	AAU institutional repository	53
Forced Migration Online	106		
Total articles searched	**4,522**	**Total articles searched**	**2,043**

Study screening and selection

A four-stage screening process was undertaken for the selection of literature for the study. Initially, independent searches were conducted based on the aforementioned search terms. Secondly, title and abstract were screened using the inclusion and exclusion criteria to identify potentially relevant articles. Afterwards, the available full texts of the selected articles were reviewed to confirm that the studies met the pre-determined inclusion criteria and methodology. Finally, the titles and content of the articles were screened to assess their eligibility for inclusion in the review. The articles that needed clarity were assessed, and a decision for articles to be included was made.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Articles with the following inclusion criteria were selected and reviewed: (1) research articles that focused on the causes, trends and consequences/impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia; (2) studies with different study designs (such as conference abstracts, literature reviews, book chapters, brief reports or case reports, and theses) as long as they had data on the magnitude of causes, trends and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia; (3) the study was published during the 20-year period spanning 2002-2021; (4) population of interest in the article must be internally displaced persons in Ethiopia; and (5) only articles published in English included.

Articles with any of the following exclusion criteria were not reviewed: (1) articles with no data and clear methodology on the causes, trends and consequences of internal displacement in Ethiopia were excluded alongside conference abstracts, literature reviews, book chapters, brief reports or case reports, posters, study protocols, and theses that did not qualify as an empirical output; (2) a focus on displaced persons who migrated outside of their country's borders, who were displaced by a conflict, fear of prosecution, natural disaster, or who are economic migrants; (3) lacking a methodology; (4) published in a language other than English.

Data extraction and charting
The following information was extracted: author name, title, year of publication, research questions or objectives, methodology, theoretical framework, method, sampling, data source, study area of focus, period of data collection, country, summary of findings and summary of implications.

Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram for the scoping review process
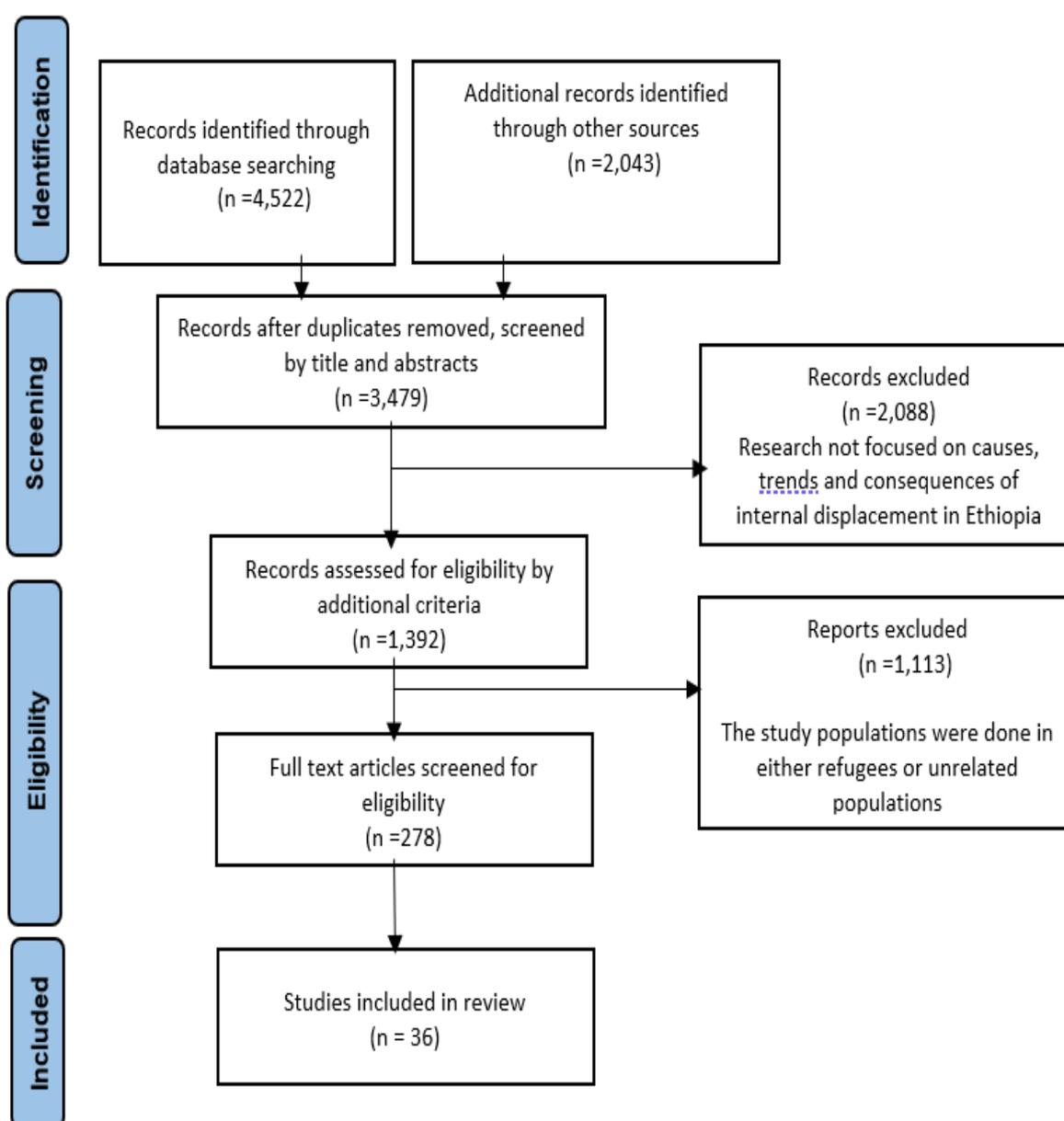
As shown in Figure 1 (PRISMA flow chart), a total of 6,565 records were identified and retrieved and 3,479 records remained after duplicates were removed (Stage 1). The titles and the abstracts were reviewed, and a total of 2,088 of these were rejected either because they had unrelated themes, or they did not provide information about the causes, trends and consequences/impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia. Stage 2 involves further screening and review of the 1,392 titles and the abstracts identified. In total, 1,113 articles were rejected because the study populations were either refugees or other unrelated populations to this scoping review. A total of 278 articles were left for a full-text review (Stage 3). Under Stage 3, 242 studies were discarded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria or due to methodological weaknesses. Finally, 36 studies met the criteria for the final in-depth review (Stage 4). The summaries of the study characteristics including author, purpose of study, design, location/setting of research, and study results are thematically shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

Data analysis

The articles included were coded and data summarised based on areas of focus and thematically analysed the content. This scoping review also completed a quality appraisal using relevant tools from the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP—https:// casp- uk. net/ casp- tools-checklists/). The review did not exclude any studies based on quality. Although Arksey and O'Malley (2005) indicate that there is no need for quality appraisal for scoping reviews as the quality of results of studies is not the focus, the author chooses to complete a quality appraisal as a lack thereof limits the uptake of results of scoping reviews into policy and practice (Levac, Colquhoun, & K O'Brien, 2010).

