



MEKELLE UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENT, GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

***The Prevalence of Gender Based Violence Against Internally Displaced
Women in Oromia Special Zone (Finfinee Zuriya), Ethiopia***

By:

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Adviser:

Dr. Fana Hagos (Assistant Professor)

*A Thesis Submitted to the Institute of Environment, Gender and Development Studies,
Mekelle University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of Degree of
Masters in Gender and Development Studies*

September, 2025

Mekelle, Ethiopia

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SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES MEKELLE UNIVERSITY

ADVISORS' APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**The Prevalence of Gender Based Violence; Physical, Sexual and Economic Violence against Internally Displaced Women in Oromia Special Zone (Finfinee Zuriya), Ethiopia**”, Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Art (MA) in Environment, Gender and Development Studies to Institute of Environment, Gender and Development Studies (FEGDS), Mekelle, a record of original research undertaken by Meskerem Adane, ID No IEGDS/PR160142/11 under our supervision and no part of the thesis has been submitted to any other institution anywhere for an award of any academic degree, diploma or certificate. The assistance and help received during the course of this thesis have been duly acknowledged. Therefore, we recommend that the student has fulfilled the requirements and hence hereby can submit the thesis to the department.

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We, the undersigned members of the Board of Examiners of the final open defense, by Meskerem Adane have read and evaluated her thesis entitled “The Prevalence of Gender Based Violence; Physical, Sexual and Economic Violence against Internally Displaced Women in Oromia Special Zone (Finfinnee Zuriya), Ethiopia” and examined the candidate. This is therefore to certify that the thesis has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of: Master of Art in Environment, Gender and Development Studies, Mekelle University.

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Date of Submission: _____

DEDICATION

Dedicated with Heartfelt Gratitude to

All displaced female who are suffering from gender based violence

And

My beloved family

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Acronyms

AU	African Union
CEDAW	Convention On The Elimination Of Violence Against Women
CSA	Central Statistical Agency Of Ethiopia
DEVAW	Declaration On The Elimination Of Violence Against Women
DRC	Democratic Republic Of Congo
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
GBV	Gender Based Violation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNNP	Southern Nations Nationalities And Peoples
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner For Refuged
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Gender based violence is the major national and international human right issue in the recent few years. Displaced women are one of the vulnerable parts of the displaced society. Even though Ethiopia has signed most of international declarations to protect women right; there has been a lot of challenges that shows it is a sensitive matter, yet, the prevalence of gender based violence and its associated effects on the internally displaced women of Ethiopia in general and of Oromia in particular has not been studied well. Therefore this study has intended to assess the prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women, in Oromia special zone camps (Finfinee Zuriya). To investigate the identified problem the study has employed descriptive and explanatory research design. Moreover the study applied cross-sectional design in that all relevant data has been collected at a single point of time by using questionnaires and interview as instrument. The study also used non-probability and probability sampling methods to select the study area and the final respondents. As a result the finding revealed the prevalence of any form of gender based violence is 64.4% on internally displaced women, which means that more than half population of internally displaced women are exposed for different form of gender based violence as of physical, sexual and economic violence according to this study, also this result shows how gender based violence against internally displaced women is a very sensitive and attention needed issue is in our country currently. The result has concluded that the prevalence of different forms of gender based violence is very high, nearly two-third of the displaced women reported that women faced different form of Sexual or physical violence in their lifetime, some of the effects of gender based violence are being alienated from their friends and family, temporal and permanent body injury, lack of attention on their school, withdrawal and failure. Nearly two third of displaced women believes those gender based violence are societal problems and the most difficult challenges of every women in the community. As the recommendation creating awareness on gender based violence by using mass media, apply laws and regulations to improve women security, monitor immediate care for victims, further larger scale longitudinal studies to deeply assess socio-cultural factors, consequences and possible mechanisms for gender based violence against internally displaced women.

Key words: internally displaced women, gender based violence, Physical violence, sexual violence, economic violence

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

Internal displacement has been recognized as a problem affecting virtually every region of the world and giving rise to legitimate international concern. The number of internally displaced persons forced to flee their homes due to persecution, conflict, or natural and human disasters but not seeking shelter in a country outside their own.

The forced displacement of civilians remains one of the most pressing humanitarian problems in developing countries. The displaced lose their social, legal and economic ties and thus suffer considerable physical and psychological hardship. They often face special difficulties not shared with other conflict-affected groups that make their livelihoods insecure. Specifically, these are difficulties related to re-establishing livelihoods in areas of temporary settlement or reintegration in unstable areas when traditional means of livelihoods are no longer viable (WFP, 2000a). On the other hand, internally displaced persons do have special needs, on the other, there is a growing consensus that internally displaced persons should not be singled out for special treatment (WFP, 2000a). People may not wish to be classified as internally displaced persons and may face even greater security risks as a result (Deborah et al., 2002).

The food, shelter and protection requirements of internally displaced women should be guaranteed by their governments, but in countries divided by war or ethnic tensions, or where governments have very limited resources, that assistance may be inadequate. This is particularly true when the country's economic and social infrastructure has been destroyed and its displaced citizens cannot return home to resume livelihood activities for long periods.

Gender based violence has gained increasing international attention since the ratification of the United Nation declaration on the elimination of Violence Against Women in Vienna in 2006, followed by the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994 and at the fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. These conferences adopted a plat form for action, and declared that Violence against Women is an obstacle to the achievement of equity, development and peace. These conferences encouraged governments, research institutions, NGOs and other civic society organizations to promote research on the prevalence,

causes and consequences of Violence against Women in order to mitigate the problem and measure effectiveness of interventions (WHO, 1997).

Since the above-mentioned international conferences and declarations, there has been great recognition of Gender Based Violence and its high prevalence all over the world, developed as well as developing countries. There is increased acknowledgment that it can affect women at any stage of their life and can occur in various forms that may involve physical, sexual and psychological abuse. It has been recognized that Violence against Women is a crucial violation of human right to liberty and freedom from fear, and is now coming to the surface as a priority public health and human rights issue, and in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals –SDG (Jejeebhoy, 2016).

Violence can negatively affect women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health, and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV in some settings. Men are more likely to perpetrate violence if they have low education, a history of child maltreatment, exposure to domestic violence against their mothers, harmful use of alcohol, unequal gender norms including attitudes accepting of violence, and a sense of entitlement over women. Women are more likely to experience intimate partner violence if they have low education, exposure to mothers being abused by a partner, abuse during childhood, and attitudes accepting violence, male privilege, and women's subordinate status. Situations of conflict, post conflict and displacement may exacerbate existing violence, such as by intimate partners, as well as non-partner sexual violence, it may also lead to new forms of Violence against Women (WHO, 2013).

In Ethiopia, there is a belief that women are docile, submissive, patient, and tolerant of monotonous work and violence, for which culture is used as a justification (Heise, 2012; Eshetu et al., 2017; & Tegbar et al., 2010). In other words, there is bias in gender roles that can be seen during child rearing as boys are expected to learn and become responsible in different activities, while girls are expected to be well-trained and specialize in indoor activities like cooking food, fetching water and caring for children and aged families (Euw, 2016). As a consequence, these led women to justify men to use violence against them, and they are least likely to think that women have the right to say no to any violence activities. Studying the epidemiological evidence of women's attitude toward gender based violence and reasons for justification, gives vital information for policy makers' to designing effective programs and address the issue. Acceptance

of women's attitude toward gender based violence is an indicator of the status of women in a specific social and cultural setting, this provide insights into the countries' stage of social, cultural and behavioral transformation in the evolution towards gender democratic society (Ellsberg et al., 2005).

Therefore, this study intends to fill the knowledge gap on the prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women. It also has significance on revealing the situation of displaced women in Ethiopia, because most of the geographical, cultural and religious aspects of the nation are related to each other. More importantly this study will fill the lack of sufficient data on the prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women in recent time. These study areas have been choose for some reasons; the centrality of their location, the high rate of diversity of the displaced communities, the conditions of settled areas not being displacement camp in previous time (which gives the displaced persons in this settlement less insecurity, less chance of protection and high risk of being exposed to different form of gender based violence).

1.2. Statement of the problem

Every concerns towards internal displacement leads to provide basic needs like food, water, nutrition, medicine, vaccination and so on. It is obvious in Ethiopia and most of the developing countries have a big challenge on handling more sensitive matters, when high rate of internal displacement occurs in different parts of the country. Besides the sensitivity of the basic needs of displaced persons; protection on their rights and against different forms of gender based violence should be considered as important concern for the displaced person.

As all of the displaced persons are in high risk of experiencing different forms of gender based violence, children and women would take the majority rates on experiencing any forms of gender based violence. Violence against Women is not only at extremely rooted but also an accepted rather than challenged problem in Ethiopia. Perhaps, a recent study by the WHO showed that 71% of Ethiopian women experience either physical or sexual violence or both, the findings of WHO study 49% and 59% of ever-partnered women experienced physical and sexual violence by a partner at some point in their lives (WHO, 2015), these data has revealed that women who are displaced are more likely to face different forms of gender based violence.

According to some previous researches; (Barbelet et al., 2017, Hines et al., 2012, Davies, 2012) suggested that gender based violence against internally displaced women needs further investigations in order to achieve the most common objectives of world nations like Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs). The prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women must be formally recognized, in this situation; there is a knowledge gap on the prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women in Ethiopia. To give high consideration for the knowledge gap of gender based violence against internally displaced women; especially those who are defined as vulnerable population in the country has a significant role. Thus, this study tried to fill the knowledge gap of gender based violence against internally displaced women, common practices of violence, its effect on displaced women livelihood and the perspectives of displaced women on GBV.

Ethiopia suffers from long-standing conflicts driven by ethnic motives, competition for scarce resources, land issues, limited social services, infrastructure and weak governance. Ethnic based violence has in recent years resulted in the displacement of some 2.7 million people, of whom 1.4 million people were displaced in the first six months of 2018 alone, making it the world's highest level of internal displacement in 2018 (Arbouw, 2018).

In Ethiopia, violence against women and girls continues to be a major challenge and a threat to a safe, equal, and dignified life. The Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey reported that 23% of women aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical violence and 10% have experienced sexual violence (CSA and ICF 2016). Furthermore, 34% of ever-married women aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their spouses and, of these women, 19% reported cuts, bruises, or aches and 10% reported deep wounds and other serious injuries (CSA and ICF 2016). Additionally, 65% of women have experienced female genital cutting (FGC) (CSA and ICF 2016).

As Ethiopia saw a significant increase in internal displacement in 2018 as a result of ethnic based conflict in several pockets of the country; a near doubling of the internally displaced persons and internally displaced persons returnee population. Different cultural and backward perception of the society among gender based violence against internally displaced women is under reported, internally displaced women are primarily face a significant agents who face rather than men do. Displacement has a significant effect on people's lives and livelihoods. Internally displaced

persons and internally displaced persons returnees are, amongst others, exposed to protection risks, are disrupted in their education and vocational training, and lack sustainable livelihood means (Arbouw, 2018).

Ethnic based violence, which broke out in the West Guji zone of Oromia and Gedeo zone in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's region (SNNP) in April and again in June of 2019 triggered the highest levels of displacement. The precise causes for the clashes are still relatively unclear, given the magnitude of the violence, but underlying drivers include ethnic tensions and competition over scarce resources. This conflict left more than one million people displaced in dire conditions, struggling to find space in overcrowded collective centers (e.g. schools, churches, etc.).

The later outbreak of violence and displacement along the border between the Somali and Oromia regions, which began in December 2016, continued and led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people in 2018. The fighting that ensued led to the displacement of 140,000 people in only a few days. Ethnic's violence broke out between Oromo's, Amhara's and Gumuz in the Benishangul-Gumuz region in October 2018 (Arbouw, 2018).

Conflict and displacement have disrupted most households' access to food and livelihood activities, worsening food security and nutrition conditions in the country. There are 8.13 million people in need of food assistance. Most of these people are in Oromia (52 %), Somali (25 %) and SNNP (9 %) regions. Moreover, there are 5.91 million people in need of nutrition assistance. Most of these people are in Oromia (37 %), Somali (28 %) and SNNP (15 %) regions. Most severe areas for nutrition are in Somali region (Ethiopia humanitarian crisis analysis, 2019).

Previous study from Kenya internal displacement report; physical violence revealed 35.5%, 65.2% sexual, and 41.2% economic violence, The difference of prevalence of gender based violence between different countries might be explained by the differences in age and socio-cultural contexts of the respondents.

According to displacement tracking matrix (DTM) Oromia region, Ethiopia 15th round data statistics; breastfeeding mothers, Elderly-headed households, Elderly persons without care givers, members of ethnic minorities, members of religious minorities, Orphaned children, Persons with chronic diseases/ serious medical conditions, persons with disabilities over 18, persons with disabilities under 18, pregnant girls under 18, pregnant women over 18, Separated

children, Single female-headed households, Unaccompanied Children and Single-child headed Households are claimed as vulnerable population of internally displaced persons in different aspects of their circumstances, and the majority of this population are women who have also experienced gender based violence (DTM, 2019).

The prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women has appeared to have huge gap between the facts among displaced women and the scientific research, additional to this the effects of GBV on their livelihood as well as the performance of women in different social, economic and other sectors are visible facts that has been caused partially by those violence as it mentioned on the above studies. Also perspectives of displaced women on gender based violence has not been given enough attention as a problem and the mechanism of identification of gender based violence against internally displaced women accordingly (Barbelet et al., 2017).

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate the prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women; in the selected camps of internally displaced persons at Oromia special zone (Finfinee Zuriya), Oromia, Ethiopia.

1.3.2. Specific objective

The specific objectives of the study are:-

- To identify the prevalence of different types of gender based violence against internally displaced women in the study area.
- To assess the effects of gender based violence on the livelihood conditions of internally displaced women in the study area.
- To investigate the perspectives of internally displaced women on Gender based violence.

1.4. Research Questions

1. What are the different gender based violence among internally displaced women in Oromia special zone selected camps?
2. What are the perspectives of internally displaced women on Gender based violence?

3. What are the effects of gender based violence on the livelihood conditions of internally displaced women?

1.5. Definition of key concepts

1.5.1. Gender based violence

Gender based violence on this study has represent the concepts of physical violence, economic abuse and sexual violence against internally displaced women. The term has used to describe the most common physical, economic and sexual violence of that internally displaced women are experiencing.

