

Mekelle University
College of Business and Economics
Department of public Administration and
Development Management



THE EFFECT OF WAR ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
SITUATION ON LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS IN
MEKELLE: CASE OF AYDER SUBCITY.

Thesis Submitted to The Department of public Administration
and Development Management in Partial fulfillment of Master of
Arts in Development Studies (Specialization of Regional and
Local Development Studies).

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DECLARATION

I, Beriha Kiros, declare that this Master's thesis, entitled The Influence of Current Armed Conflict on **“The effect of War on Socio-Economic situation on Low Income Households In Mekelle: case of Ayder Sub city”** declare that this work is original and has never been submitted to Mekelle University or any other institution elsewhere for any academic award in other mean this my original work submitted for the award of Master of Degree in Development Study from Mekelle University, College of Business and Economics, Department of Management. It has not been presented for the award of any degree or other similar titles in any other institution of higher learning. I have fully acknowledged the materials and pieces of information used in the study. The reporting procedures do comply with the expected standards and regulation of the University.

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I hereby certify that I have supervised, read and evaluated this thesis entitled with: “**The effect of War on Socio-Economic situation on Low Income Households in Mekelle: case of Ayder Sub city**”: The Acceptability of assessing and exploring the extent of low income households caused by the influence of war. I recommended this thesis to be submitted for oral defense as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Science in Development of Study.

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As a member of board of examiners, we examined this thesis entitled with: “**The effect of War on Socio-Economic situation on Low Income Households In Mekelle: case of Ayder Sub city**”

The Acceptability of assessing and exploring the extent of low income households caused by the influence of war. We hereby certify that the thesis is accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Art in Development Study.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Above all, I would like to thank immensely God for his tremendous gift. So I would like to praise God, the almighty, for the inner peace, health and strength he gave me and the help of whom was too immense to reach this day.

My special thanks; it is with deep sense of gratitude that I express my utmost respect to my Advisor **Assistance professor Asefa Shamie** not only for his willingness, cooperation and much friendly approach and genuine advising that was incredibly fundamental for the realization of my thesis but also, for his encouragement, positive critics and guidance throughout my study and I want to greatly acknowledge him.

I appreciate internal examiner Mr. Efreem Gebru and external examiner Dr. Araya Teka to deeply examine give me improvement points for fruit full my thesis.

My sincere thanks to extend my husband Mr. Goiteom Mehari for his encouragement, supporting idea and persistent supervision starting from the proposal to the final thesis write up. Beside this, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. Adorhuman for her guidance the proposal of the thesis, constant supervision and support in completing this research undertaking.

I also extend my special thanks to W/ro Akeza Haile and Mr. haftamu for their support and my beloved little brothers and Mr. Halefom Tesfay for their limitless support many support active movement and give comment, especially during the data collection process.

Finally, special thanks and undeserved respects have been forwarded to all my family members from whom financial, material, and moral love has been flown, starting from childhood. It is good occasion to express; again, to what extent my brothers and sisters have impressive roles in my life. In addition, Finally Yet Importantly, I thank to give the chance Tigray Woman's Association for its full scholarship to graduate studies.

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ABSTRACT

The world has witnessed and experienced conflicts in several forms, and this has enormously subjected humanity in untold suffering and unprecedented levels of destitutions and deprivation encountered by those who are directly or indirectly affected as a result. Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, is a region highly plunged into conflicts because of either weak institutional governance structures put in place, or the manipulation of the system by the few ruling elites and their associates to retain and maintain power perpetually. This thesis examines the influence war on socio-economic low-income households in case of Tigray the resident of Ayder sub City. It is worth noting that, Ethiopia and Tigray had been engaged in armed conflicts that lasted Three and above years (2020-2023).

The study used sequential exploratory research design, Purposive sampling to select study area, yemane formula to determine sample population. Both primary and secondary data was taken. Questionnaire, focus group discussion and key informant interview were applied to collect data. Data was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative methods. Bar graph, pie charts, table was used to present the data. Findings were presented via percentage, frequency, mean and standard deviation.

The results obtained from the thesis indicate that, the majority of Tigrains nationalist have experienced various armed conflicts fought between Ethiopia and Tigray region resulting into general insecurity and therefore, School destruction, health facilities water and sanitation lack of electric access and consequence on humanitarian and infrastructure and also disruption of basic service delivery to the people on low income households in to Mekelle - Ayder sub city.

Additionally, armed conflicts caused an immense destruction of both Social and economic Situation, and therefore rendering the economy of the country/region weak, and the civil population into a state of destitution and impoverishment because their means of survival are either destroyed or left behind due to insecurity.

Accordingly it is recommended that, The Devastation caused by the war in the economic and social situation as a country/region of the city low income HHs, mostly the youngest people like the age from 31- 40 years old was affected by the war. The warring parties in armed conflicts should not convert developmental facilities such as schools and Health institutions into military and displaced people barracks, which are used to deliver basic service to the population and by so doing frightened workers who are supposed to manned these facilities, and therefore resulting into abandonment of these professions.

Keywords: - War, low-income, Households, Armed conflict, Humanitarian and displacement

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project
BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation /Circumcision
FGT	Foster, Greer and Thornback
GBV	Gender Based Violence,
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDPs	Internal Displacement Peoples
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MTA	Mekelle Town Administration
SARA	Service Availability and Readiness Assessment
SGBV	Sexual Gender – Based Violence
T-MCASC	Tigray- Mekelle City Ayder Sub City
UN	United Nation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
AU-MVCMA	African Union Monitoring, Verification and Compliance Mission
EU	European Union
AU	African Union
ENDF	Ethiopia National Defense Force
PP	prosperity Party
TPLF	Tigray people Liberation front
G-20.	Gunbetesra (kebelle)
GDP	Growth Development Program
HHS	Households

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Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study:

Armed conflicts carry various direct and indirect costs which strongly affect the living conditions of households at the time of the conflict and for many years thereafter. Wars and violent insurrections kill and injure millions of people every year. They destroy infrastructure, services, assets and livelihoods, displace populations, break social cohesion, institutions and norms and create fear and distrust. Fear on and Laitin (2003) calculate that civil wars have resulted in three times as many deaths as inter-state wars between states since World War II. Most households affected by armed conflict live in poor countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America (Fear on and Laitin 2003; Stewart et al. 2001a, 2001b), in conditions of extreme destitution, poverty and misery. Armed conflicts are likely to add new forms of vulnerability and exclusion, which in turn may feed into future outbreaks of violence even after the initial conflict has subsided.(IDS WORKING PAPER Volume 2011 No 384).

Exacerbated conditions during conflict undermine the ability for families and communities to address these needs by devastating people's ability to generate income and secure a sustainable livelihood that can help protect them from future shocks. Conflict conditions devastate household livelihoods, exacerbate poverty and deplete the resources necessary to ensure children's safety, health and development. The lack of a livelihood makes households vulnerable and threatens child protection. The wake of a conflict, many families do not have the resources to restore their source of income and children may be forced to drop out of school, to participate in dangerous labor practices, forced into early marriage, or revert back to involvement in armed groups as a way to establish a livelihood and gain the protection they are not getting in their households.

These activities, despite not meeting greater needs, may "inadvertently distort private sector markets and unintentionally create vulnerabilities and dependency". More recently, the livelihood needs of children and youth are being addressed in a more systematic way. Through frameworks such as the sustainable livelihoods approach, practitioners are able to grasp "the main factors that affect poor people's livelihoods and the typical relationships between these factors" and adapt them for local contexts and circumstances.

Economic impacts include income, employment, and taxes; the affected parties; impacts on business and large property owners; increased short-term and long-term employment; the 'boom and bust' pattern of project construction; problems of local inflation and short-term changes in supply and demand patterns (Mary Edwards, 2005).

1.1. Statement of the problem

Gries et al. (2009) investigated the causality between war and economic growth for seven western countries for the period 1950 to 2004. The causality runs from economic growth to war as the poor economic performance manifested in low opportunity costs of violence, which may in turn, increase the conflicts and thus war. On the other hand, war cause low economic growth because accumulation and allocation of resources affected by war. Results indicate that important economic and political events have profound impact on the pattern of war and on economic growth. Besides, in most countries cases of the economic growth that statistically causes the war, however, their economies are resilient enough to withstand such terrorist attacks. Economic performance although make war opportunity costs high enough to thwart such incidents, but it is also suggested that economic performance is not the only criteria to counter war and political and social consideration must be taken into account by policy makers to counter war. (Prepared by Dr Gabriel Alier Riak* (PhD) & Dut Bol Ayuel Bill Upper Nile University, South Sudan).

Exposure to armed conflicts result in strongly adverse and often irreversible short- and long-term effects, which may transmit across generations. Armed conflicts directly cause food insecurity and starvation by disruption and destruction of food systems, reduce farming populations, destroying infrastructure, reducing resilience, and increasing vulnerabilities, disruptions in access to market, increasing food price or making goods and services unavailable altogether. The objective of the present study was to determine the status of household food insecurity in the armed conflict affected communities of Tigray-Mekelle in terms of Access, Experience and Hunger scale at wartime.

Following two years of armed conflict in Tigray, from 24 October 2013 E.C – 23 October 2015 E.C, The genocidal or bloody war in Tigray that causes by a political disagreement between the federal government (prosperity party) and the Tigray government (TPLF), so Tigray people suffering 360 degrees siege above three years. Accordingly, the total public administrations were being kidnapped by various entities and held by those who put their own interests first, the people were dying and in exile. It was no sadder than seeing the low-income households day laborers in

particular suffer the worst, so, the interim administration there has been very little opportunity for development planners to formulate and implement suitable development plans due to constant armed fighting, destruction of physical, social and economic infrastructure and affected Mentality of the people. The protracted armed conflicts degenerated into insecurity (weak administration, disrespect for the rule of law), humanitarian crises (loss of lives and assets, displacement people living at school, food insecurity), and socioeconomic conditions (poverty, and disruption of social service delivery).

However, in Tigray – Mekelle Ayder Sub city, there is yet no study undertaken to concretely measure and describe the extent to which conflict has negatively influenced the development goals and aspirations of the people. Then the internal conflict, which broke out months ago in Ethiopia, is taking a heavy economic toll.

This fairly reflects the prevalence of insecurity and absence of basic infrastructure for getting the local economy rolling in that time of war. In war situations however, there is no formal employment although at the current situation where at least a small percentage of the resident people is engaged in government and business activities. Almost all Social service providers have become obsolete. With the exception of the Ayder Referral Hospital support insufficient medication by some non-government originations (NGOs), rather health sectors not functional, and also in education sector for instance the instead of school's being children's educational institutions, the children were psychologically wounded by drone and air strikes and their schools or classrooms become shelters for the displaced people respectively.

War has profound and far- reaching effects on the social aspects of livelihoods for low-income households, disrupting their ability to earn a living, access resources, and maintain social stability. These impacts are often long-lasting and exacerbate existing inequalities.

The empirical results revealed that the armed conflict has significant negative effect on food security in Tigray. Thus, the households in Tigray need to be protected from the immediate and long-term effects of conflict-induced household food insecurity though provision general monthly food rations to nearly all the people of Tigray, imposing price controls to keep prices stable, resumption of essential government services and allow food imports to increase supplies in Tigray. In the long term, the people to be support to ensure that they have both physical and economic access to sufficient food at all times to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.

Generally, it is in the light of the above that, this thesis examines the impact of conflict on the low income Households on the system of social-economic development of Tigray – Mekelle City.

1.2. OBJECTIVES

1.2.1.GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To Assess and investigate The Influence of the War on Socio-Economic of Low Income Households in Tigray the resident if Ayder Sub city at Mekelle City.

1.2.2.SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Assess the effect of war on the consumption of low-income households
- To assess the effect of the war on infrastructure
- To assess the effect of the war on societal matters

1.3. Research Questions

The following points will questions raised and the researcher has addressed;

- What is the effect of war on the consumption of low-income households
- What is the effect of the war on infrastructure
- What is the effect of the war on societal matters in Mekelle - Ayder sub city?

1.4. Scope of the study

The scope of the research would be limited to investigate the influence of Ethio–Tigray war on the socio economic livelihood of low income households in Mekelle Town residents of Ayder In addition, Although the sampled populations for this study represents the one Sub city that constitute Mekelle Ayder sub city.