Results

The 36 articles included in this scoping review study were charted in Microsoft Word using the study characteristics of author, purpose of study, design, location/setting of research, and study results (see Table 3 and Table 4). The locations of these studies were Ethiopia (n = 33), Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia (n = 1), Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia (n = 1), and Ethiopia, Mongolia, and the Philippines (n = 1). The methodology used in the studies was varied, but many included qualitative studies (n = 20). Diverse methods were used in the studies, as follows: cross-sectional survey (n = 4), mixed methods (n = 11), Qualitative, Land-Cover/Land-Use mapping, Sequential satellite images and GIS technologies, in combination with field observations (n= 1), descriptive method comprising a focus group and semi-structured interviews (n=10), Qualitative, Comparative study (n=1), Qualitative, doctrinal methodology (n=2), Qualitative, synthesis of country case studies (n=1), analysis of Intersectoral severity and people in need (PIN) (n=1), Site Assessment, Village Assessment Survey, and Emergency Site Assessment (n=1), anthropological approach using "EcoHealth" methodology (n=1), Phenomenological qualitative research design (n=1).

Few studies reported the use of a theoretical framework (n = 5); those that did, used frameworks based on: The models of migration, theories of aided self-help housing and empowerment approach of alternative development, approaches to humanitarian response, The Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Model, and Scudder's Four Stage Framework. The results were categorized according to subtopics related to aspects of internal displacement in Ethiopia, as follows: major drivers (factors) causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia (n = 12), and major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia (n = 24).

Major factors causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia

Overall, 12 of the articles focus on major drivers (factors) causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia. Among which 3 studies (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019; IOM DTM, 2021; Maru, 2017) focused on conflict-induced, climate-induced and development-induced displacements; two studies (Sackey, 2020; MSF, 2019) focused on conflict-induced displacements; one study (OCHA, 2020; Ashine, 2021) identified conflict-induced and climate-induced displacements; one study (Ferrández, 2019) focused on climate-induced displacements; one study (Mulugeta & Woldesemait, 2011) focused on climate-induced and development-induced displacements; one study (Fias et al, 2021) focused on conflict-induced and development-induced displacements; and other two studies (Siltan, 2019; Yntiso, 2008) focused on development-induced displacements.

Communal violence and ethnic tensions played the primary role in displacing people in different parts of the country. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's (IDMC's) 2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement indicate that Ethiopia is the third top ten countries with record of 1.7 million new displacements by conflict and violence in 2020 (IDMC, 2021). Study in Ethiopia by Yigzaw and Abitew (2019) found that,

> conflict (i.e., inter-communal violence, regional political instability, ethnic tensions and localized conflicts), climatic induced factors (landslides, flooding, famine and drought) and the country's policy of resettlement and relocation (development-driven causes), and poor governing capacity of the country were major contributing factors which aggravated the internal displacement in the country. The conflict took the primary percentage followed by the climate-driven causes and policy of resettlement and relocation (p.32).

According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) (April 2021) report, Ethiopia had ranked at the top level of severe internal displacement in the world. In line with this, DTM (2021) site assessment report based on data collected from December 2020 — January 2021 found that conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.12 million IDPs (62%), while drought displaced 331,963 IDPs (17%), flash floods displaced 169,662 IDPs (9%), seasonal floods displaced 114,496 IDPs (6%) and social tension displaced 91,822 IDPs (5%).

Table 2 below depicts trends from 2018 through 2020/21 in conflict-induced displacement, climate-induced displacement (caused by environmental factors such as drought, seasonal floods, flash floods and landslides) and "other" factors causing displacement (such as economic/development projects, severe wind, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic disruptions) by taking the case studies of all regions. As shown in Table 2, millions of Ethiopians were forcibly displaced within the regions and within the country because of the escalation of conflict, climate-induced and other factors (economic/development projects, severe wind, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic disruptions) during 2018, during 2019 and during 2020/21 respectively. Looking at regional figures from 2018 through 2020/21, the highest number of IDPs were recorded in the Oromia region largely due to conflict followed by the Somali region due to conflict and climate-induced displacement.

Figure 1 below shows trends in the number of IDPs identified nationwide by DTM Ethiopia since January-February 2019 (round 15) (DTM, 2021). IOM in Ethiopia has been collecting data on internal displacement via its Site Assessment tool for 24 rounds now. The highest displacement total was recorded in Round 16 (March-April 2019) with 3.04 million IDPs. During this round, a total of 158,385 IDPs were recorded through DTM's Rapid Response Assessment (RRA) in East and West Wellega, and 690,364 IDPs in Gedeo and West.

Displacement figures during round 17 (May-June 2019), round 18 (July- August 2019) and round 19 (September-October) show drastic declines mainly due to government-led return operations beginning in April 2019. However, significant increases in the number of IDPs to

1.73 million IDPs and 1.74 million IDPs was captured during round 20 (November- December 2019) and round 21 (February-March 2020) respectively. The total number of IDPs increased to 1.82 million in round 22 (June—July 2020) reportedly because SNNPR and Sidama regions were the new coverages, which additionally captured 93,982 IDPs. Round 23 (August-September 2020) showed only a marginal increase to 1.84 million IDPs. Round 24 (December 2020-January 2021) experienced increased total number of IDPs to 2.1 million mainly due to the Northern Ethiopia Crisis which broke out in November 2020.

Table 2: Number of persons displaced due to different factors in Ethiopia

Region	Displacement Reason	Displacement Period			
		During 2018	During 2019	During 2020 & Jan 21	Total
Addis Ababa	Conflict	31,638	22,297	5,854	59,789
Amhara	Conflict	48,839	38,8694	106,154	543,687
	Climate	8,809	712	5,139	14,660
	Other	952	-	-	952
Oromia	Conflict	4,220,545	3,297,927	1,679,469	9,197,941
	Climate	673,015	656,439	281,475	1,610,929
	Other	229,614	381,750	295,467	906,831
Tigray	Conflict	226,867	590,651	290,914	1,108,432
	Climate	6,425	1,859	-	8,284
Gambella	Conflict	96,994	111,708	133,469	342,171
	Climate	10,166	18,138	14,610	42,914
Afar	Conflict	19,046	113,549	101,458	234,053
	Climate	215,359	187,131	238,807	641,297
	Other	21,547	30,553	83,871	135,971
Benishangul Gumuz	Conflict	-	5,532	17,832	23,364
Somali	Conflict	3,453,570	3,714,619	1,956,894	9,125,083
	Climate	2,130,545	2,046,940	1,040,204	5,217,689
	Other	-	-	174,492	174,492
Dire Dawa	Conflict	59,389	41,456	18,533	119,378
Harari	Conflict	15,046	13,141	10,565	38,752
SNNPR/SNNP & Sidama	Conflict	-	-	278,725	278,725
	Climate	-	-	160,420	160,420
	Other	-	-	9,807	9,807
Sidama	Conflict	-	-	55,857	55,857
	Climate	-	-	4,762	4,762

Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round 09 to 24 data, from January 2018 to January 2021

Two studies (Sackey, 2020; MSF, 2019) also identified conflict as the main driver of displacement in Ethiopia. Sackey (2020) in his study found that violent conflict was the major driver of internal displacement occurred in the West-Guji and Gedeo Zones of Ethiopia in 2018. Such conflict began initially by a communal violence from the youth but escalated into a violent conflict which caused people to flee their home to save their lives. A similar study conducted by MSF (2019) found that conflict alone newly displaced 296,000 people in 2016 and 1.7 million in 2018. In mid-April 2018, a wave of violence displaced 200,000 people along the border of Oromia and SNNPR. From the end of May onwards, up to 970,000 people were

newly displaced due to violence and in June the Ethiopian authorities requested international support.