Physical abuse can include hitting, biting, slapping, battering, shoving, punching, pulling hair, burning, cutting, pinching, etc. (any type of violent behavior inflicted on the victim). Physical abuse also includes denying someone medical treatment and forcing drug/alcohol use on someone.

Economic abuse takes place when the abuser makes or tries to make the victim financially reliant. Economic abusers often seek to maintain total control over financial resources, withhold the victim's access to funds, or prohibit the victim from going to school or work.

Sexual abuse occurs when the abuser coerces or attempts to coerce the victim into having sexual contact or sexual behavior without the victim's consent. This often takes the form of marital rape, attacking sexual body parts, physical violence that is followed by forcing sex, sexually demeaning the victim, or even telling sexual jokes at the victim's expense.

1.5.2. Internally displaced persons

Internally displaced persons refers to a 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.

1.6. Significance of the study

The findings of this study could be useful to the academics, national and international organizations.

1.6.1. Academics/Researchers

Findings from this study will assist academicians in broadening of the concept with respect to this study hence providing a deeper understanding of the critical factors that affect the lives of internal displaced women. It will give the specular idea of the prevalence of Gender Based Violence against Women, which will reveal the deepness of the problem in the displaced societies, effects of gender based violence against internally displaced women; the output of gender based violence as a results on physical, economic and psychological privilege aspects of women.

1.6.2. Governmental and Non-governmental Policy Makers

The findings of this study will help different governmental and non-governmental institutions to understand the situation, to elaborate the problem among internally displaced women and to illuminate this situation. This study can be useful to assist in policy formulation and development for a framework for critical health, legal, community service, finance, and other factors that collaborates on the elimination of violence against internal displaced women on the future.

1.7. Scope of the study

Assessments on gender based violence among internally displaced women were not covered on most of the researches especially in sub-Saharan Africa (Wake et al., 2017). Also because of the high frequency of violence which held in international and national researches the study has focused on the physical, economic and sexual violence. So in order to get the highlight on the issue of gender based violence this study has assessed what kind of violence are challenging those women. Which are the most frequented violence against internally displaced women, and also what are the effects of gender based violence in order to address their social, cultural, economic and livelihood situations.

The assessment of gender based violence in regard to the recently displaced women who are now placed in different camps of Oromia special zone around Addis Ababa is the scope of the study. This study area is selected because of the specialty of the emergence of the zone itself and by consideration of representativeness of the region; the area is mostly known by the name of Finfinnee zuriya and the ethnicity conflicts on the area directly and indirectly affects different parts of the nation in general.

1.8. Limitation of the study

The basic challenge during the conduction of this research; the respondents were in high stress and destruction because of the displacement; they had traveled a long distance to get secure area to settle which brings physical harm, psychological stress and economic disadvantage on their livelihood; respondent were showing at first lack of interest because of being afraid of different negative social aspects of accusation. However, the data enumerators managed that well by friendly approaching the respondents. Further, some respondents were unwilling to cooperate in the study. Due to this, the researcher has invested lot of time to convince the respondents to fill out the questionnaires carefully. One of the basic challenge during data collection was the Covid-19 pandemic, during this period the time of data collection were postponed for limited time.

In order to guarantee the representativeness of the study the researcher has used some social methods like invite the closest friends and family members, neighbors, elders who can help the respondents by confront them to be confidential and honest for the benefit of the study. Also in order to get the respondents full understanding of the questions the researcher had gave additional training for data collectors that has been helpful in data gathering quality. Finally, in order to get the questionnaires to be gathered in time it has been distribute with sufficient time.

1.9. Operational Definitions

Violence: is defined as, "The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation." (WHO 2002).

Gender Based Violence: defined as a form of violence that targets individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of their gender that results in or is likely to result in Physical or Sexual Violence or suffering to women or female student (UN 2004, WHO 2001).

Physical Violence: is any form of violent act which can result in physical harm including; slapping, and punching, kicking, drugging, beating, hitting with any object, burning, chocking, and threatening using a knife or a gun against women or girls (UN 2004).

Sexual Violence: is defined as acts that are done on a girl by intentional use of physical force or power, intimidation or threatening (making to fear) to have sex or to engage in acts of sex without the consent of the girl. It includes Completed Rape, Attempted Rape and Sexual

Harassment (WHO 2001, UN 2004).

Forced sex is defined as any non-consensual penetration of the vagina, penetration obtained by physical body harm, by threatening or deception or when the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Economic violence: is defined as economical resources of displaced women, independency on partner (husband or boyfriend), negotiated for sex to get money.

1.10. Organization of the study

The study comprises five main chapters: Chapter one consists of the introduction section of the study and it covers the background of the study, statement of the problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Limitations of the Study and Organization of the study. Chapter two covers the literature review. The literature review consists of theories and empirical studies related to gender based violence against internally displaced women. Chapter three consists of Research Methodology, the main section of the research methodology are study area description, research design, Methods of data collection, Procedures, of Data Collection, data processing and analyzing Ethical consideration of the research. Chapter four focused on presentation of the findings of the study. The last chapter deals with the conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Theoretical Review

2.1.1. Concepts of Gender Based Violence

The definition of the scope of gender based violence is a major problem as it can be defined either narrowly or broadly (Abbi et al., 2010). Hence, there is no universally acceptable definition, which is why, in practice; there are few model definitions available. Here are the selected exemplary definitions of the term for the purpose of this study.

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (UN, DEVAW, 2006) defines Violence Against Women as: *“any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”* (UN, 2004).

Accordingly, the Declaration went on to present a non-exhaustive list of what it considered constituted gender-based violence. These includes physical, sexual and psychological violence within the family, female child sexual abuse, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation, rape and sexual abuse, sexual harassment in the workplace and educational institutions, trafficking in women, forced prostitution, battering, non-spousal violence, exploitation, state violence that occurs anywhere (UN, 2004).

The other definition of violence which is worthy to consider is one that is found in the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, better known as the Maputo Protocol, which was adopted by the African Union in 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique and entered into force in 2005 (AU, 2003). As per this protocol, Violence Against Women means: *“all acts perpetrated against women which cause or could cause them physical, sexual, psychological, and economic harm, including the threat to take such acts; or to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restrictions on or deprivation of fundamental freedoms in private or public life in peace time and during situations of armed conflicts or of war”* (AU, 2003).

The 2004 United Nations Declaration referred to “gender-based” to highlight the links between Violence against Women and women’s subordinate status. International research provides compelling evidence that Violence against Women is rooted in gender inequities and is both tolerated and sometimes even condoned by laws, institutions and community norms that discriminate against women and girls (Heise et al., 2016).

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly (UN, CEDAW, (1979) article 5) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (AU Charter, 2003), under which states agree to implement appropriate measures ‘to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct... which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women’. Therefore, the human right to private and family life cannot and/or should not be used as a shield to tolerate private conduct of violence (Cook et al., 2008).

The key human rights principle is that violence deliberately directed against any other person is never a purely private matter (Ibid, for example, both the UN DEVAW 2004 and the AU Maputo Protocol 2003). A consider any act of gender-based violence...whether occurring ‘in public or private life’ as it constitutes violation of rights.

2.1.2. Concepts of Internally Displaced Persons

Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement set by of Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) holds internally displaced persons to be *"persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee, or leave, their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, and habitual violations of human rights, as well as natural or man-made disasters involving one or more of these elements, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border"*.

The displacement of people refers to the forced movement of people from their locality or environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a number of factors, the most common reasons are being armed conflict. Natural disasters, famine, development and economic changes may also be a cause of displacement. In regard to population displacement resulting from development there are typically two types: direct displacement, which leads to actual displacement of people from their locations and indirect displacement, which leads to the destruction of livelihood. Forced to leave the home region to which they are

attached and for which they have the knowledge to make a living most effectively, displaced populations often become impoverished. The displacement of people as a result of development projects, policies and processes therefore constitutes a social cost for development (Bott et al., 2005).

One of the major challenges today is the increasing number of internally displaced persons worldwide. Accordingly, the internally displaced people are those who were forced to flee their homes by the causes of war, civil conflict, political strife, and gross human rights abuse - but who remain within their own country and do not cross an international border. They are therefore not eligible for protection under the same international system as refugees. Also, there is no single international body entrusted with their protection and assistance. Estimates on the number of internally displaced persons are often very rough, and they intend to differ greatly in terms of the source such as; governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations (Heise et al., 2012).

This is partly because internally displaced persons movements, in contrast to forced migration, typically involve short distances and often short time frames. In addition, internal movements are much less recorded than international movements. One reason is that the inherent interest of a receiving country in who is entering is absent in the case of internal movements, which are free of restrictions and subject to fewer administrative hurdles. In addition, considering that they are still living in the country where they have been persecuted, the internally displaced may be less willing to register than those who enjoy the protection of their asylum country (Akuto, 2018).

Internal displacement generally amplifies pre-existing vulnerabilities and inequalities. As women across the world are, on average, economically, legally, politically and socially less empowered than men, internally displaced women are twice disadvantaged. Gender based violence is thus not only a manifestation of gender inequality, but often serves to enforce it. Men often use violence to punish perceived transgressions of gender roles, to show authority, and to save honor. Violence against Women is often considered normal and justified by the broader society rather than a criminal act, and victims instead of perpetrators are often blamed and stigmatized. Violence against Women, therefore, cannot be understood in isolation from the gender norms social structures and roles that influence women's vulnerability to violence (Bott et al., 2005).

Gender power imbalance, prevalent gender inequalities, impunity and gender discrimination remain the root causes of sexual and gender based violence in Ethiopia. While recognizing that women, girls, men and boys face, women and girls nevertheless continue to be the most affected. In a country hosting over 3 million displaced persons of which 50% are women and girls, they constitute the majority affected by different types of gender based violence; including intimate partner violence, socioeconomic, emotional and sexual violence, as well as harmful traditional practices, mainly female genital mutilation and early marriages. Unfortunately as exists in many other countries, the predominant impunity of perpetrators of gender based violence places especially women and girls at continuous and compounded risk of gender based violence, whereby human rights violations are deemed justified under certain cultural and traditional norms and accepted by the community (Quintero, 2009).

Furthermore, both displaced men and women are directly affected by the lack of self-reliance opportunities and the absence of these opportunities result into poverty and socioeconomic insecurity, which is one of the main contributing factors to gender based violence. While a community based protection approach is well- adopted in the Ethiopia operation, meaningful participation of women and girls is still limited. Women and girls among the displaced persons populations do not feel empowered enough to be active members of community. In addition, girls still fall victim to harmful traditional practices such as; female genital mutilation and early marriages among the majority of internally displaced population in Ethiopia. These harmful practices are still taking place due to deep-rooted cultural beliefs and socio-economic reasons. Adding to the risks, due to shortage of funds for food and assistance programs, some women and girls are inclined to engage in survival sex as a negative (UNHCR. 2003).

2.1.3. Aspects of Gender Based Violence against Women and its effects

Gender based violence has serious adverse consequences for the physical, mental, and reproductive health of women (Cook et al., 2008). It can also have severe effects on the health of their children as the latter may be at increased risk for emotional and behavioral problems, such as anxiety and depression. It's indicated that gender-based Violence against Women in families does not stop even during pregnancy and thus, it has a grave consequences for women's sexual and reproductive health including gynecological problems, chronic pelvic pain, unsafe abortion, a sexual dysfunction, an induced abortion, miscarriage etc. (Ibid.,Garcia Moreno et al., 2005).

Gender based violence may also result in pain, memory loss, dizziness, and vaginal discharge. Concerning sexual violence, it is the integrity of the female body that is at risk (Cook et al., 2008).

High rate of sexual violence may also leads to an unwanted pregnancy and seriously compromises women's ability to protect them-selves from HIV as both are considered to be two sides of the same coin (Bott et al., 2005; and Human Rights Watch, 2002). Denying her autonomy, violence also offends against the principle of respect for persons thus abused women were more likely to experience emotional distress (Cook et al., 2008). Depending on the seriousness, nature and frequency of the abuses to be inflicted on the victims and/or survivors, gender based violence could also violate the minimum standards of human rights protection like that of security of persons, protection against inhuman and degrading treatment, and even protection of life itself (Cook et al., 2008).

During conflict and in displaced settings, women's vulnerability to violence increases, including sexual abuse and exploitation, domestic violence, trafficking, forced impregnation, forced marriage, prostitution and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation or early marriage. Rape is the most common form of gender-based violence in the early stages of an emergency. Perpetrators include soldiers, men from the surrounding community, employers and displaced men (Bina, 2007).

In more protracted displacement settings, other forms of violence become more prevalent, including sexual abuse and exploitation (of beneficiaries by humanitarian workers); sexual assault and exploitation in the workplace, such as withholding of wages; harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, forced early marriage (often practiced to maintain a sense of culture and tradition); and domestic violence, perpetrated by husbands and partners, that often results from a change in power within a household if the woman becomes the primary breadwinner (Bina, 2007).

2.2. Empirical review

Women are affected disproportionately by gender based violence. Available statistics at national and multinational levels set the context and make a compelling case that cannot be ignored.

2.2.1. Gender Based Violence and Internally Displaced person: Global overview

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual violence (WHO 2019). Violence studies from 86 countries across WHO regions of Africa, the Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, show that up to 68% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner (ibid.). The highest prevalence rates were found in central sub-Saharan Africa, with an estimated up to 66% of ever-partnered women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner (ibid.).

Gender Based Violence is a major cause of disability and death for women aged 15–44 years (United Nations Women 2011). Globally, one out of every five women will become a victim of rape or attempted rape over the course of her lifetime. Between 20,000 and 50,000 women in Bosnia-Herzegovina were raped during the 1992–1995 war (UNIFEM 2010). During the 1994 Rwandan genocide, an estimated 250,000–500,000 women were raped (Heise, 2012).

Internally displaced women living in insecure shelter are at higher risk of sexual violence. In some displacement camps where men and women are separated, women can no longer be protected by the men in their family and community, leaving them at higher risk of and with reduced protection from sexual and other violence by camp officials or hosts. Women and girls are also at risk of attacks when they leave the camp to carry out tasks often expected of them, such as collecting water or firewood. Women and girls who return home after having been displaced often face stigmatization in their community of origin because of common knowledge of the prevalence of sexual violence. They are considered tainted because community members assume they have been raped, even if they have not (Mohammed, 2014).