1.5. Limitation of the study

The researcher encountered many challenges. The limitation of secondary data sources, shortage of money to facilitate collection of data, most of regional and society level offices were closed, respondents felling to anxiety and cried during focus group discussion and there was interruption and started again.

1.6. Significance of the study

In line with the ideas stated in the statement of problem, the research work will be important in the following points:

- ✓ There is no previous research work done in Mekelle City Ayder sub city and this work will be good resources for other researchers.
- ✓ Few research based development intercession in the woreda or sub city, both by government and development partners carried out; hence, it will have the ability to point out the gaps for intervention.
- ✓ Most studies in urban low income focuses on large towns and very little was done in small or medium towns; consequently, this thesis will contribute to bring a linkage with low-income household studies carried out in large towns.
- ✓ It can give an input for Community Based Organizations, NGOs, or any interested stakeholders who in one or another way are engaged in the development of the town.

1.7. Organization of the paper

This paper organized in five chapters. The leading chapter is the introduction part, which focuses on background, statement of the study, objectives, research questions and/ or hypothesis, scope, significance and limitation of the study.

Conceptual frame works and empirical investigations and experiences of countries to develop in chapter two. More importantly, low-income households and its determinants (household, individual and community level variables) and low-income related points in respect of concepts and findings addressed in it.

The chapter three deals with the methodology of the paper in which area description, sampling techniques, size, and model specification was stated.

Chapter four will discuss on the influence of war on economic livelihoods of low-income households in Mekelle City Ayder sub city. In this part, income level of low income households of Mekelle City Ayder sub city with respect to different variables (households) will be computed using yemane formula, excel, Qualitative and quantitative. In addition, the variables influencing of war on livelihood low income households in Mekelle City Ayder sub city were critically examined in the econometric analysis (Log it model) with the help of status.

At last, chapter five come with conclusions and recommendations followed by references, appendix tables and annex (questionnaire) parts.

Chapter Two

2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

This Chapter serves to present relevant literature on basic concepts on insecurity (weak administration, disrespect for the rule of law), humanitarian crises (loss of lives and assets, population displacement, food insecurity), and socioeconomic conditions (poverty, disruption in social service delivery)

After the end of World War II (1939 -1945), colonialism (1960s), cold war (1998), and Apartheid (1994), many believed Africa would witness stability and many at the end did not nourish prosperity, however, these expectations and dreams. The relationship among the objectives of between the low incomes of HHs, the consequence of conflicts affected the humanitarian situation and Socio-Economic situation in analyzing instability in the African –Ethiopia Tigray continent is very bad.

2.1. War and its impact for Ethiopia

Over the last three decades, Ethiopia became a commanding force on the Africa continent, leading sustainable development both internally and externally. The political ties with China, was extended to the rest of Africa creating competition for pre-existing colonial powers that monopolized vast areas and sectors of the continent. Ethiopia's economy grew at a remarkable annual average rate of 10.8 percent. GDP increased from US\$122 in 1999 to US\$794 in 2015, poverty declined from 44.2 percent in 1999 to 23.5 percent in 2015. Illiteracy among adults fell from 20.4 million in 2011 to 7 million in 2016. In an ongoing effort to modernize the financial system which only had 16 private banks and two government banks in the 90s, by 2015 Ethiopia had 363 private bank branches and 131 government bank branches. In rural areas, 18,000 Savings and Credit Cooperative Workers Associations were established serving 11.8 million customers. (By Danait D.Tafere, conflict Analyst, 2021-05-01).

The government also heavily invested in infrastructure development i.e. freeways connecting different regions, train systems that travel to neighboring countries. With rapid building of massive industrial parks in several major regions, Ethiopia also became a preferred location for cheap labor, safe investments and an influx of hundreds global manufacturing industries. Despite

all of that, the status that Ethiopia once enjoyed is becoming increasingly unrecognizable under the country's new leadership.

Currently Eritrean and Ethiopian soldiers have sealed off the borders of Tigray, prohibiting both entry and exit. Insecurity, many people died, destroying historical artifacts like Al Nejashi Mosque which was bombed, university labs and hospitals have also been destroyed and being blamed on the TPLF. Displacement, ethnic cleansing, sexual violence and destructions of artifacts are common tactics in times of war. (By Danait D.Tafere, conflict Analyst, 2021-05-01).

2.2. Impact of War on Low-Income Households (HHs).

War is a destructive force that has been present throughout human history. It has caused immense suffering and destruction and has had a lasting impact on the world. This essay will explore two aspects of war: its causes and effects. Causes of War are often caused by a combination of factors, such as economic, political, and social tensions. **Economic factors** can lead to war when one nation seeks to gain control of resources or markets from another. **Political factors** can also lead to war when one country seeks to gain power or influence over another. **Social tensions** can also lead to war when one group seeks dominance over another. All of these factors can lead to a breakdown in diplomatic relations, which can then lead to armed conflict. Another major cause of war is ideological differences. Ideological differences can lead to conflict when one group seeks to impose its beliefs on another. This can be seen in the wars between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War and the current conflicts in the Middle East. Ideological differences can also lead to civil wars, as seen in the on-going conflict in Syria. **Body Title: Effects of War** the effects of war are far-reaching and devastating. War causes immense destruction of property and infrastructure and loss of life. It also causes psychological trauma for those who have experienced it first-hand. War can also have long-term economic effects, such as increased poverty and unemployment. War can also lead to the displacement of people, as seen in the millions of refugees who have been forced to flee their homes due to conflict. War can also have political effects, such as creating new nations or weakening existing ones. It can also lead to the rise of authoritarian regimes in many post-war countries. War can also lead to increased militarization as nations seek to protect themselves from future conflicts. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, war is a destructive force that has caused immense suffering and destruction

throughout human history. Its causes are complex and varied, ranging from economic and political factors to ideological differences. Its effects are far-reaching and devastating, causing the destruction of property and infrastructure, loss of life, psychological trauma, economic hardship, displacement of people, and increased militarization. War is a complex issue that requires careful consideration and understanding to prevent it from occurring in the future.

The impact of war on society is far-reaching and long-lasting. War has the potential to cause physical destruction, economic hardship, and psychological trauma. This essay will discuss two ways in which war can have a negative impact on society: physical destruction and economic hardship. Body Title: Physical Destruction War has the power to cause immense physical destruction. Buildings, homes, and infrastructure can be destroyed in minutes. This destruction can have a devastating effect on a community, as it can leave people without shelter or resources.

Additionally, war can cause environmental damage, such as air and water pollution. This can have a long-term effect on the health of the people living in the area. Furthermore, war can lead to the displacement of people. People may be forced to flee their homes due to violence or destruction, leaving them without access to necessities. This can lead to poverty, homelessness, and an increased risk of disease and malnutrition. Body Title: Economic Hardship War can also have a negative impact on a country's economy. War is expensive, and countries must spend large amounts of money on weapons and military personnel. This can lead to decreased funds for other important areas, such as education and healthcare. Additionally, war can reduce trade and investment, as investors may be hesitant to invest in a country at war. This can lead to an increase in unemployment, as businesses may be unable to stay afloat due to a lack of investment. Furthermore, war can lead to an increase in taxes. Governments may need to raise taxes to pay for the costs of war. This can lead to increased poverty, as people may not be able to afford necessities due to the increased taxes. Conclusion: In conclusion, war has the potential to cause immense physical destruction and economic hardship. It can lead to displacement, environmental damage, poverty, and unemployment. Additionally, it can lead to an increase in taxes, which can further exacerbate poverty. War is a destructive force that should be avoided whenever possible.

One of the enduring beliefs of modern times is that war and its associated military spending has created positive economic outcomes for the U.S. economy. This has been supported by recent public opinion polling in the U.S. which shows a significant number of people believe that war

and military spending has improved the economy. This contrasts with the widespread public acknowledgement and understanding of the human cost of war.

The aim of this paper is to highlight the various macroeconomic effects of government policies and spending on the U.S. economy over the last seventy years during major periods of conflict. It specifically examines five distinct periods: World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Cold War, and the Iraq and the Afghanistan Wars. The paper does not debate the moral, political, or philosophical justifications for these conflicts, but simply highlights some of the key macroeconomic ramifications of the U.S.'s policies during the relevant conflict periods.

2.3. Socio-Economic impact on Low Income HHS War violent conflict

2.3.1.Social impact on low-income households

2.3.1.1. Insecurity (weak administration, disrespect for the rule of law)

Territorial despotes, armed conflict, civil wars, violence and the collapse of governments all represent greatest challenges to peace, security, and stability. However, Wanyande (1997) argued that, whenever conflict occurs, the development of the society in most time is affected. Similarly, Gurr and Marshall (2003) argued that most African conflicts are caused by the combination of poverty and weak states, institutions, and these had a devastating impact on development. Additionally, the exploitation of ethnic differences was a common feature of colonial rule in Africa. In Rwanda (1960 -1964) and Burundi (1970-74) there were outbreaks of ethnic strife and genocide. In Rwanda alone, the 1994 genocide claimed an estimated 1 million people. The colonizers nationalized that the fair skin color and the economic power of Tutsi were unlike the genuine Negro of African natives and possessed features similar to the Europeans (Shyaka, 2005; Gourevitch, 1998). To further complete social divisions between Hutus and Tutsi, the Belgians began issuing identity cards after conducting a census in 1933 (Gourevitch, 1998).

Establishing the practice of identity cards furthered Tutsi superiority that made it easier to discriminate Hutus from Rwandan society.

2.3.2.Impact of armed conflicts on social networks

Armed conflicts have profound effects on social relations between family members, neighbors and friends, on how communities relate internally and with other communities and on the

operation of local institutions and their relation with state-level institutions. These changes are caused to a large extent by changes in household composition and the displacement and migration of households to safer areas as discussed above. They are also caused by the dynamics of the conflict itself, such as people turning on each other, different groups turning against each other and loss of trust amongst communities. These effects result often in changes and/or the breakdown of social relations and social cohesion and the loss of risk-sharing arrangements. In other words, the violence generated by armed conflict will result in the breakdown of the main components of social capital in any given society (Woolcock 1998; Putnam 2000). Social capital is fundamental to the establishment of social cohesion and economic stability, as well as creating the conditions for successful and sustainable economic growth. One of the most tragic outcomes of armed conflict is the breakdown (or the outright destruction) of social capital and the social fabric. The impact of this on household welfare can be dramatic as households will no longer be able to rely on community relations in times of difficulty, will not be able to access particular employment or credit arrangements based on informal ties and may even be excluded from new norms and institutional processes. In addition, political forces may strengthen some forms of social capital that either feed into conflict itself or constitute the ‘tipping point’ for the outbreak of violence. Pinchotti and Verwimp (2007) illustrate this clearly in the case of Rwanda, where the 1994 genocide was responsible for one of the most distressing collapses of social cohesion in modern times. At the same time, the conflict and the genocide were fomented by the reinforcement and politicization of inter-group cooperation and association. In the words of the authors, ‘the genocide was, in a frightening way, an exercise in communal cooperation and organization among the participating Hutu. Without the conversion of social capital to bond the Hutu together, it is doubtful that the genocide could have been unleashed at such a rapid pace with such tragic consequences’ (p. 30). This case study illustrates how armed conflict can both lead to and result from the destruction and manipulation of forms of social capital and illustrates clearly what Kalyvas (2007) has designated by the ‘dark side of social capital’ (p. 14). Very few research studies, and even less policy documents, reflect on the key relevance of these processes in maintaining peace and contributing towards the recovery of household welfare in the post-conflict period.

2.4. Economic impact on low income households

2.4.1. Economic conditions (poverty, disruption in basic economic service delivery)

During the ten years of relative peace (1973 –1983), few new schools and health facilities were constructed mostly in state capitals and major towns throughout the South and old and dilapidated ones were rehabilitated as well. South Sudan is a poor region, despite its abundant natural resources, largely attributed to protracted conflict. 51 % of South Sudanese are poor (55% live in rural areas and 24% in urban areas). Eighty percent of poor households depend on agriculture for livelihoods. Education and health indicators are among the lowest in the world, reflecting the impact of protracted armed wars and limited provision of social services. Only 27% of the adult population is literate, compare with 87% in Kenya, and less than half of all primary school –age children are in school (51% of boys and 37% of girls). In 2006, the infant mortality rate was 102 /1,000 live births, while the maternal mortality rate was 2,054 /100, 000 live births the highest in the world/region (rates for neighboring Kenya and Uganda were 530 and 430 respectively) South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP 2011 -2013S).