The IOM's DTM assessment report generally shows that very severe, otherwise called as a human tragedy in the Ethiopian historic event occurred in 2018 and 2019, with more than 23 million people have fled their homes and habitual residence largely due to conflict (i.e., inter-communal violence, regional political instability, ethnic tensions and localized conflicts) followed by environmental factors such as drought, seasonal floods, flash floods and landslides and other factors causing displacement (economic/development projects, severe wind, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic disruptions). Therefore, in general, conflicts are the primary causes of internal displacement in Ethiopia.

Figure 1: Number of IDPs identified nationwide by DTM since January-February 2019 (round 15)
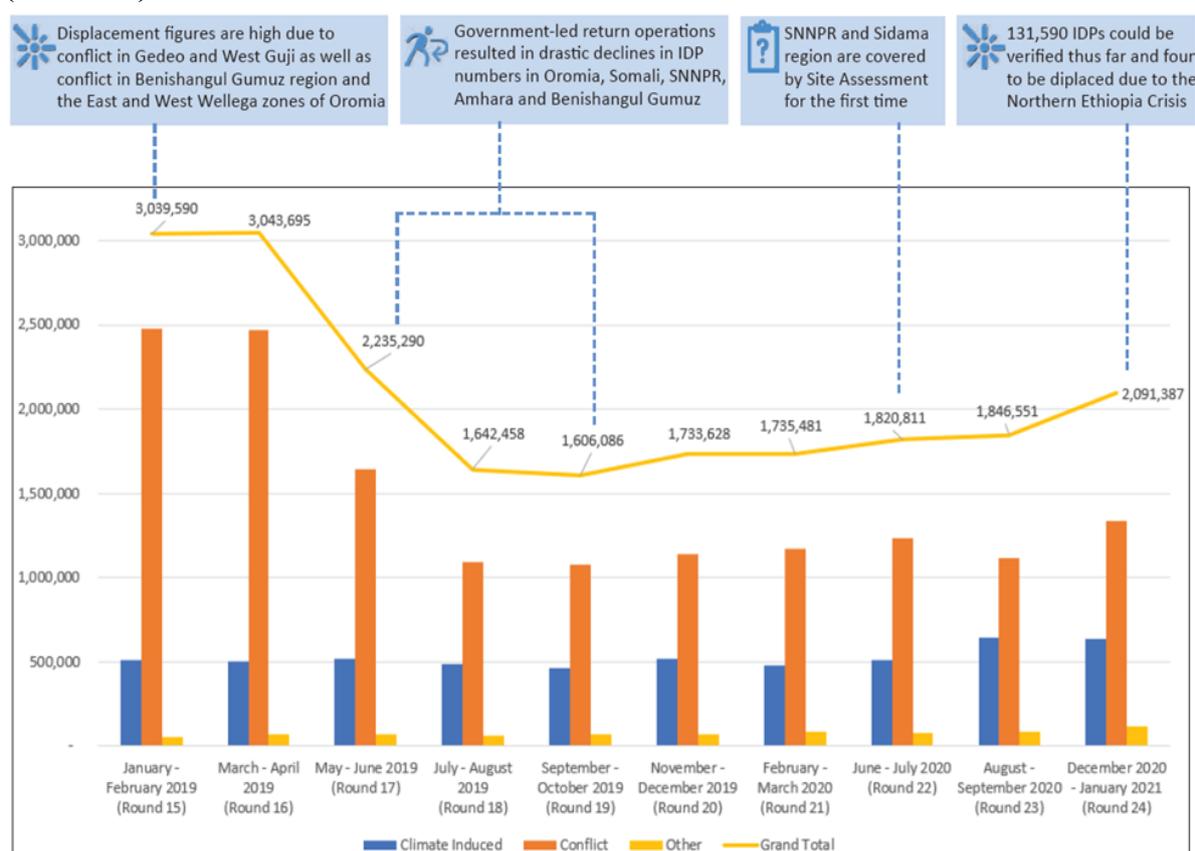
Source: Ethiopia National Displacement Report 7, 06 April 2021. Note: Round totals include displacement data captured through previously conducted Rapid Response Assessments and the ongoing Emergency Site Assessments

Similar study conducted by Maru (2017) found that forced resettlement programs massively implemented by the government of Ethiopia displaced more than 0.6 million people. Resettlement programs relocated them to areas traditionally inhabited by ethnocultural indigenous and minority groups, and thereby led to gross human rights violation and vulnerability of women and children of IDPs. Localized grievances between the host community and IDPs were created mainly because sufficient preparation time during the settlement action was not given, and the resettlement programs were conducted without prior consultation between the host communities and the intended settlers.

A study conducted by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2020) across 11 regions of Ethiopia aimed at identifying people in

humanitarian need who faced climate or conflict related shocks in the last 12 months found that conflict and climatic shocks negatively impacted people's daily lives, livelihoods and their ability to meet their basic needs. Conflict and climate shocks left some 3.2 million people displaced at the peak of the displacement crisis between January and April 2019. OCHA reported 403,000 destitute pastoralists (or climate IDPs) and 2.8 million people with severe food needs due to climate shocks and lack of recovery in 2020. Of the conflict-related people in need (PIN), OCHA found that 1.2 million persons remain in displacement because of conflict related drivers. Similarly, study by Ashine (2021) found that the escalation of inter-ethnic clashes and recurrent drought and seasonal floods created the issue of internal displacement as a daunting challenge in Ethiopia. Although the existing domestic legal and policy frameworks have relevant provisions to the protection of IDPs, they lack a sound basis to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs during all phases of displacement.

Another study conducted by Ferrández (2019) to examine the drivers of displacement in pastoralist communities of the arid and semi-arid lowland areas of Ethiopia found that displacement triggered by drought in Ethiopia is a protracted but short-range issue, and that those displaced prefer to integrate in their new locations rather than to return home. In this line, Mulugeta and Woldesemait (2011) found that Ethiopia is a country where internal human displacements taking place either spontaneously or in planned mode. Natural and manmade disasters (environmental-induced displacement), and development actions (development-induced displacements) were the major drivers of displacement reported recently.

Three other studies (Fias et al, 2021; Siltan, 2019; Yntiso, 2008) identified conflict and development projects as the main drivers of displacement in Ethiopia. Fias et al (2021) in their studies comparing IDPs' experiences across three geographical settings (Ethiopia, Mongolia and the Philippines) and thereby seeking to contribute to the international debate on IDPs found that the causes of displacement appear to be context-specific; although, some overarching reasons are observed: (intercommunal) conflicts (in Ethiopia and the Philippines), human right violations (forced resettlements by the Ethiopian governments). Similarly, Siltan (2019) found that development-induced projects raised the rate of vulnerability for socio-economic inequalities. Additionally, Yntiso (2008) in the study aimed to examine the side effects of an urban development policy and practice on low-income households forcibly resettled in the outskirts found that thousands of low-income households in Addis Ababa have been displaced and adversely affected by the process of urban development (development-induced displacement).