Violence against Women can also take other forms. The most commonly reported gender-based violence in the displaced population in Colombia is inflicted by intimate partners, including forced sex and forced abortions, control over contraception and physical violence during pregnancy (Wirtz et al., 2014). More than half of displaced Colombian women have experienced domestic violence, compared with 41 percent of non-displaced women. In Afghanistan, two thirds of displaced women reported domestic violence. More than 12 percent said it occurred more often than before their displacement (JIPS, 2012). The consequences of displacement can last for a lifetime, especially when it interrupts education and limits future opportunities. In

Mogadishu, Somalia, only 22% of the internally displaced girls over five years old have ever attended school, compared with 37 percent of boys in the same age group. In Kosovo however, a strong focus on the need to provide primary education in displacement camps led to an increase in primary school enrolment rates for girls. This trend was not reflected in secondary school, where girls were less likely to complete their studies and gain qualifications than boys (Trako, 2017).

The disadvantages suffered by displaced women and girls reinforce each other in a vicious circle of lasting vulnerability, as is the case with the impacts of internal displacement on men and boys. Even though evidence seems to show that women and girls are often the largest group in internally displaced populations, their specific needs are not systematically addressed. Failing to do so can result in a loss of human development for them, their children and their community as a whole.

2.2.2. Gender Based Violence and Internally Displaced Women in Sub-Saharan Africa

According to Internal Displacement Monitory Center (2019); Sub-Saharan Africa experienced ongoing as well as new conflict and violence throughout 2018 and in addition, suffered droughts, floods and storms that forced millions of people to flee their homes. Around 74 million new displacements associated with conflict and violence and 26 million associated with disasters were recorded, more than any other region and accounting for 36 per cent of all displacements worldwide (JIPS, 2016).

Ethiopia, DRC, Nigeria, Somalia and CAR were the countries worst affected Around 16.5 million people were living in internal displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa as a result of conflict as of the end of the year. Against a backdrop of important and many positive political changes, 29 million new displacements associated with conflict were recorded in Ethiopia; Old conflicts became more entrenched and new conflicts escalated along various state borders, prompting the government to establish a new Ministry of Peace in response to the increasing violence (Ethiopian News Agency, 2018).

In Ethiopia, there is a belief that women are docile, submissive, patient, and tolerant of monotonous work and violence, for which culture is used as a justification (Heise, 2012); (Eshetu et al., 2017); & (Tegbar et al., 2010). In other words, there is bias in gender roles that can be seen during child rearing as boys are expected to learn and become responsible in

different activities, while girls are expected to be well-trained and specialize in indoor activities like cooking food, fetching water and caring for children and aged families (Euw, 2016), as a consequence, these led women to justify men to use violence against them, and they are least likely to think that women have the right to say no to any violence activities. Studying the epidemiological evidence of women's attitude toward gender based violence and reasons for justification, gives vital information for policy makers' to designing effective programs and address the issue. Acceptance of women's attitude toward gender based violence is an indicator of the status of women in a specific social and cultural setting, this provide insights into the countries' stage of social, cultural and behavioral transformation in the evolution towards gender democratic society (Ellsberg et al., 2005).

More than 18 million new displacements associated with conflict were recorded in DRC, primarily in North and South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai Central provinces, where conflict and insecurity continued. The province of Ituri had been embroiled in conflict between 1999 and 2007 and had since been relatively peaceful, but ethnic based violence reignited leading to 60 deaths and more than 576,000 new displacements (UNITAR-UNOSAT, 2018). What rekindled the conflict is unclear, but a national political crisis, the disintegration of state authority and the increasing activity of politically-motivated militias may all have been contributing factors (Congo Research Group, 2018).

The western province of Mai-Ndombe also experienced an outbreak of ethnic based violence, when at least 535 people were killed in a massacre and around 12,000 people displaced from the town of Yumbi (ACAPS, 2019). More than three million people were thought to be living in internal displacement in DRC. More than 578,000 new displacements associated with conflict and violence were recorded in Somalia, the highest figure in a decade and the result of three main factors Evictions from urban centers, mainly of internally displaced persons, accounted for about 44% by a lack of adequate housing and informal tenure agreements in increasingly crowded areas, the number of evictions reached a record high (NRC, 2018).

Tensions between Somaliland and Puntland over the disputed regions of Sool and Sanaag also flared, and Al Shabaab fighters clashed with government and African Union troops, particularly in the southern regions of Middle and Lower Shabelle (UN Security Council, 2018). Around 336,000 new displacements were recorded in Kenya as heavy rains led to flooding in all of the

country. Thousands of hectares of farmland were inundated and livestock killed, threatening the livelihoods of pastoralists and farmers alike (OCHA, 2018). At least six dams burst, triggering around 12,000 new displacements. Flooding also led to 158,000 new displacements in Uganda, 121,000 in Sudan, 56,000 in Ghana, 15,000 in Liberia and 3,000 in Côte d'Ivoire.

Based on this evidence, the situation of Sub Sahara Africa could be predicted on how those displaced populations are challenging for survival. Especially displaced women in the region are triggered in the most dangerous situation of health, sanitary, food and shelter, economic activity, and insecurity is the major problems in every places of displacement.

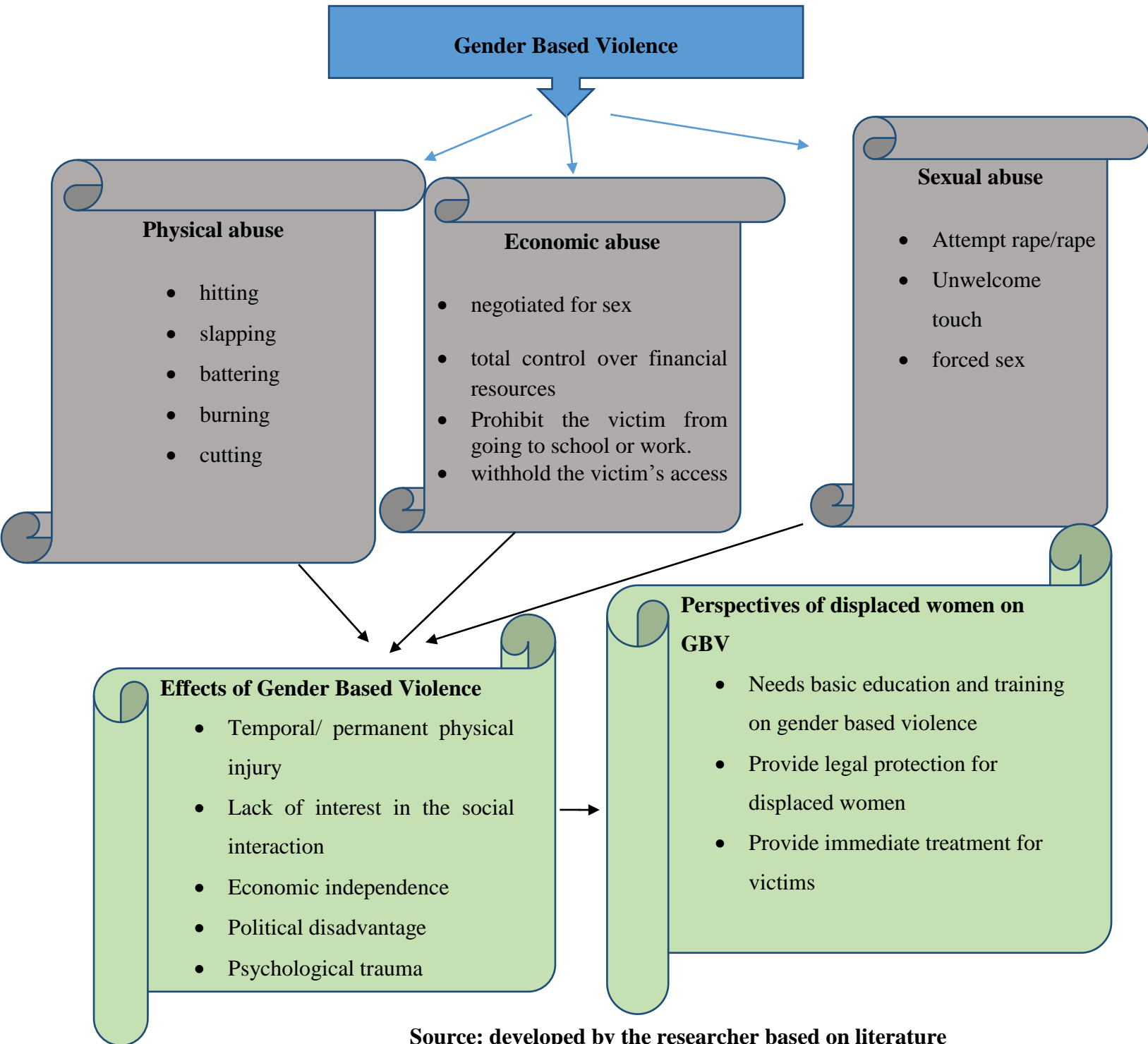
2.2.3. Gender Based Violence and Internally Displaced Women in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, violence against women and girls continues to be a major challenge and a threat to a safe, equal, and dignified life. The Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey reported that 23% of women aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical violence and 10% have experienced sexual violence (CSA and ICF 2016). Furthermore, 34% of ever-married women aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their spouses and, of these women, 19% reported cuts, bruises, or aches and 10% reported deep wounds and other serious injuries (CSA and ICF 2016). Additionally, 65% of women have experienced female genital cutting (FGC) (CSA and ICF 2016).

The results of previous studies revealed that different perspectives of women's attitude towards gender based violence (Abate et al., 2016). Cultural and social norms that encourage violence are rules or expectations of behavior within society to maintain individuals' preference to follow if they violate it (Tsai, 2017) (Edwards, 2014). From 5 to 91% of women and girls in Ethiopia has lack of information on gender based violence and its effect, they also have a positive attitude towards gender based violence (Olalekan, 2010). The basic causes for lack of basic understanding of gender based violence are poverty, rural residence, gender inequality in schooling and decision making, ethnicity, religion, and exposure to the media were associated with women's attitudes toward gender based violence (Tran 2016). Women's attitudes towards gender based violence has negative consequences on their life such as re-victimization, help seeking behavior, and on the effectiveness of Governmental and non-governmental efforts to control gender based violence (Tran, 2016).

2.3. Conceptual frame work

Conceptual frame work, the diagrammatic representation of the issues covered by this study.



Source: developed by the researcher based on literature

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methodology

This section of the study deals with design of the study, the study area, population and data sources, sample and sampling technique, data collection instruments, procedures of data collection and methods of data analysis.

3.1. Description of study area

Out of the eleven ethnically based regional states of Ethiopia; Oromia is the largest and highest in geographical coverage and population, the homeland of Oromo people, Oromia shares a boundary with almost every region of Ethiopia except Tigray region, it is bordered by Somali region to the east, the Amhara region, the Afar region and the Benishangul-Gumuz region to the north, south Sudan, Gambella region and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' region to the west and Kenya to the south.

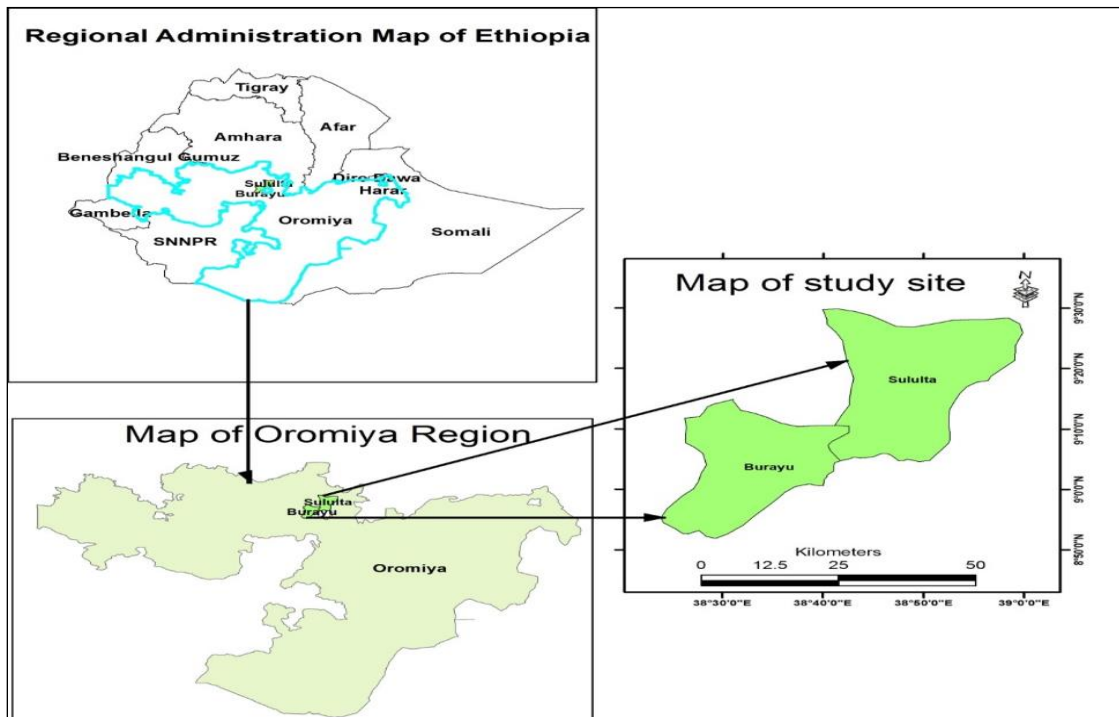


Figure 1: Administrative map of the study areas (Ethiopia metrology agency)

The 2018 estimation reported of the population of Oromia as 37.3 million which makes the region largest states in population. The current capital of Oromia is Addis Ababa also known as Finfinnee, which is also the capital city of the country. Based on the 2018 estimation reported conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA, 2019), Oromia has an estimated area of 353,006.81 square kilometers, for the entire region population density 76 people per square kilometers are estimated (CSA, 2019). The region is sub-divided in to 20 administrative zones (CSA, 2019).