Most South Sudanese are engaged in agriculture and grazing activities, and oil the public sector dominates the formal economy. Unemployment and underemployment are very high with little informal sector employment. Oil provides 98 % of public sector revenue and almost all foreign exchange earnings, thus making South Sudan economy vulnerable to changes in oil prizes and oil production levels. Furthermore, oil production has peaked and is projected to decline sharply over the next ten years. While this oil production provides the much needed revenue, the extreme dependence on oil creates a major challenge for macroeconomic and fiscal management and the pending sharp decline in oil income exacerbates this situation. Since independence in 1956, the Northern politicians and the various Khartoum governments have not been concerned with political and socio-economic development of the South. When the Regional Government was established after the Addis Ababa Agreement, natural resource exploration became a constant demand from Southern Sudan. The Agreement gave the Southern Regional Assembly authority to legislate on mining and quarrying without prejudice to the right of Central Government in the event of the discovery of natural gas and minerals (Wondu & Lesch, 2000). Although, there was a considerable agricultural potential in the South, but also exist a variety of minerals which if utilized sensibly would bring substantial economic benefits to the Sudanese people

2.4.2. Destruction of assets

During violent conflict, assets get lost or destroyed through heavy fighting and looting. These include houses, land, labor, utensils, cattle, livestock and other productive assets. The very poor are likely to be the worst affected. For instance, Verpoorten (2003) reports that 12 per cent of all households lost their house during the 1994 Rwandan genocide, while cattle stock on average decreased by 50 percent. Shemyakina (2006) finds that the homes and livelihoods of around seven per cent of households were damaged during the civil war in Tajikistan between 1992 and 1998. The Burundi conflict in the 1990s was associated with severe asset depletion (Bundervoet and Verwimp 2005). In Latin America, violence has significantly affected the efficiency of farm holdings due to the disruption of rural labour markets and limits imposed on the operation of larger farms (see Gonzalez and Lopez 2007 for Colombia and Wood 2005 for El Salvador). The number of deaths and injuries in these conflicts were extremely high (Verwimp 2005; Bundervoet and Verwimp 2005; Shemyakina 2006), with unaccountable impacts on individual livelihoods. UNHCR provides similar estimates across a variety of recent conflicts. The destruction of assets by armed conflict, in addition to unstable economic, social and political environments, will impact significantly on the ability of affected households to recover their economic and social position in post-conflict settings. On the other hand, armed civil conflicts take place because there is something worth fighting for, implying that some groups and individuals will benefit from violence through looting, redistribution of assets during conflict (Wood 2005 discusses the extent of land redistribution to rebel groups during the El Salvador conflict in the early 1990s) and privileged access to market and political institutions for those that 'win' the conflict or support winning groups during the conflict. These effects are as important in understanding processes of armed conflict as the more negative effects of fighting as both will have significant bearing on the sustainability of peace during the post-conflict period

2.4.3. Humanitarian crises (loss of lives & assets, population displacement, food insecurity)

Between 1998-2002 about four million people died in the civil war that ravaged the Democratic Republic of Congo (Report of the Commission of Africa (RCA), 2005: 107). The war in South Sudan saw the increase of women headed households since the husbands had either died or engaged in the battle fronts. Women were then supposed to take care of the children and look after the field crops, cattle and the poultry, etc. Women walked long distances, carrying children

and luggage on their backs, running away from attacks. Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, and petty trade are the main source of HHS across South Sudan; the majority of people are making a living out of these activities. With the onset of these conflicts, life status has change and some of these activities are drastically disrupted due to insecurity.

During the second conflict (1983 –2005), the warring parties heavily mined fertile agricultural land rendering it unsuitable for farming, grazing land for cattle the same, and the road infrastructure hence making the movement of people, goods and services from one place to another virtually difficult. Therefore, people’s livelihoods are eroded and social cohesion between families, and communities are significantly affected by the conflict. The loss of livelihoods affected their socio –economic status (Dava, et al, 2013).

In the Central African Republic, over 207, 000 people have fled to the neighboring countries since December alone; bring the total number of refugees to 462,000 as of June 2014 (UN, 2015). The conflict in CAR is religious-based, and many Muslim traders and shopkeepers have also fled since 2013. Some 369,000 more people are internally displaced within CAR About 2.7 million people almost half of CAR’s population reportedly in need of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian conditions prior to the current conflict were already poor due to the legacy of past conflicts and lack of basic social services. Harvests have decreased by nearly 58 % from pre-conflict levels and food aid is routinely pillaged.

2.5. Empirical Study

2.5.1.The Influence of the War on Low Income HHS the Socio-Economic situations

This study showed that, in affected areas, the civil war has had a crucial effect on people’s socioeconomic situations. Education in the study area has been seriously disrupted by the civil war, as a whole generation of children has been deprived of an education. Hence, the illiteracy among the productive population of the villages was very high. Although schools had been re-established, they faced a shortage of facilities and qualified teachers. The economic situation of the villages strongly deteriorated due to the effects of the civil war. Moreover, as the common, traditional, subsistence sources of income declined as result of war, and new sources for generating income were limited, hence most of the young people left the area in search of other opportunities to generate income. War, displacement and limited livelihood opportunities, coupled with a lack of basic services (particularly water, health and infrastructure) have led to

high levels of poverty among the people in the study. Finally it can be concluded that limited livelihood sources and the vulnerability of these livelihood sources, high illiteracy levels, low economic situation and lack of opportunities have all combined to lock the villages in a cycle of poverty. To release the people of villages from the trap of the deprivation and poverty the study recommended that, different intervention from government, NGOs and community members should be made to improve their livelihood systems. Ref. (International Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Studies (V2 • I5 • May 2015).

As the World Food Programme said in a statement on 24 February 2022: Nearly 40% of people in Ethiopia's Tigray are suffering "an extreme lack of food." Their assessment found that found 4.6 million people in Tigray -- or 83% of the population -- were food-insecure, two million of them "severely" so. "Families are exhausting all means to feed themselves, with three quarters of the population using extreme coping strategies to survive," the WFP said. (The Guardian Nigeria News – Nigeria and World News).

In the largest hospital in Tigray region, a child wounded in an air strike recently bled to death after doctors ran out of gauze and intravenous fluids. A baby died because there were no fluids for dialysis.⁴ Doctors at the Ayder Referral Hospital in the regional capital Mekelle, told Reuters by phone the lack of supplies is largely the result of a months-long government aid blockade on the northern region. "Signing death certificates have become our primary job, "as the hospital manager Dr.Kbrom G/slase said.

2.5.2.Low Income HHS AND War affected Economics

Populations adjust their livelihood strategies to mitigate the effects of conflict, even if the adjustments themselves involve a violent response, such as fighting over access to natural resources. Livelihood strategies may be creative and positive, such as when people find new ways of trading with each other, make new alliances to negotiate use of another group's grazing areas, or diversify their economic base. Other HHs strategies may be negative, involving criminal activity or activities that may be unsustainable or harmful in the long term despite their apparent short-term benefits. Negative HHs strategies are often key elements of war economies. Out of desperation and a lack of alternatives, people are involved in activities that fuel conflict and are ultimately destructive. Examples include the production of opium (Afghanistan) or coca (Colombia), looting (Sudan and Bosnia), trade in valuable natural resources (Democratic Republic of Congo), or trafficking in women and children (many parts of the world). Other

destructive livelihood strategies are large-scale exploitation of natural resources, e.g. forest products, minerals, and other resources. As the natural resource base is depleted, options for pursuing productive HHs strategies are further reduced, creating a circular effect which is difficult to break. Commercial sex work is one of the most notorious activities that flourish under the conditions of conflict. Although it provides income for both women and men, it carries heavy long-term costs in terms of health and mortality, Conflict areas provide a thriving market for commercial sex workers; soldiers have both disposable income and plenty of time as they wait in garrison towns for the next round of fighting. The spread of HIV/AIDS is a major problem in such settings with the risk.

2.6. Direct impact of armed conflict on household

Household welfare are affected by a myriad of factors and it is often very difficult to isolate the impact of one specific shock. Effects may depend on each household's initial welfare position (e.g. initial asset endowments will determine the household's capacity to respond to economic slowdown or reduced market access), but are also related to households' specific characteristics that may make them more prone to being a target of violence, being recruited into fighting units or being forced to leave their area of residence (e.g. belonging to a specific ethnic group, owning targeted land holdings or property). These effects are unpacked below.

2.6.1. Changes in household composition

Violent conflicts kill and injure civilians and combatants alike and cause severe psychological damage to those involved in fights, to those living in war-torn communities and to displaced populations. The levels of mortality and morbidity associated with armed conflict are explained not only as outcomes of fighting but are also for the most part the result of spreading disease and malnutrition (Guha-Sapir and Degomme 2006; Coghlan et al. 2003). Armed civil conflicts are highly correlated with increases in infant and maternal mortality rates, larger proportion of untreated illnesses and reduction in nutritional levels, even when these are not directly caused by the initial conflict (e.g. WHO 2002). For instance, Verwimp and van Bavel (2004) show that although refugee women tend to have higher fertility rates than other population groups, their children (girls in particular) have a much lower probability of survival due to the health and socio-economic conditions experienced in refugee camps. These effects are often aggravated by a variety of factors, even after the end of the initial conflict. These include the breakdown of health

and social services (which increase the risk of disease transmission such as HIV/AIDS; particularly in refugee camps), decrease food security (possibly resulting in famines), increase insecurity in living conditions and the loss of social capital and political trust (Grein et al. 2003). There is, however, surprisingly little knowledge on the health consequences of violent conflict. Some institutions such as the Medicines Sans Frontiers have conducted localized field surveys. But in general research on health issues in conflict areas is associated with great difficulties due to limitations to the movement of researchers; the destruction of registration systems and the possible misrepresentation of politicized information on the true levels of mortality and morbidity (Grein et al. 2003). The direct impact of armed conflict on mortality and morbidity is further clouded by the simultaneous proliferation of malnutrition and epidemics in fighting areas and in refugee and IDP camps due to food shortages and living under unsanitary conditions. Though research is sparse, major advances have been made during the past decade in the way the international community responds to the health consequences of complex emergencies. In particular, epidemiology has become an important tool for assessing health impacts during and after natural disasters and complex emergencies (Coghlan et al. 2003; Guha-Sapir, Hargitt and Hoyois 2004; Guha-Sapir, Degomme and Phelan 2005; Guha-Sapir and Degomme 2006). The most visible direct impact of armed civil conflict on household welfare is the destruction of human lives. These are often young men in prime working age, though a large number of more violent conflicts have been accompanied by violence against civilians, often children, women and the elderly (Coghlan et al. 2003; Guha-Sapir, Hargitt and Hoyois 2004; Guha-Sapir, Degomme and Phelan 2005; Guha-Sapir and Degomme 2006). The death of household members in working age means that the household will be left with severely depleted earning capacity. This is often enough to push previously vulnerable households into extreme forms of poverty (particularly amongst household with widows, orphans and disabled individuals), which may well become persistent if the household is unable to replace labour (see Justino and Verwimp 2006; Brück and Binzel 2006). Injuries, the spread of infectious disease and increases in permanent disabilities caused by violence and conflict may also result in large decreases in household welfare. Households may have to draw on existing savings to pay for medical bills, which will pose severe financial burden on already vulnerable households. Consequences in terms of household labour decisions can also be dramatic and long-lived. In many circumstances, the household may choose to replace dead or injured males with children. Children are then removed from school, which may in turn deplete the household of their stock of human capital for future generations

(Ghobarah, Huth and Russett 2003; Alderman et al. 2004; de Walque 2006). This is made worse when the health status of children is badly affected by the conflict. These effects may result in forms of poverty trap and contribute towards the reinforcement of structural, persistent forms of poverty since negative health and education shocks during childhood have significant negative impacts on the long-term performance of individuals (Miguel and Kremer 2004; Bleakley 2007). They can also be aggravated by the severe mental health and the psychosocial consequences of disasters and conflicts (amongst adult and children fighters, raped women, abused children and old age people), though these have not yet received the attention they deserve in the epidemiologic literature or the development economics literature on conflict and violence.