Major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia

Twenty-four articles focused on major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia: twelve were qualitative (Yeshaneh, 2020; Erlichman, 2003; Lemessa, 2005; Negussie, 2020; Abegaz, 2020; Lindvall et al., 2020; Kahsay, 2020; PAI, 2020; Kussa, 2019; Jones, Yadete & Pincock, 2019; Hussen & Kibret, 2018; Ambaye & Abeliene, 2015), six were Quantitative (Gemeda, 2020; Eba & Shifa, 2020; Madoro et al, 2020; Araya, 2007; Eliyas, 2019; Araya, Chotai & Komproe, 2007), and six were mixed method (Fufa, 2020; Yeshaneh, 2020; Bahir, 2010; Cazabat, 2020; Teddla, 2008; Daniel & Berhanu, 2018; Masresha, 2020).

Internal displacement tends to severely disrupt the lives of those affected. Sometimes it presents them with new opportunities, but most often it undermines their welfare and wellbeing. As IDPs are uprooted from their homes and separated from their assets, livelihoods and networks, their ability to earn a living may be compromised. Displacement also creates specific needs that have to be paid for by IDPs themselves, host communities, government agencies and the humanitarian sector (IDMC, 2021).

A mixed method study was conducted by Fufa (2020) to assess the socio-economic impact of displacement on the livelihoods of the households, in western Ethiopia. Findings show that displacement of local community has high impacts on the socioeconomic status of the households. Non-displaced communities are better off than the displaced in terms of access to schooling, housing and health services, likely of survival for future life and capacity to finance. The study, however, found insignificant mean difference between the displaced and displacers in terms of family members attending the school, which is opposite to the general opinion that the displaced people were highly affected. The results also reveal that displaced communities were exposed to both communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Another research was conducted by Yeshaneh (2020) aimed to assess forced internally displaced persons in Ethiopia focusing on the challenges and prospects of local integration in Sekela woreda, Ethiopia. The study found that local integration of IDPs was challenging to government due to deficiencies of access to land resource, inability to offer affordable housing to IDPs, constraints of employment as a maintenance of livelihood, lack of IDPs friendly policies, and abusing coexistence as local integrations caused a pull factor. Similarly, Bahir (2010) attempted to explore the compelling causes, processes, and consequences of displacement and found that there was serious and recurrent land tenure conflict between the IDPs community and the government agencies; health impacts including cramped and poor houses, restricted supply and occasional intermittent nature of communal water, risk of intestinal parasites, diarrhea, respiratory infection, typhoid and tuberculosis; and psychological and social impacts including recurrent conflict between government actors and repatriates caused the uncertainty of the existing settlement and fear of losing land in the mind of the community.

Another study was conducted by Cazabat (2020) to assess the financial consequences of internal displacement on the livelihood, education, housing, health, and security of IDPs and their host communities in Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The study found that apart from the positive impact on perceived security, however, displacement in Ethiopia has resulted in a degradation in the livelihood, housing conditions and health of most IDPs. Displaced children have increased access to school, but numerous barriers to quality education remain. The study further showed that members of the host community were not affected by the arrival of 1,100 displaced families, except with a rise in prices and a deprivation in their psychological wellbeing, which the source should be investigated further. A study by Negussie (2020) aimed to assess the situation of socio-economic rights protection of IDPs due to conflict from Somali regional state in 2017 and resettled in Sululta town of Oromia region found that IDPs were affected by limited government response in providing adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, better housing, health care and basic education, and better employment and livelihood opportunities.

In terms of the living environments and the health status of people moved to resettlement areas who later returned to their place of origin in one administrative area in Amhara Region of Ethiopia, Erlichman (2003) found that the returnees fled ill-health and conflict with local people in resettlement areas and returned to their places of origin. The prevalence of diseases and dangers unknown in the highlands severely threatened the health of those resettling. In addition, the study found that the physical separation from homeland and relatives was extremely painful for those resettling. Similarly, Lemessa (2005) in the study on the socio-cultural dimensions of displacement in Addis Ababa found that displacement led IDPs to socio-cultural confusion and loss of identity, family disintegration, psychosocial consequences (increased psychological and psychiatric disturbances among the displaced), street begging, prostitution, and stigmatization and low self-esteem.

Eight articles focused on the impact of internal displacement on mental health and psychological well-being related issues: two were qualitative (Lindvall et al. 2020; PAI, 2020),

and six were Quantitative (Eba & Shifa, 2020; Madoro et al, 2020; Araya, 2007; Eliyas, 2019; Araya, Chotai & Komproe, 2007; Gemeda, 2020). Araya, Chotai and Komproe (2007) conducted their research on the Effect of trauma on quality of life as mediated by mental distress and moderated by coping and social support among post conflict displaced Ethiopians in Addis Ababa. Their findings show increased mental distress among IDPs and a decrease in quality of life with age. Furthermore, in terms of the effects of trauma in reducing the quality of life, mental distress played a mediated role, and some trauma has direct effect in reducing of life. Eliyas (2019) similarly found high incidence of depression (89.9%) and anxiety (93.4%) among internally displaced youths, and positive relationship between the depression, anxiety and stress scores of IDP respondents.

Further, Araya (2007) in his study on the consequences of trauma and extreme stress among displaced persons in Ethiopia found that men reported significantly higher experience of trauma, higher perceived social support, and higher task-oriented coping compared to women; women, on the other hand, reported higher emotion-oriented coping. For both men and women, correlation was found between emotion-oriented coping and higher trauma events, and task-oriented coping with higher perceived social support. The study also found increased mental distress and decreased quality of life with age. Supporting this, two separate cross-sectional studies (Madoro et al, 2020; Eba & Shifa, 2020) conducted in Gedeo zone of South region in Ethiopia found a high rate of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among internally displaced people. Depression, sex, frequency of displacement, witnessing the murder of family or friends, destruction of personal property, and cumulative trauma were found to be significant predictors of PTSD. In addition, the prevalence of depression and anxiety was high among internally displaced populations in the Gedeo zone. Tobacco use, female gender and age range from 19-30 years had statistically significant effect on the mental health outcomes of IDPs in these studies. Similarly, Gemeda (2020) found high prevalence of psychological distress among internally displaced returnees in Yaso district, Benishangul Gumuz Regional State. Trauma and marital status were found to be significantly and positively correlated with psychological distress.

A qualitative study conducted by PAI (2020) to explore the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) barriers, needs and understanding of young IDPs in a community within a town of Oromia region, Ethiopia found that IDPs with prior experience on inadequate access to services and continued displacement can have generational impacts; displaced young people miss educational and economic opportunities and may not have the ability to adequately care for their families; there was high prevalence of child, early and forced marriage and adolescent pregnancy and childbirth; social and religious norms impacted the use of contraception; lack of SRH education and information; and the displacement site was found to be a barrier to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). In addition, a study by Lindvall et al (2020) in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia to identify knowledge status and gaps regarding public health consequences of large-scale displacement found that though mental health problems and gender-based violence (GBV) were less visible, malnutrition, a lack of vaccination, inadequate access to essential health services, lack of mental health services, and IDPs being an underserved group in Ethiopia were among the well-known challenges.