Oromia special zone surrounding Addis Ababa is one of the zones of Oromia region. It was created at 2008 from former Burayu special zone and parts of north (kaaba) Shewa, Misraq (East) shewa, Debub Mirab (south west), and Mirab (west) zones. Sululta geographical coordinates are 9° 11' 0" North, 38° 45' 0" East and its original name (with diacritics), therefore; the study area of Sululta camp is in between this location. Burayu coordinates are 9° 4' 8.04" North, 38° 38' 11.54" East. By the time of the establishment of the zone the estimated population size as census conducted by CSA was 794,489, which 28.75% were urban dwellers and the rest of the population was rural dwellers (Arbouw, 2018).

3.2 Research design and Research approach

3.2.1. Research design

This study has employed a mixed research design. It used both descriptive and explanatory research types. The main purpose of descriptive research is to describe the state of affairs as it exists at present. The study also employ explanatory in that the relationship between variables is correlated with an aim of estimating the integrated frequencies of violence on internally displaced women.

3.2.2. Research approach

The research strategy of this research is systematic random sampling and Case study. Moreover, the study applied cross-sectional in the sense that all relevant data has been collected at a single point in time. The reason for preferring a cross-sectional study is deep nature of the study and the limitation of time. Obtaining information from a cross-section of a population at a single point in time is a reasonable strategy for pursuing many descriptive researches.

3.2. Methods of data collection

Different data collection methods have been adopted to conduct the research.

3.2.1. Interviews

Semi-structured interview, which is the most common type of interview in qualitative research, was used for this study. The main respondents of the interview are the women who have been selected systematically from the camp, who are displaced women in a sense of having direct relation with the issue. Out of 262 respondents women 20 of them were participated on this interview voluntarily. These 20 interviewed respondents were selected on purposive approach based on their educational background and previous residential area, which gives them the chance to elaborate on all questions based on their life experience. This would help researchers to know specific information on topic of the study area, which can be compared and contrasted with information gained in other tools. To do this, the same questions need to be asked in each interview. The rationale for the interview number in this study case was the limitation of time and condition of the Covid-19 pandemic, it give the researcher limited access to the camps.

3.2.2. Questionnaires

The process of data collection takes different stages, there were 6 data collectors who were given orientation on the objective of the data collection, who were also selected by their ability of local language knowledge; because most of the respondents needs a translator of the Amharic questionnaire (since it is the national language of Ethiopia). The time interval of the data collection was interrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic, so it takes about 2 months to completed (there were a banning on entering to displacement camps because of the spread of the virus by that time).

Open-ended and closed-ended questionnaires used for gathering information for this research. The open-ended questionnaire leaves some section for the respondent to write their personal opinion that could help for the analysis of prevalence of gender based violence in their life. In order to get data close-ended questionnaires used to find out the prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women. Local language speaker data collectors have read and translate the questions and write the answers for illiterate respondents in the process.

3.3. Sampling technique

The research used both non-probability and probability sampling methods. The non-probability sampling was used to select the study areas. Based on the purposes of the study, camps of Burayu and Sululta was the study areas of this research, the reason for these study areas to be selected are the formal camping system and stability of the displaced population who lives in camps for more than one year. Moreover, a probability sampling method, systematic sampling techniques, also be used to select the final respondents. By using this technique, the respondents was selected from the targeted camps. After that, all female displaced persons who lives in the selected camps included as study subjects.

Because of the high density of the internally displaced person in this special zone; to address the proportion number representatives of displaced women systematic random sampling has determined as a technique for gathering data. It helps by identifying someone who meets the evaluation criteria for inclusion in the study. By using systematic sampling the researcher divided the population in every i^{th} case to get the respondents.

3.4. Population

The population of the study is internally displaced women in Oromia region special zone, selected camps. In his study displaced women refers to those who are between the age of 12 and 65, this age gap was selected to get the necessary information on the prevalence of gender based violence against internally displaced women. The region has 20 administration zones which has different number of displaced persons. According to Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Oromia Region, Ethiopia Round 17 on August, 2019; Oromia has an estimation number of 1,022,754 displaced persons; 51% of displaced individuals were women and 49% were male. 58% were younger than 18 years old while 5% were over 60 years old. The same source reveals that, there were 6525 displaced individuals in Sululta and Burayu areas, of which there were 3841 women.

3.5. Sampling frame and size

The following formula was used for the calculation of the sample size, since it is relevant to studies where a probability sampling method has been used.

The researcher takes a total sample size of 262 female respondents from the selected camps in general. This is decided by using scientific statistical method developed by using Yamane (1967) formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:-

n=Sample size of the respondent of internally displaced persons

N= the total population size of the female internally displaced persons

e=Allowable error/Margin of error (0.05).

$$n = \frac{3841}{1 + 3841(0.05)^2} = 262$$

Therefore, 262 is the final sample size of this study reliable result.

The following formula used to determine the final respondents from each study area.

$$pi = \frac{Ni}{N}$$

Pi= Number of taking by percent

Ni=Number of female internal displaced persons each camps

N=Number of female internal displaced persons of total

$$pi = \frac{1872}{3841} = 49\%$$

$$pi = \frac{1969}{3841} = 51\%$$

Sululta= 1872 displaced women are estimated about 49%, $262 \times 0.49 = 128$ women.

Burayu= 1969 displaced women are estimated about 51%, $262 \times 0.51 = 134$ women.

3.6. Source of data

The study has employed both primary and secondary sources of data collection.

3.6.1. Primary Sources

In order to realize the target, the study uses well-designed questionnaire as best instrument. This was completed by selected female respondents in selected camps. This method of data collection is favored due to its high response rate. Through self-answered and data collectors' guidance of answering questionnaires, clarification of issues is easily attainable leading to accuracy of data from the respondents.

3.6.2. Secondary Sources

Secondary data from files, pamphlets, office manuals, circulars and policy papers used to provide additional information where appropriate. Besides, variety of books such as Ethiopian Demographic Statistics Agency, Oromia region report, published and/or unpublished government documents, websites, reports and newsletters reviewed to make the study fruitful.

3.7. Data Analysis

The relevant data collected from various primary and secondary sources organized, presented and interpreted using the combination of thematic analysis and descriptive statistical analysis techniques. Thematic analysis is employed mainly to easily identify, analyze, and report the central themes within the data generated from the data sources (female displaced respondents, authorities and relevant documents) using the aforementioned data collection tools.

To be more precise, the thematic analysis process has passed through series of stepladders, following Siva Kumar's (2017: 20-25) ten step typology. This includes

“defining the research problem and question, decide on the sources of data, collecting data in a systematic way, transcription and translation of verbal data, familiarizing yourself with your data, generating initial codes or labels, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes and writing report”.

The data after being ready for analysis, it has exported and analyzed using latest SPSS 23 Statistical Packages. Descriptive analysis used for each variable in the study by running frequencies. Prevalence of physical, economic or/and sexual violence has determined (estimated) by running frequencies with their 95% Confidence Interval (CI) estimates. Then cross sectional analysis been done for each independent variable against the dependent variables to observe the

relative proportional difference of values of positive estimates gender based violence for displaced women.

3.8. Variables

3.8.1. Independent Variables

- ❖ Socio-demographic characteristics- such as age, living condition, education level, religion, marital status, source of income,
- ❖ Family History- family near-by, family help, marital status and educational status of family, perceived income level, witness of parental violence,
- ❖ Sexual History- sexual activity, age at first sex, willingness at first sex and reasons for not willing, number of partners experienced,
- ❖ Behavioral attributes- such as drinking alcohols, chewing chat, smoking, and their frequencies,
- ❖ History of childhood violent experiences (Physical and Sexual violence).

3.8.2. Dependent Variables

- ❖ Physical Violence- hitting, slapping, battering, burning, cutting
- ❖ Sexual Violence- attempt rape, unwelcome touch forced sex,
- ❖ Economic violence- income resource, independency on other's support, negotiated sex for money,

3.9. Data Collection Procedure

After random selection and identification of the displacement camps, all eligible female respondent in those chosen camps, were gathered in to their respective halls and made to seat separately. The participants were properly orientated by providing clear explanation on the purpose and usefulness of the study, then provided with the anonymous questionnaire after getting verbal consent. Further explanation was given on some of the definitions of common terms. The questionnaires after being filled by those who can read and write themselves, being translated to their local language by data collectors, filled out by data collectors for those who cannot read and write themselves. Four persons (three of them were females) with diploma and above who had experience on data collection were selected as supervisors to assist the principal investigator. Other three female degree students were selected from the nearby colleges to coordinate the data collection process.

3.10. Ethical Considerations

The researcher has taken all the necessary ethical considerations to ensure the safety and security of the participants. The research participants are a crown priority of the study over the research process, and treated accordingly. The research participants were briefed about the purpose of the research and requested to give verbal consent to do so before they decided to participate in the study. Besides, the researcher clearly inform the participants that they have full right of not disclosing any information they choose not to, they have a right to skip the questions they don't want to reply on and they have a right to withdraw from the interviews and questioners anytime they feel discomfort.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of the respondents

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents such as age, religion and marital status were similar with the source population. This was also found to be comparable with previous studies conducted on similar populations in Democratic republic of Congo (Horyniak et al., 2016).

A total of 262 female respondents completed a questionnaire provided and gathered by trained local language speaker data collectors; out of the total 262 respondents invited to participate in the study, with response rate of 100%. This high response rate can show us that there is great perception of the seriousness of the problem under study by the respondents and willingness to participate in spite of the sensitiveness on the issue. Some of the major reasons for getting all the questionnaires to be filled and gathered properly are the data collectors active participation, local language translation and ability of explanation of the questionnaires for the respondents.

Table 1: Socio-demographic Characteristics of displaced women in Oromia Special Zone camps of Finfinee Zuriya, Oromia Ethiopia, March 2020 (n=262)

Variable		N	%
Age	under 15	43	16.4%
	15-18	50	19.1%
	18-30	65	24.8%
	30-40	67	25.6%
	40 and above	37	14.1%
Religion	Orthodox	60	22.9%
	Catholic	20	7.6%
	Protestant	43	16.4%
	Muslim	130	49.6%
	Other	9	3.4%
Former home	Somali	100	38.2%
	Oromia	120	45.8%
	Other (Amhara, SNNP and Benishangul-Gumuz)	42	16.0%
Place of previous residence	Urban	94	35.9%
	Rural	168	64.1%

Currently living camp	Burayu camp	135	51.5%
	Sululta camp	127	48.5%
With whom are you living now	Alone	32	12.2%
	with family	61	23.3%
	husband or boyfriend	73	27.9%
	Relatives	30	11.5%
	wit	66	25.2%
Education level	Elementary	157	59.9%
	high school	40	15.3%
	Collage	15	5.7%
	University	3	1.1%
	Uneducated	47	17.9%
Attending education currently	Yes	65	24.8%
	No	197	75.2%
Have their own income	Yes	65	24.8%
	No	197	75.2%
Source of income	employed or self employed	65	24.8%
	boyfriend or husband	30	11.5%
	family or relatives	47	17.9%
	Strangers	54	20.6%
	government or NGO	66	25.2%
Income per month	less than 1000	30	11.5%
	1000-3000	4	1.5%
	None	228	87.0%
Marital status	Single	62	23.7%
	Currently married	73	27.9%
	Divorced	18	6.8%
	Widowed	20	7.7%
	Separated by displacement	64	24.4%
	Cohabited	25	9.5%
Valid		262	100.0%
Total		262	

Out of the total 262 respondents involved in the study, 43 (16.4%) were under 15 years old or early adolescence, 50 (19.1%) were between 15 and 18 years old or later adolescence, 65 (24.8%) were between 18 and 30 years old which counts as the major part of the population those are youths, 67 (25.6%) were between 30 and 40 years old, and 37 (14.1%), were above 40

years old. The age ratio helps to identify the displaced women's knowledge on gender based violence, experiences and perspectives of displaced women on gender based violence. As a community that constructed on different fundamental aspects religion has a huge role on the whole experience of gender based violence in every individuals, Out of the total respondents 60(22.9%) are Orthodox, 20(7.6%) are Catholic 43(16.4%) are Protestant, 130(49.6%) are Muslims and 9(3.4%) are followers of other traditional religions. Based on the information the respondents given 100(38.2%) are displaced from Somali region, 120(45.8%) are displaced from Oromia region and 42(16.0%) are displaced from other (Amhara, SNNP and Benishangul-Gumuz) regions of the country.

Out of 262 total respondents 94(35.9%) came from urban areas which in contrary has more opportunity of education, health service, media information and internet access compares to the rural areas, also 168(64.1%) came from rural areas that has less access of education, health service, media information and internet access compares to the urban areas. 135(51.5%) are currently living in Burayu camp and 127(48.5%) are living in Sululta camp. Depend on the condition of their displacement 32(12.2%) are living alone, whether they are separated from their family during the fleeing, or family members had died or they does not know where they families are currently, 61(23.3%) are living with their family, 73(27.9%) are living with husband or boyfriend, 30(11.5%) are living with their female friends and 66(25.2%) are living with relatives.

There is a societal belief that women are docile, submissive, patient, and tolerant of monotonous work and violence, for which culture is used as a justification (Heise, 2012); (Eshetu et al., 2017); & (Tegbar et al., 2010). This could determine that women are not encouraged to learn in most of the society perception, to develop self-independency, lack of opportunities for women when it compared with men, based on the fact the respondents gave there background of education; Out of 262 respondents 157(59.9%) are in elementary level, from those more than half of the respondents are adolescence, youths, adults as well as elders in their numbers respectively, 40(15.3%) are in high school level, 15(5.7%) are collage level, 3(1.1%) are university level and 47(17.9%) are uneducated respondents (filled out the questionnaire with the help of data collectors). Based on those education backgrounds 65(24.8%) are attending their classes in their current locations, most of them are in elementary level and the rest of the

respondents which are 197(75.2%) are not attending their classes, this result shows how displacement affects the educational process and academic performances of women.

There is bias in gender roles that can be seen during child rearing as boys are expected to learn and become responsible in different activities, while girls are expected to be well-trained and specialize in indoor activities like cooking food, fetching water and caring for children and aged families (Euw, 2016), it also can show the fact that women have a little chance of window to earn their own income and to manage their economic conditions.