2.6.2. Forced displacement

Large population movements typically accompany armed conflicts. Civilian populations are often targets for both armies and rebel groups trying to expand their territorial control, weaken population support for opponent groups, increase their own support base and/or add to their resources through looting and appropriation of valuable assets and sites (Kalyvas 2006; Vargas 2007). This leads to population flights from areas of more intense fighting or areas where the outbreak of violence is expected. In 2002, almost 34.8 million people across the world were forced to seek asylum in another country or within the national borders due to violent conflicts (USCR 2004). 25 million people were displaced in 2004 (UNCHR 2005), many within its own country (IDMC 2006). By cutting off large numbers of people from economic opportunities, internal conflict can lead to a vicious cycle of displacement and household poverty from which it is difficult to escape. This is made worse by the destruction of social networks and the consequent depleting of important elements of the social, economic and political capital of the poor. Refugees from conflict areas and displaced populations are found amongst those living under the most difficult forms of socioeconomic exclusion and deprivation (Chronic Poverty Report 2004–05). The literature has distinguished between different types of displacement including forced migration, asylum seeking and refugees. Asylum seekers and forced migrants are, to a large extent, young economically active household members. These have always been traditionally the most likely members in society to migrate. In conflict settings, this effect is compounded by the fact they are also the most probable targets for violence and forced recruitment into armies or rebel groups (Czaika and Kis-Katos 2007). Other displaced groups such as the elderly, women and children are overrepresented amongst refugees from conflict areas. Despite these facts, there is little empirical evidence available on the effects of violent conflict on the experience of

displaced households and individuals, the breakdown of societies and the destruction of social networks. Most research so far has focused on collecting event data based on counting numbers of refugees (but not necessarily internally displaced populations), or numbers of deaths amongst these groups (USCR 2004). This is because most individual- and household-based datasets tend not to follow migrants, and even less internally displaced populations. Ibáñez and Moya (2006) and Kondylis (2007) are two of the few studies to analysis empirically the cost of displacement at the household level. Ibáñez and Moya use household level data for 2,322 Colombian displaced households to estimate welfare losses for displaced households to assess how displaced households smooth their consumption, and to analysis the strategies they adopt. Their results indicate that forced displacement entails significant asset losses, limits the ability of household to generate new sources of income, disrupts risk-sharing mechanisms amongst affected communities, and forces households to rely on costly strategies in order to smooth consumption. Displacement entails in addition significant labour effects, which further limit the capacity of households to recover from welfare losses during the conflict. In the context of displaced Bosnians during the 1992–95 war, Kondylis (2007) shows that displaced populations are less likely to work in the post-conflict period: during that time, displaced men and women were less likely to be in work by seven and five percentage points, respectively, in relation to the remaining population. These effects have important long-term impacts. The establishment of sustainable patterns of peace and conflict resolution depend largely from the successful integration of displaced populations into society (Walter 2004; Sandler and Enders 2004; Steele 2007), as displaced populations (as well as demobilized combatants) may provide the basis for opposing political factions to continue expanding violence. The demobilization of troops and returned refugees and displaced populations may also create competition for available scarce resources (such as jobs, land, assets, available services like health care and so forth), which may, in turn, create new forms of exclusion and renewed sources of instability. Slowly emerging evidence has shown that productivity levels of returnees tend to be lower than those that stayed, which may cause difficulties in terms of reintegration of these individuals in their original communities (Kondylis 2005), if their original communities exist at all after the conflict. In contrast, in the context of young Congolese men in Ugandan refugee camps, Clark (2006, 2007) shows that conflict may offer the opportunity of access to new forms of household dynamics, social decision-making and livelihood strategies as these young people were no longer bound by tradition and ways imposed by older generations. There is, however, no study that calculates the impact of

these changes on household welfare. In a pioneering study using a unique dataset, Deininger, Ibanez and Querubin (2004) analyses return patterns of displaced populations during the Colombian conflict. Their results show that the desire to return is very much influenced by particular characteristics of the household and the displacement process. In general, agricultural employers, in the origin and reception site, families with access to land or households with a dense social network in the origin will be more willing to return to their village. On the other hand, vulnerable families, such as households with one parent, with female heads or large dependency ratios (often found overrepresented amongst the chronically poor), show a strong preference for settling in the reception site. Households tend to be less willing to return to their place of origin when displacement was caused by distressing events or if security fears are still present. These emerging results show a pattern of welfare fragility and high socio-economic vulnerability amongst displaced populations including amongst those that decide to return to their site of origin. This has enormous implications for post-conflict reconstruction policies suggesting that these must not only be concerned with the adequate reintegration of these groups in society (either in new relocation regions or in sites of origin), but need also to create forms of assistance aimed to help returnee populations access new or renewed markets and employment.

2.7. Indirect impact of armed conflicts on household:

Institutional changes In addition to the direct impacts on household welfare discussed above, armed conflicts have substantial effects on the environment and institutions in which households live. Changes in social networks, in markets and in governmental institutions are in turn likely to affect the welfare and well-being of households, as well as determine households' responses to changes and/or destruction of their social, economic and political settings.

2.7.1. Impact of armed conflict on markets

We consider two main effects of conflict on existing markets: exchange (the buying and selling of commodities) and employment. The impact of exchange and employment factors on household welfare in developing countries has traditionally been analysed within the framework provided by the household farm model (Singh, Squire and Strauss 1986a, 1986b). This model allows us to capture behavioral interactions of households for whom agriculture constitutes the main source of income. The model combines production, consumption and labour supply decisions within the same decision unit in a consistent framework that allows for the fact that most households in

developing countries produce partly for sale and partly for own consumption, at the same time that purchase inputs (e.g. fertilisers and labour) and provide inputs (e.g. family labour) from their own resources. According to this framework, households make decisions regarding exchange (consume or sell) and labour allocations (farm and non-farm) depend on the income profit derived from household's production. This depends in turn on four key factors: the market price of goods sold and purchased by the household, the price of a staple good produced (and possibly sold) by the household, the market price of labour (wage) and profit obtained from their market activities. Changes in the price of staple goods are of key importance for household decisions. When the price of agricultural staple increases, we would expect the household to decrease its consumption of that good. But if the household is a consumer as well as a producer of that good (which is the case modeled in Singh, Squire and Strauss 1986a), we must take into consideration the positive profit effect of the price change, which may well outweigh the negative effect on price increases on consumption. This positive profit effect may, in turn, release household labour to off-farm employment. Any economic and political shock will impact on these mechanisms. Empirical evidence on price effects of armed conflict is scarce though some sparse evidence has reported an increase in prices of staple food (see Verpoorten 2005; Bundervoet 2006). This increase has however been more than offset by reported dramatic decreases in prices of commodities produced and assets held by the household (particularly cattle and other livestock), as well as the decrease in access to exchange markets. In particular, the destruction of roads, train lines and other infrastructure will increase transaction costs for households involved in market exchanges and, in extreme cases, will result in return to subsistence activities. This is particularly true when markets are themselves destroyed by fighting. The ability of a household to respond to price shocks depends on the sign of the shock, which, in turn, is related to different household types. A negative shock will result in losses in household utility and welfare if the household is not able to switch activities or no alternative activities exist. If the household is able to switch activities in order to take advantage of them (for instance, looting but also possibility of access to new markets, including informal or illegal markets through alliances of support of different fighting factions) then losses may be small or the effect may even be positive. We cannot truly understand micro processes of violence during armed conflict without understanding further the role of exchange markets both as an opportunity for predatory behavior and a source of livelihood for those involved in armed conflict. In addition, accommodating for the impact of armed violence will transmit the shock to other markets and therefore may set off a series of second-round effects

which also need to be considered. Also very few studies have analysed the impact of armed conflict on employment markets, whether it be the supply of labour by the household or the demand for household labour from off-farm sources. Analyses of processes leading to the onset of armed conflict often mention the presence of a large group of unemployed youth as a precondition for the effective recruitment of fighters and, therefore, for the rise of armed rebel groups. The impact of armed conflict on labour markets remains largely unknown, with the exception of studies that analysis the labour market impact of demobilization and reintegration of ex-fighters and displaced populations in post-conflict settings. It seems evident that households affected by death, illness or recruitment of their members will be unable to undertake off-farm work as their subsistence labour needs will take priority. It is unclear how these effects will reflect in existing labour markets, how labour market characteristics (e.g. unemployment, discrimination, exclusion, and so forth) will impact on the process of generation of violence during armed conflict (to control populations, resources and territories) and how labour markets are shaped by armed conflict.

2.7.2. Impact of armed conflict on Humanitarian Supply

Armed civil conflict changes the structure of political institutions, both local and national, as well as their ability to provide public goods and guarantee the establishment of property rights, the rule of law and security. Violent conflicts frequently result from and/or lead to forms of state and governance failure (Zartman 1995; King and Zheng 2001). The war effort affects negatively social spending as well as the institutional ability to run the economy, provide even basic social services (such as health care, education, sanitation, etc) and maintain socio-economic stability. But they also offer important opportunities for new classes of local and regional leaders to challenge political powers (Reno 2002). In most conflicts, a number of actors (militia-leaders and members, political elites, businessmen, petty traders, but also households and groups) have tried to improve their position and to exploit the opportunities offered by a context of internal conflict. The result is a profound reshaping of relations between populations, the politico-military or economic elites and legal and judiciary structures. Political relations are shaped and reshaped during times of conflict thereby inducing processes of social and political transformation (see Vlassenroot and Raeymaekers 2004). One way in which those processes occur is through the emergence of local 'governance' structures in places where 'government' is absent. In the available literature, such circumstances are usually referred to as state 'collapse' (Zartman 1995). However, the collapse of 'government' does not necessarily have to be accompanied by the

collapse of ‘governance’, rather it is accompanied by institutional changes as different actors replace weak or inexistent institutions in the provision of local public goods, the enforcement of property rights and social norms and the provision of security. While the development and political science literatures provide substantiated accounts of such institutional changes at the national level, we have only limited evidence on changes of power relations at a grassroots level and their impact on local institutional processes and structures. The important issue in understanding the relationship between the onset and duration of armed conflict is not to equate the rise of conflict with fragile or weak states, but to understand how state and non-state actors interact throughout the conflict, how their different (or similar) strategies of violence determine population support and territorial control and how different state and non-state actors’ activities are embedded in different areas and communities.

2.7.3. Impact of armed conflict on economic growth effects

Armed conflict has a very significant impact on economic growth. Knight, Loayza and Villanueva (1996) have estimated that armed wars lead, on average, to a permanent income loss around two percent of GDP. In addition, Collier (1999) has calculated, using cross-sectional evidence for 92 countries between 1960 and 1989, that national incomes, following a seven-year civil war, will be roughly 15 per cent lower than had the war not happened (see also Hoeffler and Reynal-Querol 2003). Armed conflict is responsible for the destruction of infrastructure, markets and social cohesion. It is also associated with the redirection of significant resources from productive activities into military action. Periods of political instability and possible increased in violence will hamper both public and private investments. Migration and displacement of people result in the removal from the country of potentially 16 important private funds that could be used for investment, as well as valuable human capital. Armed conflict also affects the capacity of economies responding to other shocks. Research has found that external shocks could lead to an immediate and substantial deceleration in growth in societies characterized by the presence of ‘latent’ social conflicts (e.g. high ethnic diversity), and low institutional or social capacity for resolving conflicts (e.g. those characterized by low political and individual rights) (Rodrik 1998). Economic growth has been shown to affect the likelihood of armed conflict. Macroeconomic analyses of civil war point to low-per capita income as a very robust explanatory factor in determining the risk of violent internal conflict breaking out (Collier and Hoeffler 1998; Fearon and Laitin 2003). Miguel, Satyanath and Sergenti (2003) find that economic growth is strongly negatively related to the incidence of civil conflict in sub-Saharan Africa: a negative growth

shock of five percentage points increases the likelihood of conflict by one-half in the following year. The destruction of physical, human, social and political capital of the country impacts severely on post-war recovery, and may even influence the probability of conflict re-igniting (Collier, Hoeffler and Söderbom 2003). They predict that a country that has experience a civil war is much more likely to experience another conflict in the future. The disruption and destruction of infrastructure caused by violence often results in severe cutbacks in state's capacity to provide services such as education and health care (Stewart et al. 2001a, 2001b). Significant reductions in social services reinforce further the inability of households to fall back on state support in times of crises (e.g. safety-nets). Reductions in social services may result from diminished state financial capacity but also from specific political agendas pursued by governments. In many contexts, winners in conflicts have been known to restrict access to education for the losers by limiting enrolments in some levels of education and/or by segregating schools along racial (South Africa), ethnic (pre-1994 Rwanda) and religious lines (Northern Ireland) (Bush and Saltarelli 2000; Shemyakina 2006). Low levels of economic growth combined with weak socio-political institutions and specific political agendas may therefore highlight existing inequalities or produce new forms of inequality. This may in turn fuel further resentment and generate tensions across population groups, creating a cycle of impoverishment, violence and instability from which many countries cannot recover fully.