Three studies conducted to assess the psycho-socio-economic problems of internally displaced people in Oromia region of Ethiopia (Kussa, 2019; Jones, Yadete & Pincock, 2019; Masresha, 2020) found that IDPs were facing different psycho-socio-economic problems such as trauma, marginalization and discrimination, unemployment, lack of access to financial resources, shortage of food and monthly ration, lack of access to social services, inaccessibility to school and health services, inconvenience and lack of infrastructure in the camp setting, lack of power to decide on their future and nonexistence of institution that deal with their issues. In addition, there were highly varied experiences among adolescent girls and boys, with young

people both as targets and perpetrators of violence during the initial displacement; during the initial violence in Somali region adolescent boys reported facing serious physical threats, limited access to livelihoods, social protection and education services; and sexual violence against young women and girls was widespread during displacement. Further, Masresha (2020) found that the socio-economic conditions of the IDPs have drastically dropped; the livelihood strategies of the households did also drop from high income-to low income-generating activities; and IDPs access inadequate public toilet facility, inadequate clothing and food relief services; face joblessness, uncomfortable housing, and inefficient flood control system.

Six studies focused on the psycho-socio-economic effect of "development-induced displacement" on the displaced people in Tigray region (Kahsay, 2020), Addis Ababa (Hussen & Kibret, 2018; Teddla, 2008), all regions (Abegaz, 2020), South region (Daniel & Berhanu, 2018), and Amhara region (Ambaye & Abeliene, 2015) of Ethiopia. Accordingly, Kahsay (2020) found no change in terms of socio-cultural situation of displaced people such as their language and identity. However, the research found fragmented nature of religious aspects, settlement pattern, and social structures. Further, the impoverishment risks, joblessness, social disarticulation, marginalization, and food insecurity have increased after the resettlement indicating that the displaced people are underprivileged. "Although landlessness, homelessness, and expropriation have slight increment after the displacement, the mobility risk has been alleviated and that the project affected people are even in a better position after the relocation" (p.94). These findings were also supported by Teddla (2008). Hussen and Kibret (2018), on the other hand, found that displacement resulted in "social breakdowns (such as frustration to form close relationship with neighbors and absence of warm and trusting relationship) as well as psychological problems (like lack of confidence and motivation to earn a living and poor self-esteem)" (p.34). In addition, the study found that the displacement has additionally created loss of jobs, incurred high transport costs, and challenged access to education and healthcare. Ambaye and Abeliene (2015) also found that "the urban relocation caused a variety of livelihood risks such as loss of home or shelter, lack of urban infrastructures such as road facilities, electricity, job opportunities, potable water services and cash compensation for rehousing, as well as landlessness and separation of small cohesive social groups (notably coffee members)" (p.310).

Abegaz (2020) examined the economic, social and cultural impacts of forced displacements from land in Ethiopia. Accordingly, the study found the negative impacts of displacement at income and livelihood levels including "loss of access to farmland, pastures, forest lands, grasslands, water bodies and burial grounds. The social impacts found to be food insecurity; limited access health services; limited access to education; and the cultural impacts were found to be loss of cultural identity leading to identity crisis, culture shocks, mental stress, and marginalisation" (pp. 64-66). Finally, Daniel and Berhanu (2018) conducted a study to examine the impact of conservation-induced displacement on the Bacha community resulting from the establishment of Chebera-Chuchura National Park in Konta Special Woreda, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR). The research found that though the displaced people have adequate access to land, they lost their rights to utilize forest-based assets such as honey and plants with medicinal value due government restriction to use forestland, and their inter-community relations with neighbouring farming communities were adversely affected.

Table 3: Articles on major drivers causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia

Author and Year of Publication	Purpose of Study	Design	Location/ Setting of Research	Study Results
Yigzaw and Abitew (2019)	To explore the causes and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia	Qualitative research approach with descriptive method	Ethiopia	• Conflict (i.e., inter-communal violence, regional political instability, ethnic tensions and localized conflicts), climatic induced factors (landslides, flooding, famine and drought) and the country's policy of resettlement and relocation (development-driven causes), and poor governing capacity were major contributing factors to the internal displacement in the country. • The conflict took the primary percentage followed by the climate-driven causes and policy of resettlement and relocation.
Sackey (2020)	To explore an understanding into the multi-actor resilient approach that was adapted as a response to the conflict-induced displacement situation that occurred in the West-Guji and Gedeo Zones of Ethiopia 2018.	Qualitative research, observation & semi-structured interviews	Ethiopia, West-Guji zone of Oromia region and Gedeo zone of SNNPR	• The conflict began initially by a communal violence from the youth but escalated into a conflict which caused people to flee their home to save their lives. • The conflict by the youth was originated by some interest groups residing within the community.
IOM DTM (April 2021)	To capture population mobility and internal displacement in Ethiopia.	Quantitative, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Site Assessment, Village Assessment Survey and Emergency Site Assessment	Ethiopia, 11 regions, 70 zones, 326 districts, 1,075 Kebeles, & 1,222 Sites	• Conflict remains the primary cause of displacement and displaced 1.12 million IDPs (62%), while drought displaced 331,963 IDPs (17%), flash floods displaced 169,662 IDPs (9%), seasonal floods displaced 114,496 IDPs (6%) and social tension displaced 91,822 IDPs (5%) based on data collected from December 2020 — January 2021.
OCHA (2020)	To identify people in humanitarian need who faced climate or conflict related shocks in the last 12 months.	Qualitative, analysis of Intersectoral severity and PIN	Ethiopia, 11 regions	• Conflict and climatic shocks negatively impacted people's daily lives, livelihoods and their ability to meet their basic needs. • In 2020 the people in need (PIN) includes 403,000 destitute pastoralists (or climate

			• IDPs) and 2.8 million people with severe food needs because of climate shocks and lack of recovery. • Of the conflict-related PIN, 1.2 million persons remain in displacement because of conflict related drivers.
Maru (2017)	To present an informed perspective on the governance of internal displacement in Ethiopia. The Study elaborates on the situation and governance of internal displacement in Ethiopia.	Qualitative, synthesis of country case studies	Ethiopia	• In Ethiopia internal displacement is based on five causes: Natural disaster-induced displacement (NDID); Man-made-disaster-induced displacement (MDID); Conflict-induced displacement (CID); Pastoralism and Displacement; and Development-induced displacement (DID). • The most consequential and recurrent natural disasters that have had significant impacts on people's lives and livelihoods are droughts, earthquakes, floods, human and livestock diseases, pestilence, wildfires, and landslides.
Ashine (2021)	To doctrinally examine the adequacy of existing legal and policy frameworks concerning IDPs in Ethiopia.	Qualitative, doctrinal methodology	Ethiopia	• The issue of internal displacement has become a daunting challenge in Ethiopia due to the escalation of inter-ethnic clashes and recurrent drought and seasonal floods. • While the existing domestic legal and policy frameworks contain provisions relevant to the protection of IDPs, they did not provide a sound basis to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs during all phases of displacement.
Mulugeta and Woldesemait (2011)	To detect and quantify the extent of the land-use/land-cover (LU/LC) changes caused by the resettlement schemes of 2003/04 in Nonno resettlement sites.	Qualitative, Land-Cover/Land-Use mapping, sequential satellite images and GIS technologies, in combination with field observations	Ethiopia, Nonno, West Shewa Zone of Oromia region	• Ethiopia is a country characterized by enormous internal human displacements taking place either spontaneously or in planned mode. • Recently, such displacement episodes are chiefly caused by two major driving forces: natural and manmade disasters (Environmental-induced displacement), and