As it stated 65(24.8%) have their own income and 197(75.2%) does not have their own income. 34(13.0%) are employed or self-supporter, 30(11.5%) are supported by husband or boyfriend, 35(13.4%) are supported by family members, 43(16.4%) are supported by relatives, 54(20.6%) gain their source of income from strangers, and 66(25.5%) are supported by the government or NGOs. 30(11.5%) respondents gain less than 1000 birr per month, 4(1.5%) gain 1000-3000 per month; and the rest 228(87.0%) did not have their own source of income, because of their vulnerability to support them self-economical women are exposed for different forms of economic violence by their family, spouse or their relatives. Out of 262 respondents 198(75.6%) have ever been married or had boyfriend and 64(24.4%) have not ever been married or had boyfriend. 73(27.9%) has currently married, 30(11.5%) have boyfriend, 159(60.7%) does not have married or has boyfriend.

4.1.1. Sexual intercourse experiences of respondents in Oromia Special Zone (Finfinee Zuriya)

Table 2: Respondent sexual intercourse experience

Variable		N	%
Ever had sexual intercourse	Yes	200	76.3%
	No	62	23.7%
Age on first sexual intercourse	under 15	58	22.1%
	15-18	81	30.9%
	over 18	16	6.1%
	I don't know	45	17.2%
Willingness for sexual intercourse at first time	Yes	65	24.8%
	No	135	51.5%
reason of respondents unwilling sexual intercourse	marital engagement	105	40.1%
	peer pressure	9	3.4%

	Threatened	25	9.5%
	for financial support	61	23.3%
	no experience	62	23.7%
Number of sexual partner	One	99	37.8%
	Two	43	16.4%
	Three	27	10.3%
	above 3	31	11.8%
Freely discuss about sexuality with partner	Yes	68	26.0%
	No	194	74.0%
Valid		262	100.0%
Total		262	

Out of 262 respondents 200(76.3%) respondents claims that they have experienced sexual intercourse and 62(23.7%) do not experience sexual intercourse. Out of 262; 58(22.1%) were under 15 years old, 81(30.9%) were between 15-18 years old, 16(6.1%) were above 18 years old and 45(17.2%) does not know their age at first sex. Out of 262 respondents 65(24.8%) were willing at first sex and 135(51.5%) were not willing at first sex. These result shows that early marriage were one of the challenges of girls. Additionally arranged marriage, love relationship with the spouse by the time and the acceptance of their partners' sexual intercourse questions as a guarantee for their continuous relation with the person,

Despite the willingness for sexual intercourse for the first time there are also different reasons for the unwillingness for sexual intercourse for the first time; 105(40.1%) because of marital engagement, 9(3.4%) by peer pressure, 25(9.5%) were threatened, 61(23.3%) for financial support, those results are the evidence of lack of self-decision making of women in the community, the pressure of peers that force them to accept the circumstances without challenges; because of their poor education background and less access to self-economic support women are facing to negotiate sex as means of support, and the rest 62(23.7%) have no experience. Regarding to the number of sexual partners they have been involved; 99(37.8%) has only one, 70(26.7%) has less than 3, 31(11.8%) has more than 3 sexual partners. 68(26.0%) respondents discuss freely about sexuality with partner, women from urban are residents has more chances to discuss and make their own decisions compare to the rural resident women, and 194(74.0%) did not discuss about any of sexuality with their spouse.

A study conducted in Republic of Congo in 2016 revealed that the prevalence of gender based violence, since enrolling to displacement camps to be 40.3%, 46.1% and 59.9 % in prevalence of physical, economic and sexual violence respectively which is in consistent with the corresponding values of this study's findings (Horyniak et al., 2016). Additionally in Zambia internally displaced women that revealed to be 29.1% and 35.0% physical and sexual (Roberts et al., 2014). Since the economical political and cultural dimensions of most of the countries are relatively the same it can be concluded to that sexual and different form of gender based violence are transcendently practiced in different countries of Africa.

4.2. Types and prevalence of Gender based violence against internally displaced women

Gender based violence against internally displaced women was found to be very common phenomenon. The prevalence of gender based violence (physical, sexual and economic) was found to be 56.1% in Sululta camp and 62.2% in Burayu camp. This numbers represents that more than half of the displaced women are facing different forms of gender based violence in internally displaced persons camps. The prevalence of any form of sexual violence was to be 65.4%, that means more than half population of displaced women faces different forms of gender based violence throughout their life time, and 68.1% experience different forms of gender based violence since they have been arrived in camps respectively.

Findings on gender based violence based on the age ratio showed that the prevalence were 46.3% at Sululta camp and 26.4% at Burayu camp respectively. 29.6% of the respondents' claims to face different form of gender based violence being at the age of under 18, 25.3% of the respondents' claims to face different form of gender based violence being at the age of between 18-30, and 19.7% above the age of 30. These findings are comparable with the study among displaced women in Kuwait, where 21% to 38% of the study participants were in physically and sexually abusive relationships (Nadal, 2013). It is also comparable with findings from Peru in the WHO-Multi Country Study; where partner physical violence was reported by 28% and 32% respectively (Nadal, 2013).

As this study's primary goal is to identify the prevalence of these violence among displaced women the study has assessed some associated factors which are stated as contributing factors for gender based violence. Though gender based violence in the current conditions of displaced women was significantly associated with poor education background, rural residents, and lack of

self-owned economic source and so on. The quantitative study has revealed that 37% of the victims of rape reported they had poor school achievement and 22% faced withdrawal from school following their victimization. Similar findings were reported in studies from Addis Ababa, Hawassa and Butajira studies in Ethiopia (Efa, 2016).

Violence against Women is not only an extremely rooted but also an accepted rather than challenged problem in Ethiopia. Perhaps, a recent study by the WHO showed that 71% of Ethiopian women experience either physical or sexual violence or both (WHO, 2005). As to the findings of WHO study 49% and 59% of ever-partnered women experienced physical and sexual violence by a partner at some point in their lives respectively (Ibid). Gender based violence appears in different forms and circumstances. According to the definition of WHO 2002; the most common known forms of gender based violence; they are physical violence, sexual violence and economic violence. (WHO 2002).

The findings of this study are comparable with the findings from Nigeria displaced women that revealed 35% and 47 % of physical violence and sexual violence respectively (Ondeko, 2014). A survey in South Africa confirmed between 52% and 60% forced sexual initiation among displaced women which is comparable with this study's findings (Suelen, 2016).

4.2.1. Physical violence experience of internally displaced women

The different form of physical violence against internally displaced women are being hit, slap, batter, burnt and cut by knife, threatened by gun and so on. Gender Based Violence is a major cause of disability and death for women aged 15–44 years (United Nations Women, 2011). Respondents have claimed to face different physical violence. The prevalence of any form of physical violence was 46.3% during life time and 36.4% since they have arrived at Sululta camp. While that of any form of physical violence was 41.2% during life time and 39.7% since they have arrived at Burayu camp respectively.

These results shows that not a single form of violence but multiple form of violence are been struggle for women especially when they are displaced from their community and been on fleeing, they have claimed to be beaten, dragged or slapped and so on. When the prevalence compared by the settlement areas; it reveals that respondents who settle at Sululta camp are more likely to face physical violence during life time. But since they have arrived at camp respondents at Burayu camp are more likely to face physical violence than respondents at Sululta. The basic

reason for high prevalence of physical violence in both camps are; they camps are not a regular displacement camps which causes lack of securities, lack of legal protection and accessibility of psychological guidance.

Table 3: physical violence experience of internally displaced women in Oromia Special Zone (Finfinee Zuriya)

Variable		N	%
Respondent ever been beaten, dragged or slapped	family member	95	36.3%
	husband or boyfriend	65	24.8%
	Stranger	30	11.5%
	None	72	27.5%
Respondent ever been chocked or burnt or threatened by gun, knife and other material	family member	49	18.7%
	husband or boyfriend	65	24.8%
	Stranger	15	5.7%
	None	133	50.8%
Valid		262	100.0%
Total		262	

Out of 262 95(36.3%) by family member, weather because of different negative socialization concepts or lack of educational background family members has role on physical violence against women, 65(24.8%) by husband or boyfriend, this result shows that intimate partner violence is the wide spread for of violence in the community, 30(11.5%) by strangers, it reveals that even though women does not have any relation with the perpetrator they face human right violation and physical violence because of different reasons, and 72(27.5%) claims not facing those physical experiences. Out of 262 respondents 49(18.7%) attacked by family member, 65(24.8%) by husband or boyfriend and 15(5.7%) by strangers, 133(50.8%) did not face those experiences.

These results shows that violation of human right and performance of different criminal activities such as being chocked, burnt or threatened by gun, knife and other weapon are wide spread activities in the displaced society, Witnessing parental violence as a child and having male or female friends who drunk were found to be high risk factors for physical violence, sexual

violence or gender based violence in the camps. These factors were supported during the filling of the questionnaires, as traditions to control females' behavior and prejudice started early in the family were exposing males to be violent later on even in their own marriages.

Situations of conflict, post conflict and displacement may exacerbate existing violence, such as by intimate partners, as well as non-partner sexual violence, it may also lead to new forms of Violence against Women (WHO, 2013). The finding of this study shows how physical violence is spread in the society. Physical violence against internally displaced women is the worst form of violence against women.

4.2.2. Sexual violence experience of internally displaced women

Table 4: Sexual violence experience of respondents in Oromia Special Zone (Finfinee Zuriya)

Variable		N	%
Ever faced unwelcome touch on private parts by	family member	13	5.0%
	husband or boyfriend	129	49.2%
	Stranger	37	14.1%
	Total	262	100%
Ever had been forced to have sex against her will	Yes	149	56.9%
	No	51	19.5%
	Total	262	100%
How many times the respondent have faced forced sex	only once	32	12.2%
	few times	80	30.5%
	most of the time	83	31.7%
	Total	262	100%
Ever shared the experience about forced sex	Yes	33	12.6%
	No	167	63.7%
Valid		262	100.0%
Total		262	

Out of 262 respondents 13(5%) by family members even though the society has as well as practiced strong and different cultural, religious and moral codes about sexual relation of relatives women still face sexual violence by their family members, 129(49.2%) by husband or boyfriend; this results reveals nearly half of displaced women faces sexual violence by their intimate partners and as a result the problems does not get acknowledgement because of different

negative concepts of the community about the husband and wife sexual relationships, 37(14.1%) by strangers have been faced unwelcome touch on private parts of their body, the rest 83(31.7%) claims not to face those events. Also 149(56.9%) claims to face forced sex without their consent, the rest 51(19.5%) claims they were willing to have sex by the time. They also claimed to have forced sex in terms of their frequent event; 32(12.2%) only once, 80(30.5%) few times, 83(31.7%) most of the time.

This shows how women are repeatedly experiencing sexual violence because of different reasons that has expose them to be vulnerable for the condition. 33(12.6%) has shared their forced sex experience for others and the rest 167(63.7%) has kept the event for themselves, this results shows how sexual violence are wide spread and still did not solved, because of their social background, lack of educational background and lack of sexual related knowledge women kept their sexual violence experience to themselves and they neglect active health, psychological and legal rights to practice against the violence.

Denying her autonomy, violence also offends against the principle of respect for persons thus; abused women were more likely to experience emotional distress (Cook et al., 2008); (Garcia Moreno et al., 2005). Depending on the seriousness, nature and frequency of the abuses to be inflicted on the victims and/or survivors, gender based violence could also violate the minimum standards of human rights protection like that of security of persons, protection against inhuman and degrading treatment, and even protection of life itself (Cook et al., 2008).

Sexual violence was significantly associated as risk factors with displaced women whose childhood residence was in rural areas, who witnessed parental violence as a child, having history of alcohol consumption and having drunken peers (males or/and females). Similar findings were reported from a study in Western Showa, Addis Ababa, and Butajira (Efa, 2016), and in South Africa, which support this argument. Being sexually active and having boyfriend or husband at the time of the survey was associate with experiencing gender based violence currently, which was also reported in the study in Addis Ababa (Efa, 2016).Sexual violence was also significantly associated as risk factors for displaced women who are younger (in the age group 20-24 years) as compared to the older ones (above 24 years age). These groups of girls might be targeted by the perpetrators due to the fact that they are no more adolescent and also not yet adult, which is the right time for establishing friendship (Kedir, 2017).

Violence against Women is not only an extremely rooted but also an accepted rather than challenged problem in Ethiopia. Perhaps, a recent study by the WHO showed that 71% of Ethiopian women experience either physical or sexual violence or both (WHO, 2005). As to the findings of WHO study 49% and 59% of ever-partnered women experienced physical and sexual violence by a partner at some point in their lives respectively (Ibid). As physical violence displaced women also face sexual violence on their day to day life. Besides facing difference sexual violations women also are forced to have sexual intercourse, raped, threaten to engage in sexual activities. Respondent claims that in majority, forced sex is perpetuated by people who are known to the victims. Findings explained that attackers most of the time know the detail background of the girl. They know and take the advantage of assisting the helpless, economically disadvantaged and individual with lack of confidence.

“ ... a girl if raped, her life is spoiled in many ways; HIV, psychological problems, pregnancy then follows abortion and its complications, what kind of measures are being taken? This is very miserable to me. For the fact that we females are the back bone of our country, the society shouldn't discriminate us, rather it is must to be treated equally. Females as a human being have all the capacity to work and lead our livelihood with all the dreams for bright future. A woman is a country, a mother, a sister, a wife and a daughter. How a 'normal' minded person can hurt a woman!” Exclaimed by a respondents who lives at Burayu camp.