2.7.4. Impact of armed conflict on Distributional channels

Recent development economics literature has shown that changes in household welfare are determined by changes in economic growth and changes in the distribution of incomes (Ravallion 1999). Large shocks have been shown to produce profound restructuring of existing social norms and distributional arrangements (Dercon 2004 for the case of the AIDS epidemic in Africa). Armed conflict, in particular, and its aftermath may well result in the exclusion of certain groups and the undermining of social cohesion. A large literature has examined the impact of inequalities on the onset of civil conflict. Much less exists on the impact of conflict on distributional arrangements in societies affected by violence though it is well-accepted that conflicts will result in new forms of social arrangements and political structures that are bound to benefit some groups in detriment of others. These changes in distribution, and potential association with new forms of social injustices in post-conflict periods, may lead to further outbreaks of violence. The relationship between forms of income inequality and the onset of violent mass conflicts has been tested with mixed results (see Cramer 2002 for a discussion). Analyses of between-group, rather

than within-group, inequalities have been more successful. This body of research has emphasized the importance of horizontal inequalities between groups, classified by ethnicity, religion and other cultural characteristics of households, as sources of conflict (Langer 2004; Stewart, Brown and Mancini 2005; Mancini 2005; Østby 2006), as well as of societal levels of polarization (Caselli and Coleman 2006), categorical inequalities (Tilly 1998) and ethnic fragmentation (e.g. Easterly and Levine 1997; Elbadawi 1992). Rises in economic and social disparities between different population groups, systematic social exclusion and other forms of perceived unfairness in social relations often result in the accumulation of discontent to a sufficiently high level to break social cohesion (Sigelman and Simpson 1977; et al) and increase the probability of some population groups engaging in rent-seeking or predatory activities (Fajnzylber, Lederman and Loayza 1998; Grossman 1991, 1999). Social discontent and frustration with living conditions can act as strong motivators for conflict and for the participation of individuals into organized forms of violent conflict.

2.8. Long term Effects of Armed Conflicts to Low Income HHs for Drought and suffering.

Most of the low income HHs or families are forced to live in poverty and migrate from one area to another due to the war. The rest of these are engaged in begging and daily labour and due to severe hunger, nakedness and lack of shelter. The HHs or family is in the danger of breaking up. The short- and long-term depletion of household physical and human capital is bound to create forms of destitution from which households will find impossible to recover from. There is a large literature on drought and suffering (Ravallion 1998). Dasgupta and Ray (1986) describe how below some critical nutritional level, no productive activity can be exercised. If during an economic crisis all assets get destroyed (except labour) at the same time that individual nutritional status (presumably of household workers) goes below a certain threshold, then the household stands little chance of recovering their economic status by resorting to productive means. Only a serious windfall (aid) can push this household back into recovery path. Recent empirical literature has dedicated considerable efforts to determining the long-term effects of civil conflicts (Ghobarah, Huth and Russett 2003). In many circumstances, these effects can result in the reinforcement of structural forms of poverty or the emergence of new pockets of poverty resulting in poverty traps. Hoeffler and Reynal-Querol (2003) estimate that adult and infant mortality increases by 13 per cent during conflict and remains 11 per cent higher for at least five years. De

Walque (2006) shows how the severe impact of mortality during the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia in 1975–78 can be observed almost 30 years later. Bundervoet and Verwimp (2005) show that the Burundi civil war in 1993, and subsequent embargo, has had significant negative impacts on the nutritional status of rural populations due to direct destruction caused by the conflict, as well as increases in food prices. If nutrition gets affected, particular that of children, future household welfare will get badly affected. Children affected by both shocks in Burundi had a height-for-age of one standard deviation lower than children not affected by the shocks. Children from households unable to smooth consumption may face health deterioration (Behrman 1988) and lesser body size (Foster 1995). Alderman, Hoddinott and Kinsey (2004) use panel household survey data collected in 1983–84, 1987 and yearly from 1992 to 2001 to show the impact of the Zimbabwe civil war in the 1970s, which was followed by severe droughts in 1982–83 and 1983–84. The authors find that in 2001, on average, children in the sample affected by the shocks would have been 3.4 cm taller, had completed an additional 0.85 grades of schooling and would have started school six months earlier had she not been affected by the shocks. Similar evidence is found by Akresh and Verwimp (2006) for Rwanda. Poverty traps can also result from labour market outcomes. On the one hand, return to subsistence agriculture hinders the capacity of households to accumulate profits and therefore limits the release of household labour to off-farm employment. In addition, the possession of risky assets in times of violence leads to the depletion of household's savings. This may in turn impact on household's activity choices and increased preference for low risk low return activities. Such choices will hinder the household's capacity to accumulate assets and use them in times of crisis, a compound effect resulting from the simultaneous occurrence of conflict and economic (related) shocks. These effects may be further amplified by the displacement of households and the death and injury of household members, which will limit the labour market participation of vulnerable households. Ibanez and Moya (2006) report that in the case of conflict it is not necessarily low skill levels that limit labour market participation, but rather the impossibility in using skills due to the destruction of networks and the difficulty of integrating into new environments. Although some of these households could in principle be able to accumulate assets and avoid poverty, they become trapped below a minimum asset threshold needed to achieve a viable accumulation strategy (Barrett and Carter 2006; Jalan and Ravallion 2004; Loshin and Ravallion 2004). Although a lot of work still remains to be done, these first studies suggest that the impact of armed civil conflicts on household physical, human and social capital may be a powerful mechanism whereby violence in

armed conflict may force individuals and households into long-lasting poverty, adding to increased household vulnerability to other shocks and intensifying the number of chronically poor households. The magnitude of these effects is determined to a large extent by the way in which different households respond to conflict induced shocks.

2.9. Tigray's Conflict is Affecting Ethiopian Economy

War often leads to forced migration, long-term and serious economic costs – loss of buildings, infrastructure, a decline in the working population, uncertainty, rise in debt and disruption of normal economic activity. Others include poor economic opportunities and deficient social services leading to a failed social contract, environmental degradation, and the potential enrichment that accompanies some conflicts.

Armed conflict is a development issue while economic conflict is a conflict over economic issues; however, these motives have global as well as domestic dimensions. Although, even during World War II, economic warfare was effective in achieving its aims. It can be seen that the positive effects of increased military spending were outweighed by long term unintended negative macroeconomic consequences.

While the stimulatory effect of military outlays is evidently associated with boosts in economic growth, adverse effects show up either immediately or soon after, through higher inflation, budget deficits, high taxes and reductions in consumption or investment. Rectifying these effects has required subsequent painful adjustments which are neither efficient nor desirable. When an economy has excess capacity and unemployment, it is possible that increasing military. The Ethics of War starts by assuming that war is a bad thing, and should be avoided if possible, but it recognizes that there can be situations when war may be the lesser evil of several bad choices.

Ethiopia boasts the second-biggest population on the continent, Africa, with 110 million people. The country's most promising resource is its agricultural land. Although soil erosion, overgrazing, and deforestation have seriously damaged the plateaus, nearly half the potentially cultivable land is still available for use. Most of the reserve land is located in parts of the country that have favorable climatic conditions for intensive agriculture.

Its people with diverse languages, regions, and religions entertain multiple histories and notions of the idea of Ethiopia. Evidently, to strike a balance between the current ethno-national

federation and different regional units in a socially complex and plural setting has been proving to be a daunting task.

The Ethiopian military retaliated with ongoing attacks across the Tigray region and shut down electricity, telephone and internet services. The conflict commenced at the peak of the main agricultural season (*Meher*) harvest period when many households had not yet harvested their crops. It is estimated that over 90 percent of the crop harvest was lost (*looted, burned and/or destroyed*), while 15 percent of the region's 17 million livestock were reported looted or slaughtered. Given that the majority of Tigrayans depend on subsistence agriculture (*80 percent rely on agriculture as their main source of food and livelihood*), the loss of their harvest and production inputs has severely impacted their food security and nutrition. Besides starvation, people in Tigray are suffering from mass killings, sexual violence, attacks on refugee camps, destruction of mosques and monasteries.

This war is ultimately a battle for control of Ethiopia's economy, its natural resources, and the billions of dollars the country receives annually from international donors and lenders. Access to those riches is a function of who heads the federal government which the Tigray People's Liberation Front (*TPLF*) controlled for nearly three decades before Abiy came to power in April 2018, following widespread protests against the TPLF-led government.

Any hesitation by investors could spell trouble as the country's manufacturing export push isn't yet generating enough foreign currency either to pay for all the country's imports or keep pace with rising debt service costs. Even before the pandemic, the International Monetary Fund (*IMF*) had warned that Ethiopia was at high risk of debt distress. The scale of the conflict could scare off foreign investment in the country's garment industry. This sector is hugely important to Ethiopia, which aimed to propel its agricultural economy toward a more prosperous future built on providing clothing to consumers in the West.

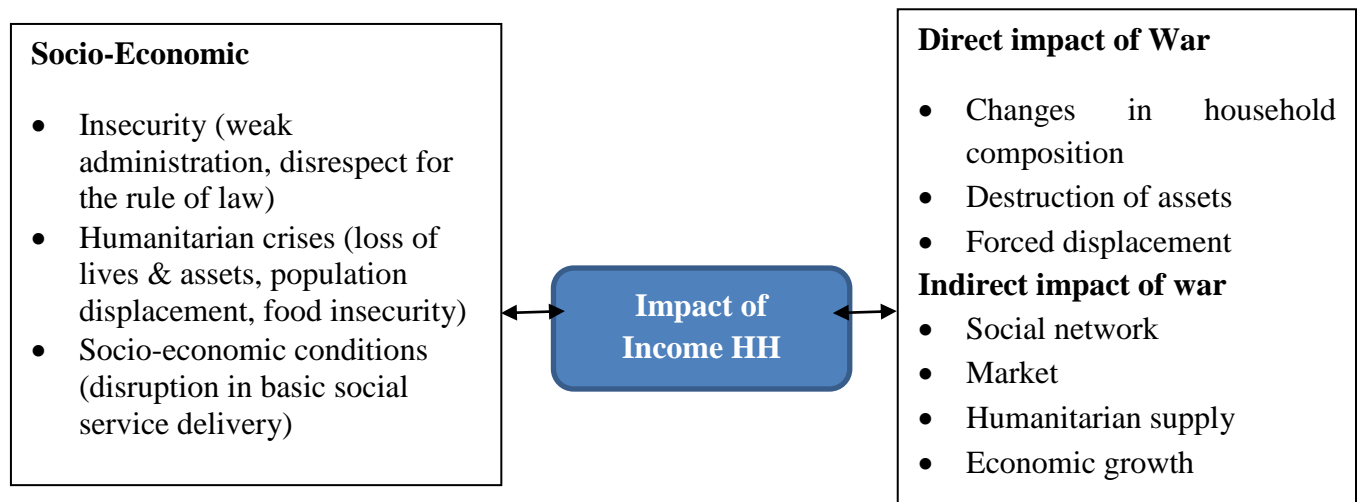
The country is paying back its external debt some \$30 billion (*25 billion euros*), mostly to China has proven difficult. Ethiopia owes about \$2 billion to its creditors and has sought unsuccessfully to defer payment this year. Inflation remains high at over 13 percent, and food costs are soaring in Ethiopia. The East African nation plans to restructure a \$1 billion debt as the government grapples with ways of freeing up funds to support economic recovery in the midst of a devastating conflict in the north.