				development actions (Development-induced displacements).
MSF (2019)	To offer insight into the operationalisation of humanitarian action in Ethiopia by answering some key questions related to the modalities and timing with which needs on the ground are assessed and covered, and by highlighting the key dilemmas that the humanitarian community faced during recent crises.	Qualitative, semi-structured interviews	Ethiopia, Gedeo and West Guji Zones of SNNPR and border between Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia Regions	• The number of people newly displaced by conflict in Ethiopia rose from 296,000 in 2016 to 1.7 million in 2018. • In mid-April 2018, a wave of violence displaced 200,000 people along the border of Oromia and SNNPR. • From the end of May onwards, renewed violence displaced up to 970,000 people and in June the Ethiopian authorities requested international support.
Fias et al (2021)	This study compares IDPs' experiences across three geographical settings (Ethiopia, Mongolia and the Philippines) and thereby seeks to contribute to the international debate on IDPs.	Qualitative, Comparative study	Ethiopia, Mongolia and the Philippines	• Causes of displacement appear to be context-specific; although, some overarching reasons are observed: (intercommunal) conflicts (in Ethiopia and the Philippines), human right violations (forced resettlements by the Ethiopian governments).
Ferrández (2019)	To examine the drivers of displacement in pastoralist communities of the arid and semi-arid lowland areas of Ethiopia.	Mixed method, based on a participatory approach strategy	Ethiopia	• Displacement triggered by drought in Ethiopia is a protracted but short-range issue, and that those displaced prefer to integrate in their new locations rather than to return home.
Siltan (2019)	To explore land expropriation process and Compensation issues among development induced displaced households.	Mixed method	Ethiopia, Dejen woreda	• Development-induced projects are factor for involuntary migration to urban areas for the search of better employment raised the rate of vulnerability for socio-economic inequalities.
Yntiso (2008)	To examine the side effects of an urban development policy and practice on low-income households forcibly resettled in the outskirts.	Mixed method	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	• Thousands of low-income households have been displaced and adversely affected by the process of urban development (development-induced displacement).

Table 4: Articles on the major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia

Author	Purpose of Study	Design, Method	Location/ Setting of Research	Study Results
Fufa (2020)	To assess the socio-economic impact of displacement on socio-economic status of local community in terms of education, housing condition, living standard, health condition and ability to finance.	Mixed method	Ethiopia, Oromia & Beneshangul gumuz regions	• Displacement of local community has high impacts on the socioeconomic status of the households. • The results also reveal that the displaced communities were highly affected by communicable and non-communicable diseases.
Yeshaneh (2020)	To assess forced internally displaced persons in Ethiopia focusing on the challenges and prospects of local integration in Sekela woreda.	Qualitative research, Interviews and FGDs	Ethiopia, Amhara region	• Deficiencies of access to land resource • The need to offer affordable Housing. • Constraints of employment as a maintenance of livelihood. • Lack of IDPs friendly policies. • Abusing coexistence as local integrations caused a pull factor.
Bahir (2010)	To investigate the challenges and consequences of displacement, repatriation and squatting taking the case of Ethiopian repatriates from Eritrea and/or Sudan into Kore in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	Mixed method	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	• Serious and recurrent land tenure conflict. between the community and the government agencies. • Health impacts; psychological and social impacts.
Cazabat (2020)	To assess the financial repercussions of internal displacement on the livelihood, health, education, housing and security of IDPs and their host communities.	Mixed method	Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia	• Apart from the positive impact on perceived security, however, displacement in Ethiopia has resulted in a degradation in the livelihood, housing conditions and health of most IDPs. Displaced children have increased access to school, but numerous barriers to quality education remain. • Surveyed members of the host community do not seem to have been highly affected by the arrival of 1,100 displaced families, apart

				from a rise in prices and a degradation in the psychological wellbeing of surveyed men that should be investigated further to understand its source.
Erlichman (2003)	To explore how the experience of resettlement changed the living environments and the health status of people moved to resettlement areas who later returned to their place of origin in one administrative area in Amhara Region in Ethiopia.	Qualitative, anthropological approach using "EcoHealth" methodology	Ethiopia, Amhara region	• The returnees fled ill-health and conflict with local people in • resettlement areas and returned to their places of origin. • The prevalence of diseases and dangers unknown in the highlands severely threatened the health of resettlers. • The physical separation from homeland and relatives was extremely painful for resettlers.
Lemessa (2005)	To address the socio-cultural dimensions of displacement in Addis Ababa, with particular reference to the Mekanissa-Qorre area. This group is the largest of the 16 similar displaced groups in the city.	Qualitative	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	• Socio-cultural confusion and loss of identity; family disintegration. • Psychosocial consequences (increased psychological and psychiatric disturbances among the displaced). • Streetism; prostitution; stigmatization and low self-esteem.
Teddla (2008)	To investigate how the displacement and resettlement process has been undertaken and to describe the impoverishment risks displaced households faced.	Mixed method	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	• The displaced residents are exposed to impoverishment risks of homelessness, marginalization, lack of services, health hazard and economic impacts.
Araya, Chotai and Komproe (2007)	To investigate how quality of life is affected by severe trauma and mental distress may facilitate better intervention strategies for postconflict internally displaced persons, by identifying mediators, moderators, and independent risk factors.	Quantitative, regression analysis	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	• Mental distress increased and quality of life decreased with age. • Mental distress mediated the effects of trauma in reducing the quality of life, and some trauma also reduced quality of life directly.
Negussie (2020)	To assess the situation of socio-economic rights protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to conflict from Somali regional state in 2017 and resettled in Sululta Town of Oromia region	Qualitative: Descriptive survey research, informant interview, observation and document reviews	Ethiopia, Oromia region	• Limitation of government response in providing adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, better housing, health care and

				basic education, and access to employment and livelihoods.
Eliyas (2019)	To assess the incidence of depression, anxiety and stress among internally displaced people from Somali and Oromia regions border.	Cross-sectional survey designs	Ethiopia	• The incidence of depression (89.9%) and anxiety (93.4%) were high among internally displaced youths. • Positive correlation between the depression, anxiety and stress scores of respondents.
Abegaz (2020)	To examine the recent phenomena of forced displacements from land in Ethiopia and their impact on the realisation of the basic right to development enshrined in international instruments as well as the domestic law of the country.	Qualitative, doctrinal methodology	Ethiopia	• *Economic impact:* Displacement results in loss of access to farmland, pastures, forest lands, grasslands, water bodies and burial grounds. This negatively impacts income and livelihood levels. • *Social impact:* food insecurity; limited access health services; limited access to education. • *Cultural impact:* IDPs lose of cultural identity leading to identity crisis, culture shocks, mental stress, and marginalisation.
Daniel and Berhanu (2018)	To examine the impact of conservation-induced displacement on the Bacha community resulting from the establishment of Chebera-Chuchura National Park in Konta Special Woreda, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR).	Mixed method	Ethiopia, SNNPR	• Though displaced Bacha people have enjoyed greater level of access to land they suffered loss of entitlements to forest-based assets such as honey and plants of enormous medicinal value. • Loss of job opportunities due to restrictions imposed on access to forestland; and adversely affected inter-community relations between the Bacha and neighboring farming communities.
Araya (2007)	To study the consequences of trauma and extreme stress among displaced persons in Ethiopia.	Quantitative, regression analysis	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	• Men, compared to women, reported significantly higher experience of trauma, higher perceived social support, and higher task-oriented coping. • Women reported higher emotion-oriented coping. In both genders, emotion-oriented coping was correlated with higher trauma events, and task-oriented coping was