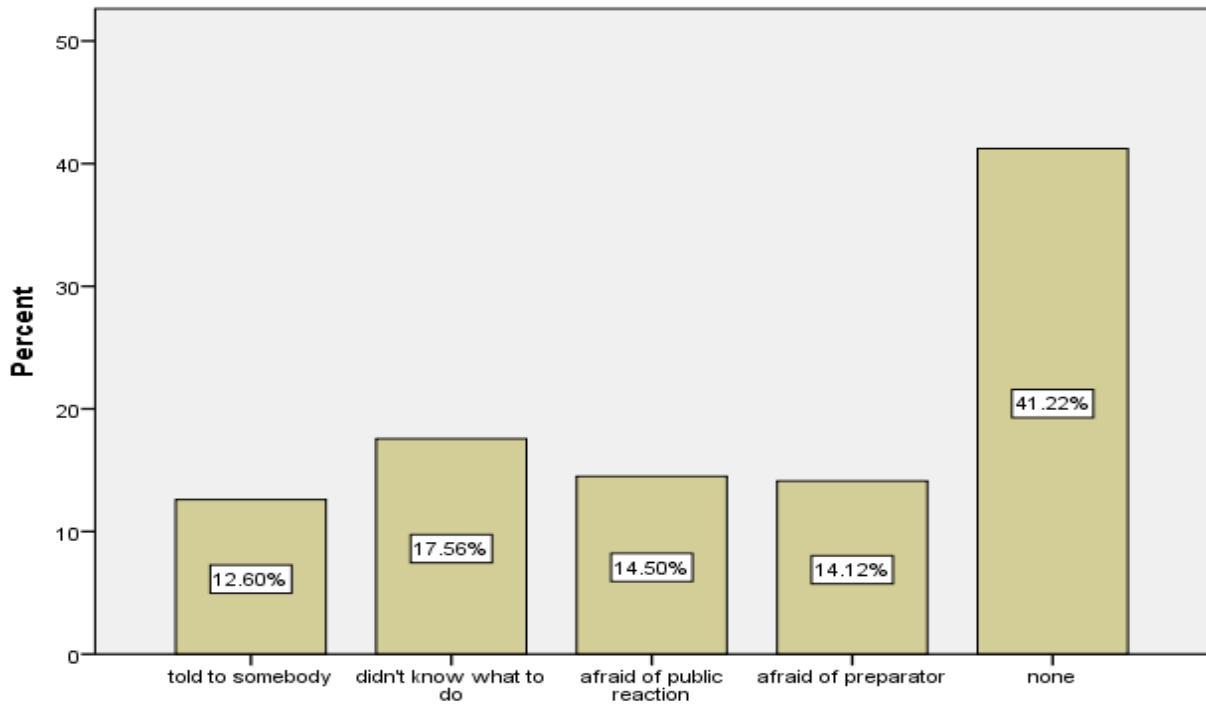


Figure 2. Reason of respondent for did not share their sexual violence experience

The results of previous studies revealed different proportion of women's attitude towards gender based violence (Abate et al., 2016) (Tessema et al., 2016). Cultural and social norms that encourage violence are rules or expectations of behavior within society to maintain individuals' preference to follow if they violate it (Tsai, 2017) &(Edwards, 2014).

Despite different reasons the respondent has for not sharing their forced sex experience to any one; most common reasons are the following: 46(17.6%) did not know what to do, 38(14.5%) was afraid of the public reaction, 37(14.1%) was afraid of the perpetrator, 108(41.2%) had no experience of forced sex, and 33(12.6%) has shared to somebody who claimed to be family member, female friend, health officers and so on. This study results revealed how sexual violence are been the worst experience of women, more than facing sexual violence displaced women also does not have the needed knowledge of how to handle their situation.

4.2.3. Economic violence experience of internally displaced women

The disadvantages suffered by displaced women and girls reinforce each other in a vicious circle of lasting vulnerability, as is the case with the impacts of internal displacement on men and boys. Even though evidence seems to show that women and girls are often the largest group in internally displaced populations, their specific needs are not systematically addressed. Failing to do so can result in a loss of human development for them, their children and their community as a whole.

Table 5: Respondent economic violence experience in Oromia Special Zone (Finfinee Zuriya)

Variable		N	%
Have any economic source	Yes	65	24.8%
Has their own economic source	Self-support	34	13.0%
	boyfriend or husband	30	11.5%
	family and friends	35	13.4%
	Relatives	43	16.4%
	Strangers	54	20.6%
	government or NGO	66	25.2%
Ever been negotiated to have sex for money	Yes	29	11.1%
	No	233	88.9%
Valid		262	100%
Total		262	

Even though women have their own income source they are vulnerable for economic violence due to many reasons. Out of 262 respondents 65(24.8%) has economic sources. And 197(75.2%) does not have any economic source, this is an evidence of that women who does not have their own income has the disadvantage of being violated for their basic needs by anyone who seems to help their need.. 34(13.0%) is self-support, 30(11.5%) depend on husband and boyfriend, 35(13.4%) depend on family and friends, 43(16.4%) depend on relatives, 54(20.6%) supported by strangers, 66(25.2%) supported by government and NGOs. 29(11.1%) of them ever been negotiated to have sex for money, this is clearly the commercial of sex market that has been created because of women dependency on others due to the displacement they have lost their means of lives and so on.

4.3. Effects of Gender based violence on internally displaced women

4.3.1. Effects of physical violence on internally displaced women

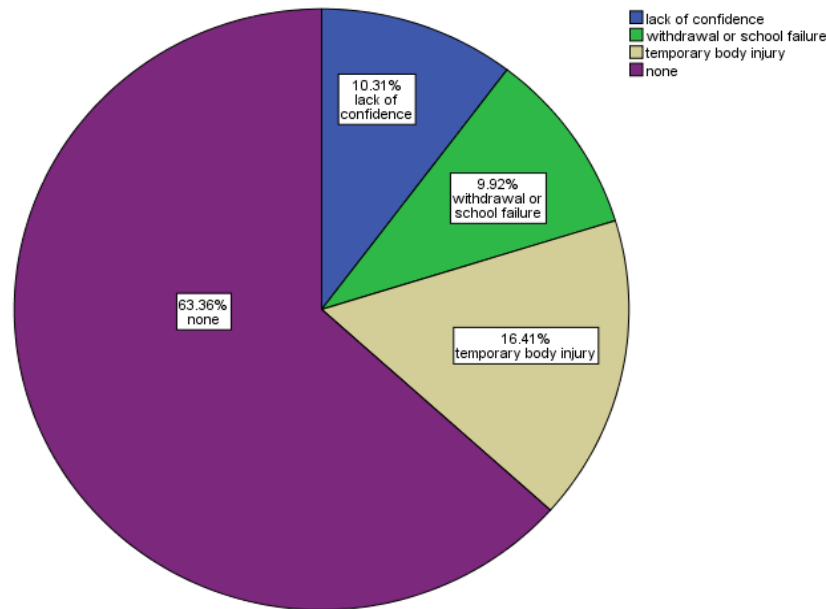


Figure 3. The implications of physical violence on respondents

As a victim of different physical violence, respondents faced several implications. These include: alienated from their friends and family, temporal and permanent body injury, lack of attention on their school, withdrawal, failure and so on. Out of 27(10.3%) lack of confidence, 26(9.9%) withdrawal or school failure, 43(16.4%) temporary body injury and the rest 166(63.4) has claim to face no implications. The results shows women are facing different physical, social and psychological implications due to physical violence.

The study has assessed some associated contributing factors for gender based violence. Though cause and effect relationship could not be established, gender based violence was significantly associated with poor school performance, which was supported by the respondents. It was also reported in the quantitative study that 37% of the victims of rape reported they had poor school achievement and 22% faced withdrawal from school following their victimization. Similar findings were reported in studies from Nigeria, and South Africa (Purdin, 2014; Nadal, 2013; & Calderon, 2019).

4.3.2. Effects of sexual violence on internally displaced women

Table 6: Respondents physical implication due to forced sex

respondent have experienced the following condition due to forced sex	respondent age					Total
	under 15	15-18	18-30	30-40	40 and above	
injury around the genitalia	4	7	6	6	0	23
unexpected pregnancy	0	16	17	23	8	64
Abortion	0	4	4	5	2	15
Total	43	50	65	67	37	102

Table 7: Respondents psychological implication due to forced sex

respondent have experienced the following condition due to forced sex	respondent age					Total
	under 15	15-18	18-30	30-40	40 and above	
self-blame	1	7	15	12	5	40
fear and anxiety	1	12	17	17	10	57
suicidal ideation or attempt	2	8	13	15	14	52
Total	43	50	65	67	37	149

Gender based violence may also result in pain, memory loss, dizziness, and vaginal discharge. Concerning sexual violence, it is the integrity of the female body that is at risk (Cook et al., 2008). Out of 262 respondents 43 are under the age of 15, 4 have had injury around the genitalia. From age of 15 to 18, 6 have had injury around the genital, 16 unexpected pregnancy, 4 abortion, and 23 no physical effects. From the age of 18 to 30, 6 injury around the genitalia, 17 unexpected pregnancy, 4 abortion and 38 no effects were responded. Between the age of 30 and 40, 6 had injury around the genitalia, 23 unexpected pregnancy, 5 abortion and 33 no physical effects. Above the age of 40 8 had unexpected pregnancy, 2 abortion and 27 no physical effects that could be noticed.

This result is an evidence of how highly displaced women are at risk of sexual and related problems as it mentioned those who have been exposed to different sexual violence get also different effects of the violence. It is also clear that there are high risk of psychological implications because of sexual violence.

4.3.3. Effects of economic violence on internally displaced women

Table 8: Implications of economic violence on respondents in Oromia Special Zone (Finfinee Zuriya)

Variable		N	%
Have experience any of the following because of economic stress	Self-blame	84	32.1%
	withdrawal or school failure	52	19.8%
	suicidal ideation and attempt	14	5.3%
Have experience any of the conditions to get money	married to rich man	13	5.0%
	begging or borrowing	72	27.5%
	sell clothes or house items	74	28.2%
	forced to have sex with stranger	14	5.3%
Valid		262	100.0%
Total		262	

Because of their dependency and economic violence vulnerability they face different psychological effects. 84(32.1%) self-blame, 52(19.8%) withdrawal or school failure, 14(5.3%) suicidal ideation and attempt. This results revealed that especially psychological problems that caused by economic violence is the worst challenge of women, because as a violence the society even the laws of women right consider visible and tangible evidences to define the violence by psychological effects of the violence cannot be seen or shown by they are perceivable problems which need especial and more attentions to solve the problem. Also they have taken different actions to escape their economic stress. Because of the low attention to solve these problems by different agents women are forced also to activate in other violations in order to solve their own economic violation, which is also exposing them to more violation of rights. 13(5.0%) married to rich man, 72(27.5%) begged or borrowed money from friends and family, 74(28.2%) forced to sell their clothes and house items, 14(5.3%) forced to have sex with strangers in order to get money.

4.4. Perceptions of internally displaced women towards gender based violence

Cultural and social norms that encourage violence are rules or expectations of behavior within society to maintain individuals' preference to follow if they violate it (Tsai, 2017) &(Edwards, 2014). From 5 to 91% of women and girls had a positive attitude towards gender based violence and in Ethiopia (Olalekan, 2010).

Table 9: Perception of respondents towards gender based violence

Variable		N	%
Thinks physical and sexual violence are problems at this time	Yes	175	66.8%
	No	87	33.2%
Think those problems are preventable	Yes	175	66.8%
	No	87	33.2%
Think those problems are punishable by law	Yes	175	66.8%
	No	87	33.2%
Sources information about sexuality and gender based violence	no source of information	53	20.2%
	from school	55	21.0%
	from health center	115	43.9%
	from mass media	39	14.9%
Valid		262	100.0%
Total		262	

Among the internally displaced women, gender based violence was believed as a major problem in 66.8%, this shows even the women understand those action of violation are the problem of the society rather that cultural norms and activities, even though 33.2% claims that it cannot be prevented, which means the women themselves does not have enough information about gender based violence and they did not think those activities are criminal offence and preventable problems, this leads the community especially women to struggle with GBV throughout their life time, and around 20% didn't know whether it is criminal offense or not. There was also high information gap among the respondents as reported by 20.2% of them not getting any information concerning gender based violence or other sexuality issues currently.

Respondents also believed that the sole reason for women to be harassed or approached violently is due to her appealing dressing styles, her way of romantic approach, and her dependency on males due to different reasons such as financial support or need of luxurious materials like for clothes, jewelry, buying mobile phones. Out of 262 respondents 175(66.8%) thinks gender based violence are problems of the society and punishable by the laws, those problems are also preventable by different mechanisms, the rest 87(33.2%) did not think its problem and could not be solved. The respondents have the above perceptions because of the shortage of their information about sexuality and gender based violence. 53(20.2%) have no information source

about sexuality, 55(21.0%) gain information from school, 115(43.9%) from health center, and the rest 39(14.9%) from mass media.

A 20-year female stated “I used to receive sexuality related information from different mass-medias before. But since I came to this camp (Sululta camp), I am not getting any information. Instead of strengthening and improving, it is being stopped. In the camp, there are many new things happening. It is not clear to me why the authority don't make different activities to help women in their knowledge of sexuality.”

4.4.1. Internally displaced women perspectives on Causes of Gender based violence

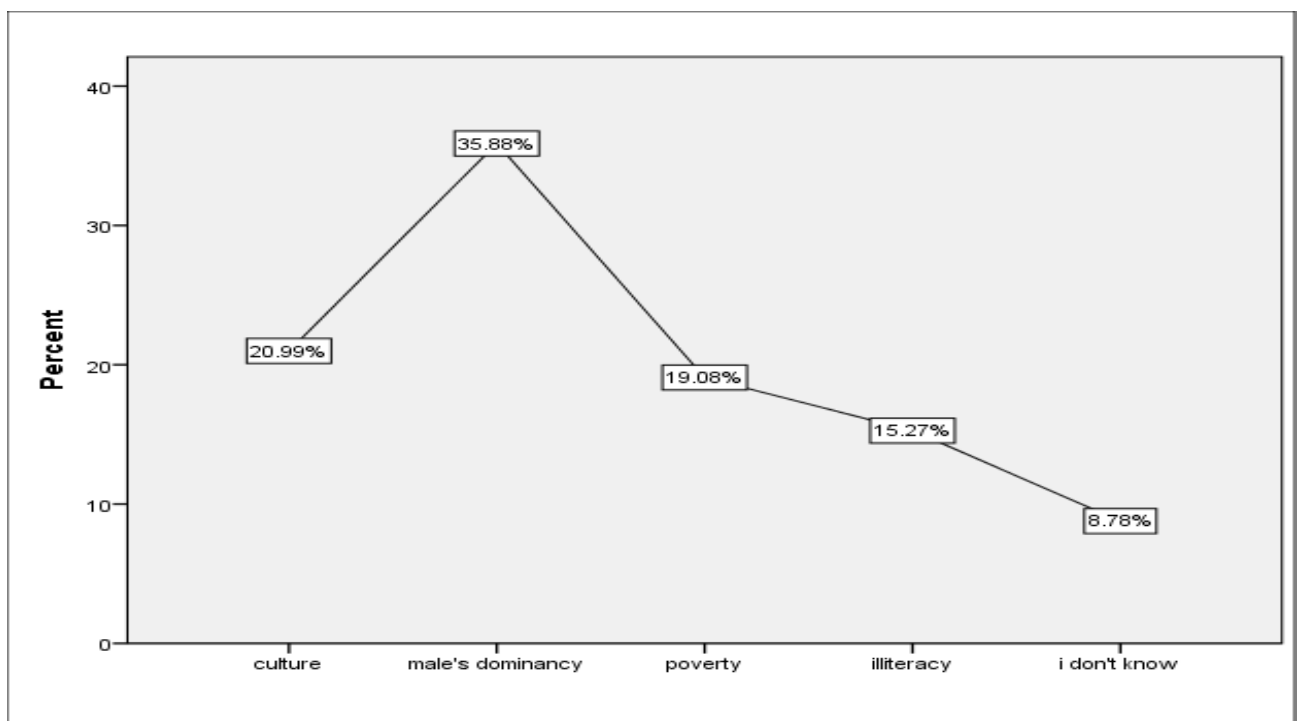


Figure 4. Internally displaced women perspectives on Causes of Gender based violence

Acceptance of women's attitude toward gender based violence is an indicator of the status of women in a specific social and cultural setting, this provide insights into the countries' stage of social, cultural and behavioral transformation in the evolution towards gender democratic society (Ellsberg et al., 2005). The main problems that increase the prevalence of gender based violence seems to come from women's perception towards gender based violence. As most of the respondent thinks gender based violence are problems they also claims different reasons for those violence. 55(21.0%) believed culture domination is the reason, 94(35.9%) male's

dominancy, 50(19.1%) poverty, 40(15.3%) illiteracy, and 23(8.8%) does not know the reasons of gender based violence.