The Tigray conflict, has shaved off over \$2.3 billion from the coffers. While, holders of Ethiopia's \$1 billion Eurobonds were quick to react, raising the yields on its 2024 sovereign debt

to the highest level in over a year, after rising consistently for the past month after economic sanctions imposed by the US. Yields on the securities climbed 30 basis points to 9.79 percent in London the biggest jump in seven weeks. Ethiopia is also restructuring its debt locally by converting short-term bills to long-term notes and bonds. Some \$4.37 billion of National Bank of Ethiopia direct advance was restructured by converting the 15-year bond repayment period with a 10-year grace period. A further \$3.4 billion old treasury bills were converted into long-term treasury notes. In this Ethiopian fiscal year the Ethiopian diaspora have contributed a lot to their nation. They have contributed about 192.1 million Birr for the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (*GERD*), more than 30 million Birr for Dine for the Nation, about 282.8 million Birr for Covid-19, about 600 million Birr for Ethiopian Defense Forces and to support rehabilitation efforts in Tigray State. Furthermore, around 103 million Birr for voluntary services, and over 1.1 billion dollars as remittance. (*Published in Economy, Ethiopia, Governance and Security* : Susa Africa February 18, 2024).

2.10. Conceptual frame work

This is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. It is used to make conceptual distinctions and organize ideas. Strong conceptual frameworks capture something real and do this in a way that is easy to remember and apply.



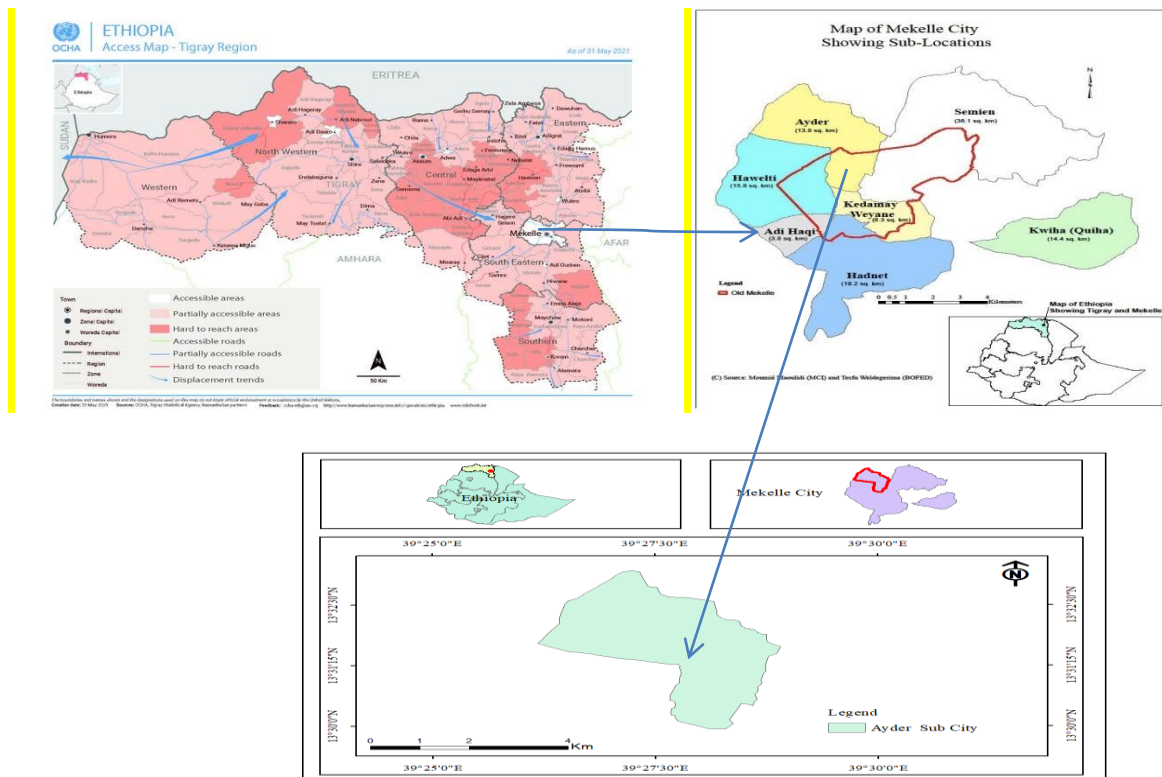
CHAPTER THREE

3. Methodology of the Study

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Mekelle is currently one of the fastest growing cities in Northern Ethiopia and situated about 780 km north of the capital, Addis Ababa, near border of Ethiopia and Eritrea at 39°25'30"-39°38'33"E and 13°24'30"-13°36'52"N coordinates and the city lies in Ethiopia's temperate highlands with an elevation of over 2210 (Ali, 2013). The city is a regional capital city of Tigray state and the eastern side of the city is bounded by Enda - Eyesus ridges; a fault block mountain tiled river Ellala by north. The average annual temperature of the town is 14°C to 34°C and 575-650 cm rainfall (Ali, 2012).

Ayder sub city is located on the northwestern part of the city. The area stretches from the city administrative office to Mecebo Cement factory from south to north direction and from May-duba Park to Medhanialem church Adha (on the road Mekelle to Abi-adistreet), east to west direction. Currently, the sub city covers an area of 6485.5 hectare of land (Structure plan of Mekelle City, 2017). Map 3.1 Mekelle –Ayder –sub city



3.2. Study design

Burns and Grove (2003) define research design as blue print for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings. Therefore, to answer the research questions of this study, the researcher employed sequential exploratory research design that means predominantly the study is qualitative and supported by quantitative. So, the study employed case study design focusing on both primary and secondary data. In the primary method, both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used whereas in the secondary method, desktop review, journal etc. was used. The quantitative data were collected through questionnaire covering a sample of 123 respondents, the qualitative data were collected through key informants, interviews and two focus group discussions, the quantitative data analysis was through the help yemane formula, and Microsoft Excel and Some mean and Standard division were presenting the results in terms of percentages, frequencies, graphs, tables and charts while the qualitative data were analyzed through narratives.

3.3. Research Method

Since the objective of this study has focused on analyzing the influence of the war on socio economic situations of low-income households in Ayder sub city. The study would be employing mixed research approach. This makes the quantitative and qualitative data.

3.4. Target Population

The target population for the study was that Affected by the armed conflict. The population was chosen by the researcher because of the researcher interest how the war was influenced on low income households which is the institution mapping questionnaire; a purposive sample selection technique was applied. For the urban low income households in Mekelle – Ayder sub city that depend on the armed war activities as a source of income for their livelihoods HHs. Sample households were obtained on the basis of random sampling procedure. At the first stage, out of the five comparable Tabias in the Ayder sub city a sample of two were randomly chosen. Then from the two Tabias (Gunbet -20 and Adiha kebele). And also by the age of (10 female and 18 male old age means from 41-60 years old, 30 female and 40 male youngest age means from 31 - 40 years old and 10 female and 15 male Adult age means from 20 - 30 years old,) were randomly drawn. Therefore, the findings of this study are based on a population comprising 50 female and

73 male households, a total of 123 households. Sample size of both categories was proportional and sampling was done from list of households obtained in each Tabia offices. To insure representatives of the sample population and eliminate bias, great care was taken during sampling. Generally Target population of the study would be low income household's residents of Ayder sub-city.

3.4.1. Sample size and Sampling Techniques

The sample size in this research would be determined based on both probability and non-probability sampling. Based on probability sampling the researcher would employ random sampling to select two tibias out of five Tibias'. Then to determine the sample population 123 respondents were taken using yemane formula applied The Mekelle – Ayder Sub City population data. And out of 123 respondents 50 female 73 male based their age and sex categories selected.

Table 3.4.1 Mekelle – Ayder total estimation population was taken sample from Adiha and G-20 kebelles population

Population Ayder sub city			HH LevelAyder sub city			Adiha population			G-20 population		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
40,775	43,004	83,779	11,043	12,586	23,629	6070	9075	15145	9040	8458	17866
HH						2599	3360	5959	2973	2019	4992

$$As:n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \times 100$$

Where:

- ✓ n is the sample sizepopulation
- ✓ N is the household population size and

e is the level of precision 90% confidential level

$$n = \frac{83,779}{1 + 83,779(0.9)^2} \times 100 = 123$$

3.5. Data collection instruments

The study used a combination of data collection tools/ techniques that include structured questionnaires, focus group discussions and semi structured interviews meant to answer the research questions.

3.5.1. Questionnaire

One hundred twenty three (123) questionnaires were administered to the general public across Mekelle-Ader sub city. Being a cosmopolitan city or area, questionnaires were answered by any single or group persons rather than selecting a single ethnic group. The questionnaires were divided into four sections. First intended to gain insights into personal and household background information (demographic characteristics) of the respondents to conflict in Tigray-Mekelle. Second aimed at gathering information pertaining to the economical aspect on low income HHs, here they were like living conditions status of the respondent. Third the effects and the implications of armed conflict on the social impact on development infrastructure in Tigray-Mekelle Ayder sub city and the last the consequence of conflict on humanitarian situation of socio-economic aspects of the destruction asset and examine the stage reached in the emerging process of human life. Interview and Group desiccation, we have reflected the Interviewer Guide for the key informants the responses and directions of groups in the summery. Questions composed of both open and close ended measures.

3.5.2. Key Informant Interview

In-depth Interviews are carried out with key personalities that are believed to have sufficient knowledge / information on the effects and implications of conflict for the development in Mekelle town Ayder sub city. The interview guide contained questions that were derived from the objectives of the study. The interviews was held in two tabia or kebele, the armed conflict was started 04/10/2020 influence low-income households Mekelle livelihoods during the Tigray War, attacks were carried out on Mekelle by joint Ethiopian and Eritrean forces, including aerial bombardments.

3.5.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Focus group discussions were also held to elicit data for the study. Two separate focus group sessions were conducted each comprising at list seven members and lasting for one and a half hour. The participants were drawn from different ethnic groups, and composed of civil servants, students, business persons. The interactions generated by the different group members during

focus group sessions accorded an opportunity and trust between the research team and the –10- respondents in validating information generated on the effects and implications of conflict on the socio-economic development in Mekelle Town Ayder Sub city.

3.5.4. Participant Observation

To guarantee the reliability of the information gathered for the study and to validate the results, the presence of the author in the field managed to improve the quality of the observations. In the field certain events related to the subject matter in the study area were observed. Particular note was taken on infrastructure in the region mean mekelle – Ayder sub city that includes: income levels, schools, health facilities, roads, bridges, electricity and housing.

3.6. Methods of Data Analysis Techniques

The data were analyzed using the Excel or computer package. Data was presented in percentages were produced in form of bar graphs, pie charts, and tables and the qualitative data were analyzed using narratives of the perceptions of the respondents.

3.7. Ethical considerations

This research Proposal study will approved by the Mekelle University Adihaqi Compass **College of business and Economics** my advisors, Permission was sought to conduct research at the two selected Tabias or kebeles in Mekelle town Ayder sub city. The researcher adhered to and followed all ethical guidelines, ensuring that the study guarantees anonymity and privacy of participants and that all data collected was handled with confidentiality and used for research purposes only.

Participation in the study was voluntary, with no form of coercion used against participants. Participants were assured of confidentiality and anonymity and informed of their right to withdraw at any stage and for whatever reason. Permission was sought to record the interviews. Participants in the survey were asked to sign consent forms prior to participating and their names were not disclosed. Although the survey was completely anonymous, on the last page participants were asked to indicate whether they were interested in knowing the outcome of the study. Those interested were asked to provide their contact details. They were promised a summary of the findings. Permission was sought before using the names of the senior my friend who participated in the interviews. To help them better understand the effects of the war and be able to appreciate the efforts of the intervening bodies in the struggle for peace.