			• correlated with higher perceived social support.
			• Mental distress increased and quality of life decreased with age. Mental distress mediated the effects of most trauma in reducing quality of life, and some trauma reduced quality of life directly.
Lindvall et al (2020)	To identify knowledge status and gaps regarding public health consequences of large-scale displacement in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia	Qualitative, scoping review combined qualitative in-depth interviews	Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia	• Malnutrition and a lack of vaccination of displaced people are well-known challenges, while mental health problems and gender-based violence (GBV) are less visible.
			• IDPs have inadequate access to essential health services; chronic food insecurity, IDPs are an underserved group, and mental health services are lacking.
Kahsay (2020)	To examine the socio-cultural situation of the displaced people after their displacement and assessing the economic consequences of the development induced displacement on the livelihoods of the displaced people.	Qualitative approach with a descriptive survey	Ethiopia, Tigray region	• Socio-cultural situation of displaced people mainly language and identity seem unchanged after the resettlement.
			• However, religious aspects, settlement pattern, and social structures are fragmented.
			• The impoverishment risks, joblessness, social disarticulation, marginalization, and food insecurity have increased after the resettlement indicating that the displaced people are underprivileged. Although landlessness, homelessness, and expropriation have slight increment after the displacement, the mobility risk has been alleviated and that the project affected people are even in a better position after the relocation.
PAI (2020)	To explore the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) barriers, needs and understanding of young IDPs in a community within a town of Oromia region, Ethiopia.	Participatory qualitative research, interview	Ethiopia, Oromia region	• IDPs already suffer from inadequate access to services and continued displacement can have generational impacts.
			• Displaced young people miss educational and economic opportunities and may not

				have the ability to adequately care for their families.
				• Child, early and forced marriage and adolescent pregnancy and childbirth.
				• Social and religious norms that impact the use of contraception.
				• Lack of SRH education and information; and
				• The displacement site as a barrier to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).
Madoro et al (2020)	To determine the estimated prevalence and associated factors of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among internally displaced people in the Gedeo zone, south Ethiopia.	Cross-sectional study	Ethiopia, SNNPR	• A high rate of PTSD was found among internally displaced people. Depression, sex, frequency of displacement, witnessing the murder of family or friends, destruction of personal property, and cumulative trauma were found to be significant predictors of PTSD.
Eba and Shifa (2020)	To assess the prevalence of depression and anxiety among internally displaced people in Gedeo zone, Ethiopia, 2019.	Cross-sectional study	Ethiopia, SNNPR	• The prevalence of depression and anxiety was high among internally displaced populations in the Gedeo zone.
				• Tobacco use, female gender and age range from 19-30 years had statistically significant effect on the mental health outcomes of IDPs in the current study.
Gemeda (2020)	To assess the prevalence of psychological distress and coping mechanisms among internally displaced returnees in Yaso district, Benishangul Gumuz Regional State.	Cross-sectional study	Ethiopia, Benishangul Gumuz Region	• High prevalence of psychological distress was found.
				• Trauma and marital status were found to be significantly and positively associated with psychological distress.
Kussa (2019)	To assess the psycho-socio-economic problems of internally displaced people in Burayu settlement camp and their coping mechanisms.	Phenomenological qualitative research design	Ethiopia, Oromia Region	• IDPs facing different psycho-socio-economic problems such as trauma, marginalization and discrimination, unemployment, lack of access to financial resource, shortage of food, shortage of monthly ration, lack of access to social services, inaccessibility to school and health, inconvenience and lack of infrastructure in

				the camp setting and lack of power to decide on their future and nonexistence of institution that deal with their issues.
Jones, Yadete, and Pincock (2019)	To explore the gender- and age-specific vulnerabilities adolescents affected by internal displacement experience, and to identify entry-points for strengthening programming, monitoring and evaluation.	Longitudinal qualitative research	Ethiopia, Oromia region	• There were highly varied experiences among adolescent girls and boys, with young people both as targets and perpetrators of violence during the initial displacement, and involved in different ways in the armed defense of their communities. • During the initial violence in Somali region, adolescent boys reported facing serious physical threats. • While violence was a central theme in adolescents' and caregivers' accounts of their experiences during displacement, limited access to livelihoods, social protection and education were also repeatedly underscored as major challenges. • Sexual violence against young women and girls was widespread during displacement.
Masresha (2020)	To examine the socio-economic condition, livelihood strategies, challenges, occupational and residential aspiration as well as the resettlement process of the internally displaced persons settled in Luuguu Settlement Site located in Sululta Town of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia.	Mixed method	Ethiopia, Oromia region	• The socio-economic conditions of the IDPs have drastically dropped. • The livelihood strategies of the households did also drop from high income-generating activities to low income-generating activities. • The major challenges identified were inadequate public toilet facility followed by inadequate clothing and food relief, joblessness, uncomfortable housing, and inefficient flood control system. • Insufficiency of financial resources was identified as a major challenge to the government.

Hussen and Kibret (2018)	To describe and explore the perceived social and psychological effects of the "development-induced displacement" on a sample of Twenty-three purposefully selected participants in Addis Ababa.	Qualitative, interview open-ended questionnaire	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	• Displacing people faced social breakdowns (such as frustration to form close relationship with neighbors and absence of warm and trusting relationship) as well as psychological problems (like lack of confidence and motivation to earn a living and poor self-esteem). • The displacement has additionally created loss of jobs, incurred high transport costs, and challenged access to education and healthcare.
Ambaye and Abeliene (2015)	To explore urban relocation impacts on the livelihoods of poor households displaced by a development project in Bahir Dar city in northwestern Ethiopia.	Qualitative, involved in-depth interviews, observations, FGDs and documentary assessments.	Ethiopia, Amhara region	• The urban relocation caused a variety of livelihood risks such as loss of home or shelter, lack of urban infrastructures such as road facilities, electricity, job opportunities, potable water services and cash compensation for rehousing, as well as landlessness and separation of small cohesive social groups (notably coffee members).

Discussion

In providing a comprehensive review of the empirical evidence on internal displacement in Ethiopia, this scoping review systematically synthesises the breadth, range, and nature of the evidence on the causes and consequences of internal displacement across the country. It is crucial to scope the literature on Ethiopian internal displacement to map the research in the field and gain more insight into the gaps in the literature. This scoping review on internal displacement in Ethiopia highlights two major areas of research: the major drivers (factors) causing people to be internally displaced, and major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement.

The first key finding of this scoping review relates to the major drivers causing people to be internally displaced in Ethiopia. Results largely indicate that conflict-induced displacement (i.e., inter-communal violence, regional political instability, ethnic tensions and localized conflicts) is the primary driver followed by climate-induced displacement (such as drought, seasonal floods, flash floods and landslides) and other factors causing displacement (such as economic/development projects, severe wind, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic disruptions). This evidence corroborates previous reviews on the causes and consequences of internal displacement that indicate conflict-induced, climate-induced and development-induced factors are common drivers of humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019; DTM, 2021; OCHA, 2020; Maru, 2017).