This study signifies that the problem of gender based violence is sustained and aggravated because of stigma, social conformation and poor enforcement of the law especially in effecting in to practice. It is clear from this study that GBV is a significant problem among internally displaced women. Starting at early age, females were shown to be victims of various forms of sexual and physical violence which ranges from unwelcome remark and unwanted touch to brutal physical punishment and forced sexual intercourse.

4.4.2. Internally displaced women perspectives on Mechanisms to eliminate Gender based violence

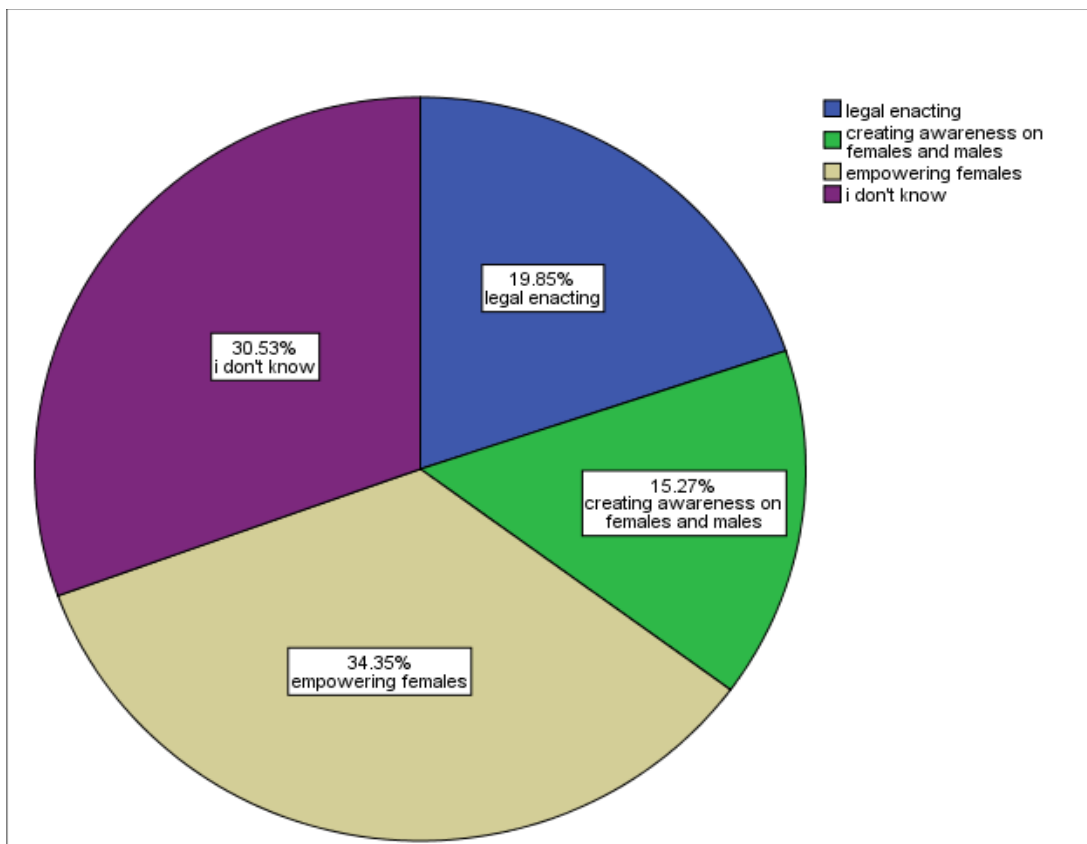


Figure 5. Mechanisms to illuminate gender based violence against women

In order to eliminate those problems; respondents claims different mechanisms could be launched. 52(19.8%) legal enacting, if the government has activate well known and active legal

enhancement of eliminating gender based violence those problems are preventable 40(15.3%) claims creating awareness about gender based violence in the society also will be one strategy as preventing method, 90(34.4%) empowering women could be some of the solutions; the rest 80(30.5%) does not stand in any of the mechanisms with the rest of the respondents.

As all of this mechanism and other nationally and internationally assigned mechanism can be actively applied in every level of preventing gender based violence the prevalence can be low and most likely very few in the future.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

This study aims at investigating the major problems associated with Gender based violence facing the internally displaced women in Ethiopia. The prevalence of different forms of gender based violence is very high. 66% of the displaced women reported having faced with some form of Sexual or physical violence in lifetime, and 37% reported having faced with both sexual and physical violence, which clearly shows the severity of the problem and most of women faces those physical and sexual violence are vulnerable to get access of education health services and legal protection due to their condition of displacement

The effects of gender based violence on internally displaced women is has been the most challenging and unrecognized problems of individuals as well as societies. If women did not get the necessary protection from different GBV they are highly expose to struggle with different physical problems and mostly with different psychological and implicated societal problems

The perspectives of internally displaced women on gender based violence has key role on illuminating the problems, nearly two third of displaced women believes those gender based violence are societal problems and the most difficult challenges of every women in the community. Because of low access to education, sexual related health information and low access to legal protection displaced women are exposed for physical sexual and economic violence in different level.

The forced displacement of civilians remains one of the most pressing humanitarian problems in our country. The displaced lose their social, legal and economic ties and thus suffer considerable physical and psychological hardship. They often face special difficulties not shared with other conflict-affected groups that make their livelihoods insecure. Specifically, these are difficulties related to re-establishing livelihoods in areas of temporary settlement or reintegration in unstable areas when traditional means of livelihoods are no longer viable. On the one hand, displaced women have special needs which will be impossible to achieve in those condition.

Internally displaced women stressed on the harmful traditions and cultural practices that favored males' dominance and aggression as a sign of courage and manliness. This is started at home

(family) level and later on rewarded by the community, and finally the failure or the tolerance of the government officials in putting the legal actions in to practice fuels the problem of GBV. There is a belief among the community that the sole reason for a girl to be harassed or approached violently is due to her appealing dressing styles and her dependency on males due to different reasons such as for getting constant support, and for the need of money. This is supported by some female respondents, also the problem of low self-esteem and negotiation power of female in challenging unwelcome sexual relations.

Such very common prevalence of gender based violence in well organized and formed displacement camps is very shocking and unacceptable. This is because the life of young girls is being ruined in many ways as a result of sexual violence (especially rape), such as dropout from their education, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, and psychological disturbance, which is against the strategy and consensus of universal women's right conceptions. Regular education systems are needed for women and girls and adolescent health stated in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG).

5.2 Recommendations

Finding from this study confirmed that gender based violence among displaced women is very common which deserves the following interventions from concerned bodies.

- Camp administrators should secure effective protections or awareness strategies in short and in the long term targeting both men and women with special emphasis on women that help them in developing confidence and life skills useful in challenging or negotiate sexual relations. This can be done through developing curriculum on the security protocols and by organizing and strengthening female groups, youth friendly services and via existing associations from nearby outside communities such as Women Association of Oromia, and Youth Association of Oromia.
- Camp administrators should build strong collaboration and integration mechanisms with community leaders, local administrators, policy makers, law enforcing bodies, women advocates, and other stakeholders in order to work on avoiding traditional harmful gender norms, putting legal actions in to practice in taking appropriate and educative measures on the perpetrators.

- Camp administrators should have their own policies and strategies that help in addressing the problem of gender based violence at their levels, which will be help full to consider the conditions of women in order to develop criminal rules against perpetrators.
- Camp administrators, NGOs, and other civic society organizations working on gender and violence should tailor their programs according to the risk factors identified. These include giving priority to the younger, girls from rural areas, having sexual partner and not yet married and those who are far away from their families.
- The Ministry of Children, Women & Youth should start secondary prevention measures such as victim support programs to take care of women affected by GBV from the immediate physical and psychological sufferings they are facing with and to rehabilitate further. These interventions can be making access to proper counseling services, sexually transmitted disease diagnosis and treatment and emergency contraception. This can be done through establishing min-clinic or/and opening psychological guidance offices in the camps and linking referral systems with other near-by health institutions.
- Public Medias should work on expanding and strengthening of information, education and behavior change communication activities aimed at preventing gender based violence in the displacement camps level as well as in the community.
- Further larger scale longitudinal studies are recommended to deeply assess socio-cultural factors, consequences and possible prevention mechanisms for gender based violence.

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Annex 1 Self-Administered Questionnaire (English Version)

Questionnaire to be filled by internally displaced women.

A Self-Administered Questionnaire Prepared to Assess the Prevalence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) among internally displaced women around Addis Ababa (Finfinnee Zuriya) Ethiopia.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather relevant data to assess the Prevalence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) among internally displaced women. The findings of the study will be used for better understanding of the problems of displaced women, so that it can be helpful for planning and intervention on the issue under study.

Therefore, I am requesting you to fill this questionnaire comfortably. There is no right or wrong answer in all the questions. The questions include very personal issues which may be difficult to talk about, but for many, it is found to be useful opportunity to talk. Your response is completely confidential. You do not need to write your name and will never be used in connection with any of the information you give. You are kindly requested to answer every question and you may stop filling the form at any time you want to. However, your honest answers to these questions will help for understanding of the prevalence of Gender Based Violence greatly. There can be more than one answer as given on the alternative choices or opinions.

The total time needed for filling this questionnaire is about thirty minutes.

Would you be willing to participate? Yes_____ No_____

THANK YOU!!

Section 1: Background Characteristics

No	Questions (Q) and Filters	Answers and Alternative Choices for Responses
1.	How old are you?	[_____] Years
2.	What is your religion?	1. Orthodox 2. Catholic 3. Protestant 4. Muslim 5. Other (Specify) _____
3.	Where were you living before fleeing to this camp?	1. Tigray 2. Amhara 3. Oromia 4. Addis Ababa 5. SNNPR 6. Other
4.	Where do you grow up (before age 12 where did you live longest)?	1. Urban 2. Rural
5.	Where are you living currently?	1. Burayu camp 2. Sululta Camp
6.	With whom are you living currently?	1. Alone 2. With my family 3. With Husband/Boyfriend 4. With female friends 5. With Relatives
7.	What is your education level?	1. Elementary 2. High school 3. TVET 4. University graduate 5. Uneducated
8.	Are you attending your education currently?	1 yes 2. No
9.	In which type of class are you following your education currently?	1. Day Class 2. Night/Evening Class
10.	Do you have your own income source?	1 yes 2. No
11.	What is your source of income?	1. Employed/ Self Employed 2. Boyfriend or Husband 3. Family member 4. Other relative 5. Stranger 6. Government/ NGOs
12.	How much monthly income you earn by yourself?	_____ birr/ month
13.	Have you ever been married or lived with male partner?	1. YES 2. NO
14.	Are you currently married or have boyfriend?	1. YES, Married 2. YES, Boyfriend 3. NO
15.	What is the educational status of your current male partner	1. No formal Education 2. Elementary 3. High school 4. University 5. I don't know
16.	Does your current male partner has a job?	1. YES 2. NO
17.	What is the employment status of your current male	1. Student 2. Self Employed 3. Other employee 4. Unemployed
18.	How much monthly income did your male partner earn?	_____ birr/ month

Section 2: Sexual Intercourse Experiences

No.	Questions (Q) and Filters	Answers and Alternative Choices for Responses
1.	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	1. YES 2. NO

2.	How old were you when you had Sexual intercourse for the first time?	1. [] Years 2. I don't know
3.	Have you been willing when you have the first sexual intercourse?	1. YES 2. No
4.	What was the reason for having sexual intercourse unwillingly (without your consent)?	1. Family pressure/Marital engagement 2. Peer pressure 3. Threatened 4. False promise 5. For financial support (money) 6. Made me drunken
5.	How many sexual partners have you ever experienced until now?	1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four or more
6.	Can you freely discuss about your personal issues including reproductive health with your family members?	1. YES 2. No

Section 3: Physical Violence Status

Please respond genuinely to the following important questions on life events made at you by anybody including your boyfriend or husband.

Q. Questions (Q) and Filters No.	1. YES 2. No
1. Have you ever been Chocked or Burnt on purpose?	1. YES 2. No
2. Have you ever been Threatened verbally or actually by using a gun, knife, or other weapon against you?	1. YES 2. No

If nothing happen to you → Skip this session

3.	Who was the perpetrator of those things mentioned above to you? (More than one answer applicable)	1. Boyfriend/Husband 2. Family member 3. Other relative 4. Teacher 5. Student 6. Stranger 7. Other (specify) _____
4.	What was the implication of the above life events on you? (More than one answer applicable)	1. Lack of confidence 2. Poor school achievement 3. School failure 4. Withdrawal from school 5. Temporarily body injury 6. Sustained disability (eye, teeth, etc) 7. Other

Section 4: Sexual Violence Status

Please respond genuinely to the following important questions on life events made at you by anybody including your boyfriend or husband.