CHAPTER - FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the data generated from the field study. The overall purpose was to provide clear oversight; the data was presented under various themes : Armed conflict experienced by the respondent and how the respondent survived during difficult and hard times of armed conflict; linkage of economic activities to household level of income; the impact of war to the State; institutions responsible for provision of basic service during times of armed conflict; rating of basic services by sector; income status and standard of living of respondents, identification of basic facilities (educational and health) present in different communities; the state of infrastructure; ways on how armed conflict affect households. Where applicable, these themes were further divided into sub–themes in order to make the presentation of the data in sequential and logical manner. Finally, a quick look at the demographic characteristics of the respondent precedes the presentation of the empirical data

4.2. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Table 4.2.1. Socio -demographic Characteristics of the Sample population

	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage(%)	mean	Standard division
1	Gender				
	Male	73	59.34%	36.5	9.7
	Female	50	40.66%	25	6.6
	Total	123	100%	61.5	16.3
2	Head of Household				
	Yes	76	61.8	38	12.67
	No	47	38.2	23.5	7.83
	Total	123	100	61.5	20.5
3	Marital status				
	Married	80	65	40	17
	Not married	43	35	21.5	9.2
	Total	123	100	61.5	26.2

4	Occupation				
	Students	15	12.2	3	2.7
	Farmers	7	5.7	1.4	1.26
	Civil servants/ employer	50	40.65	10	9.02
	Soldiers	4	3.2	0.8	0.72
	Business persons	47	38.21	9.4	8.48
	Total	123	100	24.6	22.2
5	Educational Level				
	No formal Education	24	19.51	6	5.87
	Primary Education	15	12.2	3.75	3.67
	Secondary Education	9	7.3	2.25	2.2
	Tertiary Education	75	61	18.75	18.35
	Total	123	100	30.75	30.1
6	Age groups				
	20 -30 years	25	20.3%	8.33	5.12
	31-40	70	57 %	23.33	14.23
	41-60	28	22.7%	9.33	5.73
	Total	123	100%	41	25.2

The generated result indicated that the demographic characteristics of the respondents who experienced and were affected by various armed conflict in Mekelle Ayder sub city vary significantly as summarized in (Table 4.2.1). About 59.34 % of the sample populations were men and 40.66 % were women.

From the study, 65 % of the respondents described themselves as married people, while 35 % stated that they were not married. Similarly, the study revealed that 61.88% of the respondents indicated that, they are household heads, and 38.2% of the respondents were not household heads. The study showed that 19.5 % of the sample population does not have any formal education, 12.2 % had primary education, 7.3 % had secondary education, and 61% had tertiary education. Although the results indicate a high percentage of the population who had tertiary education, the educational sector country wide had several challenges attributed to the previous and current armed conflicts which resulted into destruction of educational facilities by warring parties, teachers either abandoned their profession for safety and security or sought alternative means of making a living. In addition to the above, adjournment of civil servant like teachers 'salaries,

unfavorable working conditions, and irregular supply of scholastic materials to facilitate learning by the pupils and students at various levels were cited by some members during focus group discussions. Large proportion of Mekelle Town Ayder sub city had experienced various armed conflicts that took place in Ethiopia and Tigray- Mekelle Town Ayder sub city. The first civil war broke out just before Tigray war Ethiopia became an independent Country from any colonial country. But the civil war was highly activated from 1975- 1991 G.C and again from 4/11/2020 – 3/11/2023G.C blood shied armed conflict. I was able to understand from the respondent’s answers that my study on demographic characteristics shows that the results are mean and SD in most cases.

4.3. The effect of war on infrastructure of low income Households.

Table 4.3.1. Accessibility of Water and sanitation during armed conflicts

Rating of water & sanitation service	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Very poor	75	60.9 %	15	19.25
Poor	36	29.2	7.2	9.24
Average	7	5.7	1.4	1.8
Good	4	3.3	0.8	1.02
Very good	1	0.81	0.2	0.26
Total	123	100%	24.6	31.58

Source: - primary data.2024

About 90% of the respondents rated their access to water and sanitation was very poor; whereas 5.7 % rated that it was poor. 22% said the quality of water and sanitation during armed conflict was average. 4.11% described they had access to water and sanitation.

The mean and standard deviation was 24.6 and 31.58 respectively showed that the conflict affected the people so that they were not able to access water and sanitation.

However, the information obtained from interview revealed that the water and sanitation materials were broken and stolen but aid agencies were played significant contribution to offered water and sanitary materials during the war. At this question, the respondents revealed averagely the result of mean and SD is good hypothesis. Because, they did not give a distant opinion.

According the result, it indicates that majority of the people have not access to water and sanitation during the armed conflicts. At the group discussion and my observation time side, not ensure equitable access to potable water and other productive resources for low-income HHs.

4.3.2. Access to health Service during armed conflicts

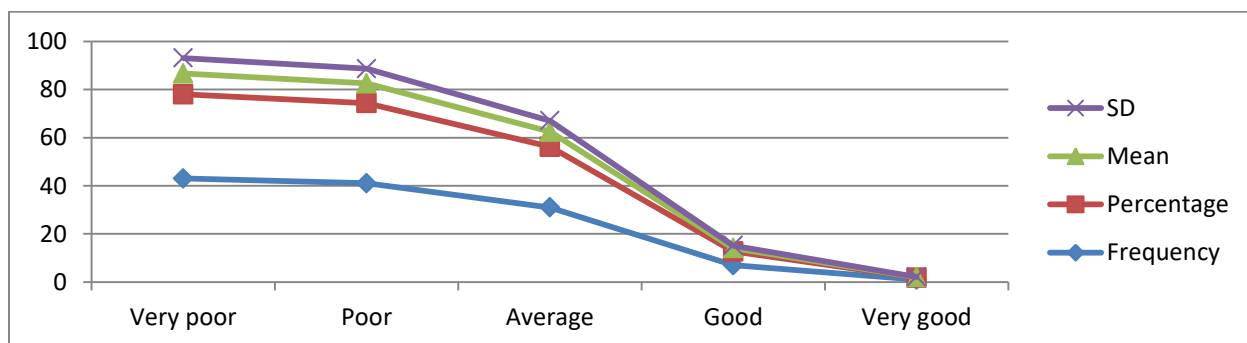
This like water and sanitation, health service delivery was equally graded during armed conflicts.

Table 4.3.2. Access to health service during armed conflict

Rating of health service	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Very poor	43	35	8.6	6.43
Poor	41	33.3	8.2	6.13
Average	31	25.2	6.2	4.63
Good	7	5.7	1.4	1.05
Very good	1	0.81	0.2	0.15
Total	123	100%	24.6	18.4

At the table or chart sign 68.3 % of the respondents said health service delivery during the war was poor, 25.2 % described it as average, 6.51 % said it was good (Table 4.3.3). This result indicates in a focus group session, some members stated, and the quality of Health. The focus group discussion revealed that reasons associated with poor access to health service include: lack of medical supplies, occupation of health facilities by armed groups, health workers were either killed or restricted their occupation, and seek other opportunities and went to military.

From the above result, the researcher concluded that the people were lack access of health facilities during the armed conflict and were suffered by illness due to lack of medical care and exposed to death and chronic disease. In general the respondent said by the result mean and SD approximately is good. Generally, assess the effect of war on infrastructure health system at group discussion and observation time the respondent's revealed destruction of health care facilities and lack of resource make it difficult for low-income HHs to access medical care, further affecting their productivity. In addition, spread of diseases that overcrowding in livelihoods affected poor sanitation increasing the risk of disease and affecting the work farce.

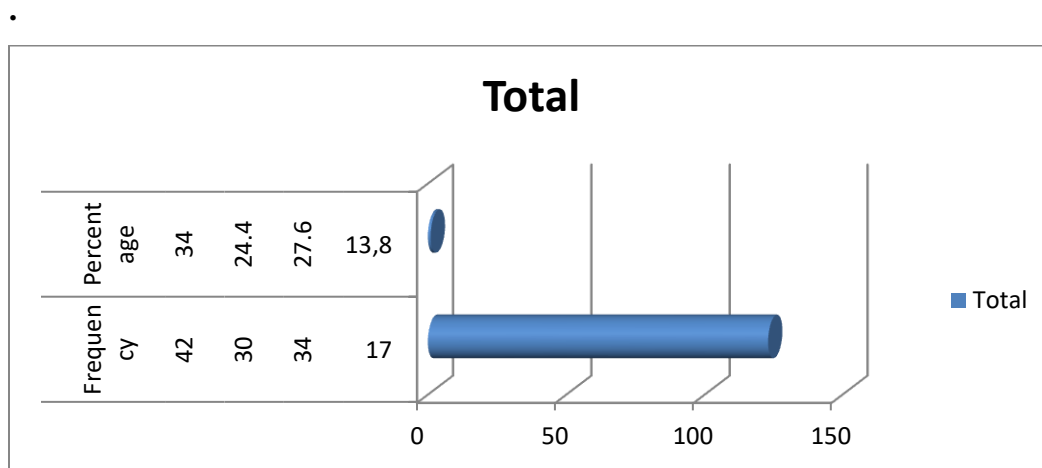


Source; primary data

4.3.3. Influence on Educational Facilities in the sub city

Table 4.3.3. The impact of the war on school in your communities

Rating impact on Educational Facilities	Frequency	Percentage
Students drop out from school	42	34
destruction of school materials	30	24.4
Income source blocked	34	27.6
Unemployment	17	13,8
Total	123	100%



Source:- primary data 23/2024

The survey result stated that the armed conflicts have dimensional effects on the education service for the community. 34 % of respondents mentioned that students were dropped out of school.24.4% destruction of school materials,27.6%Income source blocked and 13.8% revealed that unemployment. According to the result mentioned above (table 4.3.1.4)the armed conflict has affected the social wellbeing of students that drop out from school and were stresses, teachers were lose their salary, materials of the school were distracted.

Based on result, I conclude

1. School Closures means the war disrupts education, preventing children from gaining skills needed for future employment and perpetuating cycles of poverty.
2. Child labor effect low-income HHs may force children to work to supplement family income, depriving them of education and long opportunities.
3. Loss of skilled workers means war often leads to the death or migration of skilled workers, reducing the availability of monitors and role models for younger generations.

4.3.4. Impact on physical infrastructure during armed conflicts

Table 4.3.4.Rating the impact of Physical infrastructure during armed conflicts

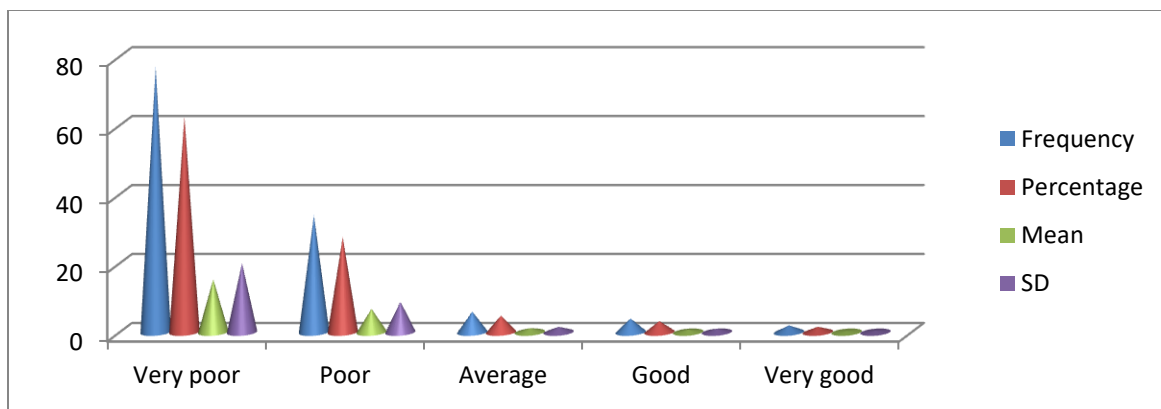
Rating of physical infrastructural services	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Very poor	77	58.54	15.4	20.1
Poor	34	27.6	6.8	8.87
Average	6	4.87	1.2	1.57
Good	4	3.25	0.8	1.04
Very good	2	1.6	0.4	.52
Total	123	100%	24.6	32.1

Source; primary data, 2024

About 77(58.54 %) of the above half of the respondents rated quality of physical infrastructure to be very poor, the same as the respondents revealed 34 (27.6%), the other respondents valued 6(4.87%) it as average, and a little we did not have much trouble but there were in some ways 4(3.25 %) said the quality of physical infrastructure is good.