According to IDMC (2021), conflict continued to be a critical challenge in countries such as Ethiopia, where the largest numbers of people are living in protracted internal displacement. IDMC report further indicates that Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa are found to be the most countries with new displacements caused by conflict and violence in 2020. Most of such displacements took place in DRC, Syria and Ethiopia, as in previous years. Political instability and insecurity (due to conflict, ethnic-based violence, and localized grievances); environment related factors such as natural disasters (i.e., drought, famine, landslides and floods); and planned resettlement and relocation programs due to development projects and excessive urbanization were the among the major factors causing internal displacement in the Ethiopia (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019). During 2019, for example, frequent incidences of inter-communal violence as well as armed clashes were reported between Government forces and unidentified armed groups (UAG) in various areas of the country (OCHA, 2020). Evidence from DTM report (2021) shows a record of 3,191,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2018, which placed Ethiopia the third highest ranked country in number of new displacements worldwide. The largest portion of these displacements are conflict-induced, mainly due to ethnic and border-based disputes. Thus, the escalation of inter-ethnic clashes and recurrent drought and seasonal floods made internal displacement to become a daunting challenge in Ethiopia (Ashine, 2021). Evidence from Ferrández (2019) shows that Ethiopia is experiencing "a neglected crisis". Drought displaced people in some parts of the Somali region are found to be a forgotten population, who depend entirely on emergency aid at a time when humanitarian response plans in Ethiopia are significantly underfunded. Regarding development-induced displacement, evidence from Yntiso (2008) shows that there are indications that more new projects and the expansion of existing ones will displace more people. For example, the Lease Board of Addis Ababa City Administration awarded Sheraton Addis 37.7 ha to commence its expansion project, which is expected to displace 12,585 people living in 2, 797 homes, 604 of which are privately owned (Wudineh 2006 cited in Yntiso, 2008).

The studies reviewed on the major socio-economic and psychological impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia indicate that the IDPs, especially those living in collective sites, lived in deplorable conditions with limited access to basic services and important

protection risks, including in some areas, broader security concerns (OCHA, 2020). Most of the studies reviewed indicate that internal displacement in Ethiopia leads to loss of human life and commodities, brings food insecurity and malnutrition (vulnerability of IDPs to poverty and famine), leads to family breakdown, brings psychological and physical violence on the IDPs, economic crisis, leads to price inflation in the hosting communities, communicable diseases and the decline of social infrastructures (Yigzaw & Abitew, 2019).

Regarding the socio—cultural-economic impact of internal displacement, studies reviewed show that displacement of local community has high impacts on the socioeconomic status of the households (Fufa, 2020), degradation in the livelihood, housing conditions (Cazabat, 2020), Socio-cultural confusion, loss of identity and family disintegration (Lemessa, 2005), limited access to adequate food, water, better housing, health care and basic education, and access to employment and livelihoods (Negussie, 2020), loss of access to farmland, pastures, forest lands, grasslands, water bodies and burial grounds (Abegaz, 2020), impoverishment risks, joblessness, social disarticulation, marginalization (Kahsay, 2020). Studies reviewed also indicate that displacement has significant psychological impact on IDPs including on their mental health issues. Traumatic life events related to displacement are significantly associated with higher mental distress and lower quality of life (Araya, Chotai & Komproe, 2007; Eliyas, 2019); high incidence of depression, anxiety, and distress (Eliyas, 2019; Abegaz, 2020; Eba & Shifa, 2020; Gemeda, 2020). Communicable and non-communicable diseases as well as other health-related problems such as sexual abuse and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) barriers were among the most health related problems reported by the studies (PAI, 2020; Jones, Yadete & Pincock, 2019).

Most of the studies reviewed were qualitative (n=20), and limited quantitative work exists particularly with respect to the driving factors causing internal displacement in Ethiopia. Thus, while the research shows that conflict-induced displacement is the primary driver followed by climate-induced displacement and other factors causing displacement (such as economic/development projects, severe wind, social tensions and protracted displacement due to volcanic disruptions), it is still unclear what efforts by government were made to address such driving factors. Moreover, few studies investigate the availability, adequacy and sufficiency of interventions and policies for the protection of displaced persons including internally displaced children. Thus, this review suggests more mixed method research be conducted to disentangle the contextual factors relevant to displacement, as well as intervention studies to provide information on promising practices that will contribute to the socio-economic and health of internally displaced people.

Conclusions

Internal displacement has emerged as one of the greatest human tragedies in the world today. It is the most severe humanitarian crisis and the human tragedy in Ethiopia today than ever before. As a result, Ethiopia took the largest percentage of IDPs in the world displacement figures caused primarily due to conflict followed by disaster and development-induced factors. Given the increasing numbers of IDPs in Ethiopia and their vulnerability to a myriad of socio-economic and psychological problems, it is essential to provide detailed information on the burden of such problems in these populations. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first scoping review of studies on the causes, trends and impact of internal displacement in Ethiopia. The key observation is that there is limited literature on the causes, trends and impacts of internal displacement in Ethiopia though several studies have focused on internal displacement in the Africa. Further, intervention studies are needed to shed light on approaches to investigate the root causes and improve the wellbeing of internally displaced persons.

Recommendations

The paucity of literature on causes, trends and impact of internal displacement in Ethiopia has been elucidated from this scoping review. It is, therefore, recommended that more detailed and longitudinal research on the major drivers of displacement and its impact on vulnerable group of individuals is critically important. The findings from these studies will inform the provision of appropriate comprehensive humanitarian services as required. Furthermore, these studies will assist in decision-making by policy makers for efficient planning, implementation and evaluation of interventions required to reduce the vulnerability to conflict-induced, climate-induced and development-induced displacement and their associated psycho-socio-economic problems experienced by IDPs.

Data play an important role in enhancing state capabilities for prediction, prevention and response. The existing qualitative and quantitative data on internal displacement in Ethiopia are scant, scattered, and inconsistent. The accuracy of the data that has been made available by various entities is highly questionable and tends to lead to discrepancies among the different mandate holders on internal displacement. Consequently, there is a need to enhance national capabilities for the systematic and harmonized use of existing data and the collection of new data, as well as the collection, dissemination, analysis, and utilization of information. Data has to be disaggregated by the specific needs of populations affected by internal displacement crises, particularly in terms of gender and age.

Limitations

This scoping review has several strengths including a comprehensive search of multiple databases and provides a comprehensive overview of the empirical evidence on the causes, trends, and impact of internal displacement in Ethiopia. However, some limitations should be noted. First, due to the nature of the methodology, details of the included studies are not discussed in this article, nor is a formal critical appraisal or bias assessment available. Although a broad search was conducted, some articles might have been missed if they were published in other languages, used alternative keywords, or due to other exclusion criteria. Second, most of the studies were conducted using small samples; hence findings are not generalizable. Third, there is a limitation in considering only the studies of internal displacement in Ethiopia and excluding those from sub-Saharan Africa or global studies. Finally, a large number of sources were reviewed by a single researcher in a short period of time, and although internal checks were conducted to minimise errors in data coding and entry, some unintended errors may have occurred.

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