No.	Questions (Q) and Filters	Currently 1=YES 2=NO
1.	Have you ever been faced with	1. YES 2. No

	unwelcome Touch sexually, Verbal jocks, Comments;	
2.	Have you ever been Forced to have sex that you have Escaped?	1. YES 2. No
3.	Have you ever been had Sexual intercourse Forcefully or by any means?	1. YES 2. No
		If nothing happen to you → Skip this session
4.	Who was the person who forced you for that unwanted sex? (More than one answer applicable)	1. Boyfriend/Husband 2. Family member 3. Other relative 4. Teacher 5. Student 6. Stranger 7. Other (specify) _____
5.	How many times have you faced Forced Sex?	1. One time 2. Two times 3. Three times 4. Four times or more
6.	Did you share to your family when Forced Sex happened?	1. YES 2. NO
7.	Have you ever applied/reported to the legal system or police?	1. YES 2. NO
8.	When you faced with Forced Sex, why didn't you share or tell to anybody? (More than one answer applicable)	1. I have shared/told to some body 2. Didn't know what to do 3. Feeling of shame 4. Afraid of parent's reaction 5. Afraid of the public reaction 6. Afraid of the perpetrator
9.	Have you ever experienced any of the following conditions as the result of having Forced sex?	1. Unusual vaginal discharge 2. Swelling around the genitalia 3. Injury around the genitalia 4. Pregnancy 5. Abortion 6. Other
10.	Have you ever experienced any of the following conditions as the result of having Forced Sex?	1. Self-blame 2. Fear 3. Anxiety 4. Hopelessness 5. Depression 6. Suicidal ideation 7. Suicidal attempt
11.	Have you ever experienced any of the following conditions as the result of having Forced Sex? (More than one answer applicable)	1. Poor Achievement/failure from school 2. Withdrawal from school 3. Rejection from family 4. Rejection from friends/peers 5. Alcohol dependency/abuse 6. Sexual dependency/abuse 7. Having multiple sexual partners

Section 5: Economic Violence Status

No.	Questions (Q) and Filters	Answers/Choices for Responses
1.	Do you have any economic source?	1. Yes 2. No
2.	Who is your source of income?	1. Self-Support 2. Family 3. Friends 4. Husband/ boyfriend 5. Strangers 6. Government/ NGO 7. No one
3.	Have you ever been sexually negotiated with anyone to get money?	1. Yes 2. No
4.	Have you ever been forced to participate sexually in order to get money?	1. Yes 2. No
5.	Who was the person who forced you to	1. Boyfriend/Husband 2. Family member

	do anything in order to get money?	3. Other relative 4. Teacher 5. Student 6. Stranger 7. Other (specify) _____
6.	Does your current male partner/ boyfriend provide you with enough money or basic needs for you and your family?	1. Yes 2. No
7.	Have you ever experience any of the following to get money?	1. Engage in relationship 2. Married to someone who has money 3. Begging/ borrowing 4. Sell clothes, house items, and other 5. Forced to have sexual relation
8.	Have you ever experienced any of the following conditions as the result of having economic stress?	1. Self-blame 2. Fear 3. Anxiety 4. Hopelessness 5. Depression 6. Suicidal ideation 7. Suicidal attempt

Section 7: Perceptions towards Sexual Violence

No.	Questions (Q) and Filters	Answers/Choices for Responses
1.	Do you think that sexual life events like forced sex, attempting to have sex without consent, harassing (unwelcome touches, etc...) is a problem at this time?	1. YES 2. No
2.	What do you think are the reasons for those above mentioned problems? (More than one answer applicable)	1. Females' dressing style 2. Males' dominancy 3. Females' low negotiation power 4. Drinking alcohol 5. Smoking cigarette 6. Chewing chat 7. Poor family control 8. Others (Specify) _____
3.	Do you think that these problems are preventable?	1. YES 2. NO
4.	What do you think mechanisms for prevention of these problems? (More than one answer applicable)	1. Legal enacting 2. Crating awareness on females 3. Creating awareness on males 4. Creating awareness on family/community 5. Empowering females 6. Strengthening clubs and associations 7. Stopping females' appalling dressing style 8. Other (Specify) _____
5.	Do you think those things happened on females are punishable?	1. YES 2. NO
6.	From where do you get sexuality and related information?	1. No any source of information 2. From teachers (school) 3. From health personals (health institution) 4. From family 5. From friends 6. From mass media (TV, radio, newsletters)

If you have any comments related to the issues in the questionnaire, please write here briefly.

The End
Thank You Very Much for Your Cooperation!

Annex 2 Self-Administered Questionnaire (Amharic Version)

ክፍል 1: የግልመረጃ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	የመልስ አማራጮች
1	እድሜ	አመት
2	ሀይማኖት	1. ኦርቶዶክስ 2. ካቶሊክ 3. ፕሮቴስታንት 4. ሙስሊም 5. ሌላ
3	ከዚህ በፊት የትካህብ	1. ትግራይ 2. አማራ 3. አሮሚያ 4. አዲስ አበባ 5. ደቡብ ህዝቦች 6. ሌላ
4	በልጅነት ሽያጭ ባለው (ከ12 ዓመት ሽያጭ)	1. ከተማ 2. ገጠር
5	በአሁን ሰዓት ያለው የትካህብ	1. ቡራዩ 2. ሱሉልታ
6	ከማንኛውም የማትኖረው	1. ለብቻ 2. ከቤተሰብ ጋር 3. ከባል/ አጭኛ ጋር 4. ከሌት ጓደኛ ጋር 5. ከዘመድ ጋር 6. ሌላ
7	የትምህርት ደረጃ	1. 1-8 2. 9-12 3. ኮሌጅ 4. ዩኒቨርሲቲ 5. ያልተማረ
8	በአሁን ሰዓት የትምህርት እየተማረሽ	1. አዎ 2. አይ
9	በምን ዓይነት ፕሮግራም የትምህርት ማሪያ	1. በቀን 2. በማታ
10	የራስ የገቢ ምንጭ አለሽ	1. አዎ 2. አይ
11	የገቢ ምንጭ ስማዎ	1. የግል/ ተቀጣሪ 2. ባለ/ አጭኛዬ 3. ቤተሰብ 4. ዘመድ 5. የማላውቃቸው ሰዎች 6. መንግስት 7. ሌላ
12	በወር ምን ያህል ገቢ ታገኛለሽ	ብር በወር
13	አግብተሽ ወይም ከወንድ ጓደኛ ስጋ ጋር ኖረሽ ታውቁ ያለሽ	1. አዎ 2. አይ
14	በአሁን ሰዓት ትዳር/ አጭኛ አለሽ	1. አው አግብቻለሁ 2. አው አጭኛ አለኝ 3. የለኝም
15	የትዳር አጋርሽ / አጭኛ ስለ የትምህርት ደረጃ	1. 1-8 2. 9-12 3. ኮሌጅ 4. ዩኒቨርሲቲ 5. ያልተማረ
16	የትዳር አጋርሽ / አጭኛ ስለ ስራ አለው	1. አዎ 2. አይ
17	የትዳር አጋርሽ / አጭኛ ስለ የሚሰራው ስራ	1. ተማሪ 2. የግል ስራ 3. ተቀጣሪ 4. ስራ አጥ
18	የትዳር አጋርሽ / አጭኛ ስለ የሰው ገቢ	ብር በወር

ክፍል 2: የወሲባዊ ግንኙነት ልምድ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	የመልስ አማራጮች
1	የግብረሰታዎች ግንኙነት አድርገሽ ታውቁ ያለሽ	1. አዎ 2. አይ
2	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረሰታዎች ግንኙነት ስታደርገሽ እድሜ ስንት ነበር	1. 2. አላውቅም
3	ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ የግብረሰታዎች ግንኙነት አብሮ ስለ ያደረገው ሰው እድሜ	1. 2. አላውቅም

	ውቂያለሽ	
3	ያለፍላጎትሽበጉልበትበገንዘብወይምበሌላማታለያየግብረሰጋግን ኙነትአድርገሽታውቂያለሽ	1 አዎ 2 አይ
		ከላይከተጥቀሱትውስጥየደረሰሽከሌለወደቀጣይክፍልእለፊ
4	ያለፍላጎትሽየግብረሰጋግንኙነትእንድታደርጊያስገደደሽሰውማነው (ከ1 በላይመምረጥይቻላል)	1. እጮኛ/ ባል 2. የቤተሰብአባል 3. ዘመድ 4. መምህር/ ተማሪ 5. የማላውቀውሰው 6. ሌላ
5	ስንትጊዜያለፍላጎትሽየግብረሰጋግንኙነትአድርገሽታውቂያለሽ	1. አንድጊዜ 2. ሁለትጊዜ 3. ሶስትጊዜ 4. አራትናከዚያበላይ
6	ያለፍላጎትሽየግብረሰጋግንኙነትስታደርጊለቤተሰብወይምለቅርብ ሰውተናግረሻል	1. አዎ 2. አይ
7	ለህግአካልወይምለሌላየፍትህአካልአሳውቀሻል	1. አዎ 2. አይ
8	ያለፍላጎትሽየግብረሰጋግንኙነትለመፈጸምስትገደጂሊምንለሰውወ ይምለህግአሳውቅሽም (ከ1 በላይመምረጥይቻላል)	1. ለሰውተናግሬያለሁ 2. ምንእንደማደርግአላወኩምነበር 3. አፍሬነበር 4. ቤተሰቦቼንፈርቼ 5. ማህበረሰቦንፈርቼ 6. ሰውየውንራሱንፈርቼ 7. ሌላ
9	ያለፍላጎትሽየግብረሰጋግንኙነትበማድረግሽየደረሰብሽየቱነው(ከ1 በላይመምረጥይቻላል)	1. ከፍተኛየማህጸንህመም 2. በማህጸንዘራያቁስልናሽታ 3. እርግዝና 4. ውርጃ 5. ሌላ
10	ያለፍላጎትሽየግብረሰጋግንኙነትበማድረግሽበህይወትሽየደረሰብሽ የቱነው(ከ1 በላይመምረጥይቻላል)	1. ራሴንመጥላት/ መውቀስ 2. ፍርሀት 3. ንዴት/ ጭንቀት 4. ተስፋማጣት 5. ራስንየማጥፋትሀሳብ/ ሙከራ 6. ሌላ
11	ያለፍላጎትሽየግብረሰጋግንኙነትበማድረግሽየደረሰብሽየቱነው(ከ1 በላይመምረጥይቻላል)	1. በትምህርቱአንድዳክምአድርጎኛል 2. በትምህርቱወድቆያለሁ/ አቋርጫለሁ 3. ከቤተሰብተገልጻለሁ 4. ከእኩዎችመገለል 5. አልኮልጥገኝነት 6. ብዙየጾታዊግንኙነትመጀመር 7. ሌላ

ክፍል 5: የኢኮኖሚያዊጥቃትሁኔታ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	የመልስአማራጮች
1	የራስሽየገቢምንጭአለሽ	1. አዎ 2. አይ
2	የገቢምንጭሽማነው	1. ራሴ 2. ቤተሰብ 3. የቅርብሰዎች 4. እጮኛዬ/ ባሌ 5. ያገኛኝሰዎች 6. መንግስት/ እርዳታድርጅት 7. ማንም
3	ገንዘብለማግኘትበለሽለሴክስተስማምተሽታውቂያለሽ	1. አዎ 2. አይ
4	ገንዘብለማግኘትያለፍላጎትሽሴክስአድርገሽታውቂያለሽ	1. አዎ 2. አይ
5	ያለፍላጎትሽሴክስእንድታደርጊየጠየቀሽያስገደደሽሰውማነው	እጮኛ/ ባል 2. የቤተሰብአባል 3. ዘመድ 4. መምህር/ ተማሪ 5. የማላውቀውሰው 6. ሌላ
6	እጮኛሽ/ ባልሽለመሰረታዊፍላጎቶችሽየሚውልበቂገንዘብይሰጥሻል	1. አዎ 2. አይ
7	ገንዘብለማግኘትከሚከትሉትየቱንአድርገሽታውቂያለሽ	1. የፍቅርግንኙነትመጀመር 2. ገንዘብያለውሰውማግባት 3. መበደር/ መለመን 4. ልብስናየቤትአቃመሽጥ 5. ያለፍላጎትሴክስማዳረግ 6. ሌላ
8	በገንዘብእጦትምከንደርሰብሽያውቃል	1. ራሴንመጥላት/ መውቀስ 2. ፍርሀት 3. ንዴት/ ጭንቀት 4. ተስፋማጣት 5. ራስንየማጥፋትሀሳብ/ ሙከራ 6. ሌላ

ክፍል 6: በወሲባዊጥቃትዘራያያለሽአመለካከት

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	የመልስ አማራጮች
1	የተለያዩ ወሲባዊ ተግባራት (ያለፍላጎት ሴክስ፣ ያለፍላጎት የሴክስ ሙከራ፣ ያልተፈለገ ከኪ) በዚህ ሰዓት ግርጭ መስልሻል	1. አዎ 2. አይ
2	ከላይ ለተጠቀሱት ግርጭ መከንያ ቱምን ይመስልሻል	1. የሴቶች አለባበስ 2. የወንዶች ተጽዕኖ 3. ሴቶች ራሳቸውን መከላከል አለመቻል 4. የደባል ሰብተኛ መሆን 5. ዝቅተኛ የቤተሰብ ቁጥጥር 6. ዝቅተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃ 7. ሌላ
3	እነዚህ ግርጭ መፈታት የሚቻሉ ይመስሉላቸዋል	1. አዎ 2. አይ
4	ምን አይነት ተግባራት ይህን ግርጭ መፈታት የሚረዱ ይመስላሉላቸዋል	1. የህግ ተግባር 2. ህይወትንና ወንዶችን ማስተማር 3. ቤተሰብንና ማህበረሰብን ማስተማር 4. ሴቶችን በአቅም ማሳደግ 5. ማህበራትን ማጠናከርና ማደራጀት 6. አገልግሎት የሰጡ ሴቶችን አለባበስ ማገድ
5	እነዚህ ሴቶች ላይ የሚደርሱት ነገሮች በህግ የሚያስቀጡ ይመስሉላቸዋል	1. አዎ 2. አይ
6	የስርዓተ-ጾታ መስል መረጃዎችን የምታገኘው ከየት ነው	1. ከየትም አላገኝም 2. ከትምህርት ቤት 3. ከጤና ባለሙያዎች 4. ከቤተሰብ 5. ከሚዲያ 6. ከተለያዩ ምንጮች 7. ሌላ