From the statistics presented above, the overall situation of physical infrastructure is very poor, and this is attributed to poor allocation of funds to key propellers or drivers of the economy. In the same as on group dissection to said 90 percent of the respondents confirmed that, if war is not there the quality of physical infrastructure could have been better. Another important reason is that funds are diverted to war activities and other sectors are totally neglected. In this point the result mean and SD indicate the respondent give answer the physical infrastructure during the conflict almost of all without service. Not only that your asset was fully destructed.

Generally, yes war has a devastating impact on physical infrastructure, which disproportionately affects low-income HHs. The destruction of infrastructure during conflict disrupts essential to resource, exacerbates poverty, food security and health crises etc.

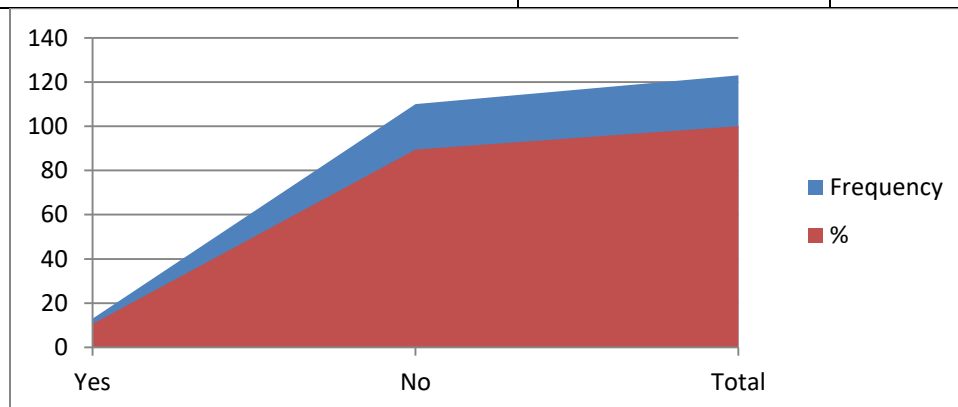


Source; primary data, 2024

4.3.5. House Electrification access in Tigray-Mekelle

Table .4.3.5. Access of electricity during the war time

The Electricity in your house	Frequency	%
Yes	13	10.56
No	110	89.44
Total	123	100



Source: Primary data, 2024

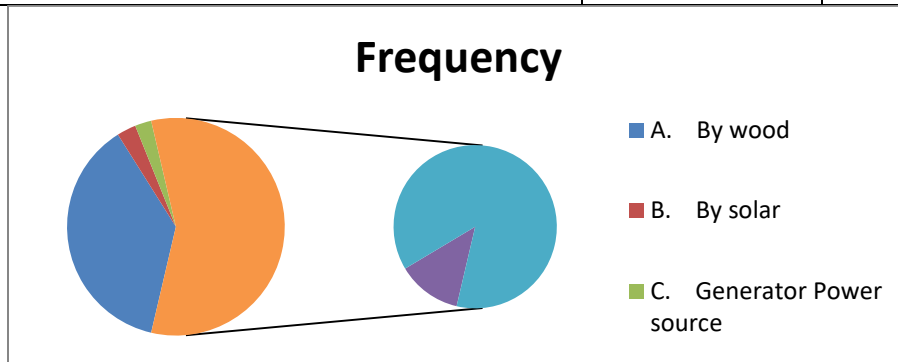
The survey result revealed that 89.44 % respondents have not access of electricity during the armed conflict. Whereas 10.56% replied that they had electric access during the armed conflict. The focus group discussion also indicated that the federal government made sure that the electric line connecting Tigray to the national grid was cut immediately and there was no electricity in the city for the first week after the war starting.

Electricity plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of any society / country. It encourages investments in energy-related / driven sectors like manufacturing, tourism and hospitality, industry, and so many others.

During those days assess even those people with generators were enable use due to cost of benzene (when available) exceeded 600 Birr per liter as opposed to its official price of 25 Birr per liter while diesel is now fetching 350 Birr per liter when available. The price of a single candle increased from 3 Birr per piece to 30 Birr per piece. From this the researcher could concluded that the armed conflict affected economically for low income households at high rate.

Table4.3.5.1. If your answer to number “table 4.3.5” is No choose answer, how they make a living

House Electrification access	Frequency	%
A. By wood	92	85.36
B. By solar	7	5.7
C. Generator Power source	6	4.8
D. Other options	18	14.63
Total	123	100%



Source: - primary data 23/2024.

Low income households were highly affected during the armed conflict in Tigray region. As mentioned in the above table 4.3.5.1 (85.36%) respondents revealed they were used wood as source of power to make injera ,coffee or other cooked materials. 5.7%,4.8% and 14.63 were responded that solar, generator power and other options were used. From this, the researcher can conclude that the people were suffered accessing electricity during the war.

For my perception: during the war, as I understood their response from their asked questions and I understood from the fact that in practice I chose for research of my thesis in kebeles in Ayder sub city. This has made a significant contribution to the destruction of natural forest of resources.

4.3.6. Source of basic services during the war

Table 4.3.6 the service providers during armed conflict

Basic service providers	Frequency	Percent
Aid Agencies	110	89.4
Government	6	4.87
Private (individuals	7	5.7
Total	123	100%

Source: - primary data 23/2024

The survey result revealed that 89.4% of respondents mentioned that aid agencies were the service providers for the community during the armed conflict. Whereas government and private sectors provided 4.9% and 5.7 % service respectively. From the survey result the researcher concluded that aid agencies played vital contribution to support the people during the armed conflict.

The focus group discussion result revealed that Interim administration, Aid agencies, individuals who operate private facilities and missionary organizations. About (71.4%) of the respondents confirmed that, Aid agencies and NGOs were responsible for basic service provision to the population during armed conflicts.

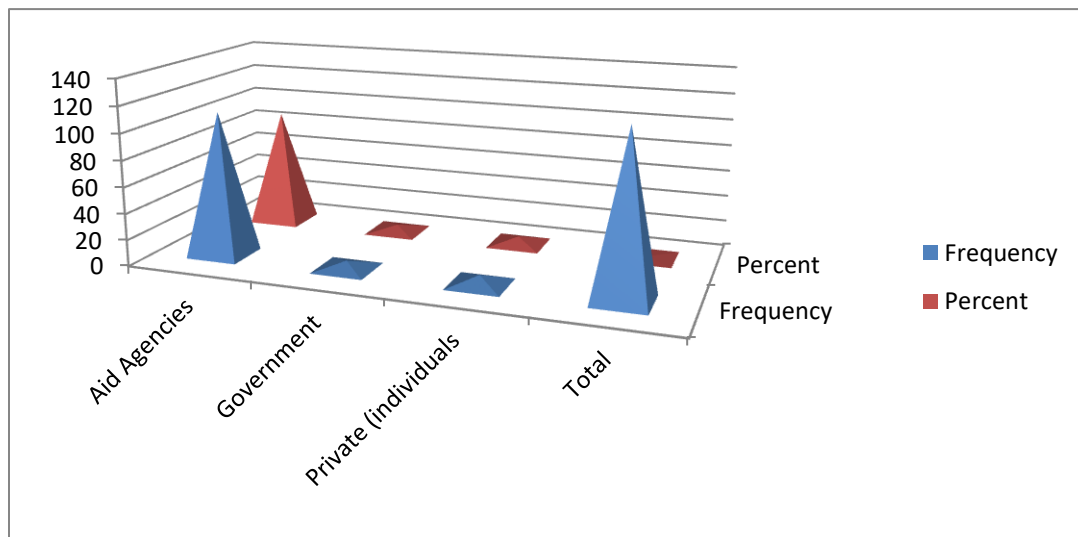


Table 4.3.6.1. Displaced during the war

Variable	Frequency	%
Yes	88	71.54
No	35	28.46
Total	123	100

Source:- primary data 23/24

As stated in the above table 28.46 % respondents revealed that they were not displaced during the armed conflict. However 71.54% were displaced from their home to the rural neighbors.

The data obtained from observation that women with their children, young and old people were displaced from their home and suffered a lot by starvation, died, high fear, anxiety and trauma, they also told us in our group discussion that it was not easy for those property was looted or invaded because they left their homes in fear. From the group discussion to explained one of the main disruptions of livelihoods is displacement-forced migration separates families from their home, land and jobs making it difficult to rebuild livelihoods in new locations.

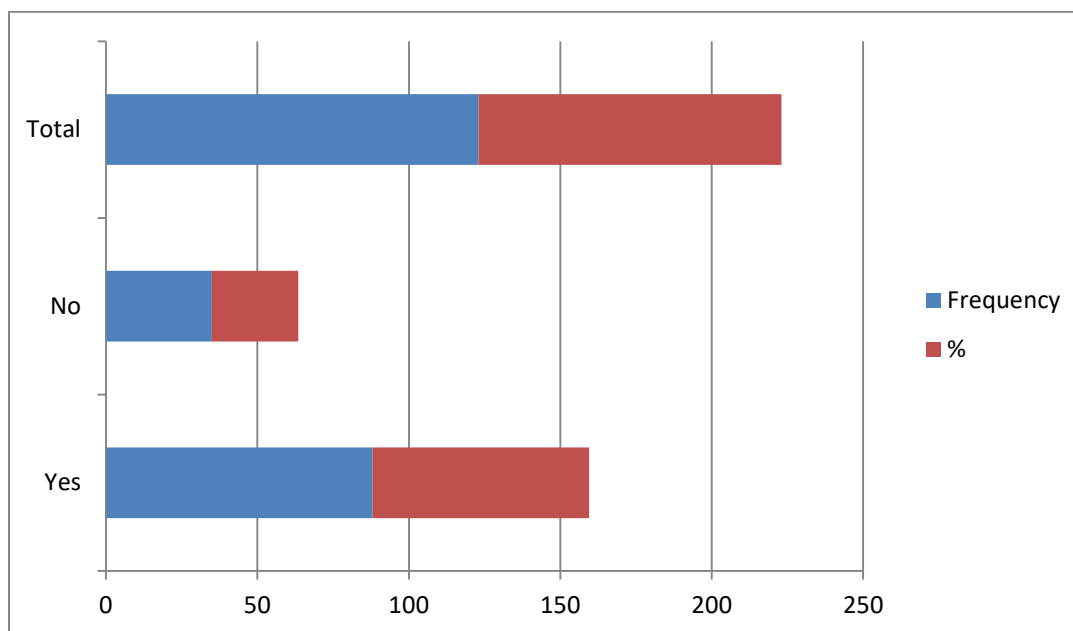


Chart 4.3.6.1

4.4. The Effect of war on the Consumption for low income Households

4.4.1. Household Income Sources

Table 4.4.1. The Households source of income

Income Sources	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Wage/ salary	43	35
Farming	12	9.75
livestock products	7	5.7
Trading	22	17.89
Metal , wood and wood products	28	22.76
rental income	11	9
total	123	100%

Source: primary data

The survey looked at the various ways on how household generate income to meet their immediate household needs and other social obligations. To gauge respondent's means of income sources, some options were listed down for the respondents to choose, and this includes the following: 35% of the respondent reveals that, their main source of income was derived from wage / salary, 9.75% get their income from farming, 5.7 % combined livestock, and 17.89%, Trading, 22.76% Metal , wood and wood products,9 rental income.. From the figures presented above, the majority of sampled population indicated that wage / salary was their main source of income, followed by wage, employment at government sector and private sectors, Trading and Metal , wood and wood products the main economic activity for the majority of Mekelle Ayder sub city especially for those who are residing .

According to the data obtained from focus group discussion, the households did not plough their farmland due to insecurity sufficient commodities in the local markets to meet the local consumption and needs. Insecurity, persistent drought spells, and lack of improved agricultural inputs (seeds and tools), and extension service are responsible for this.

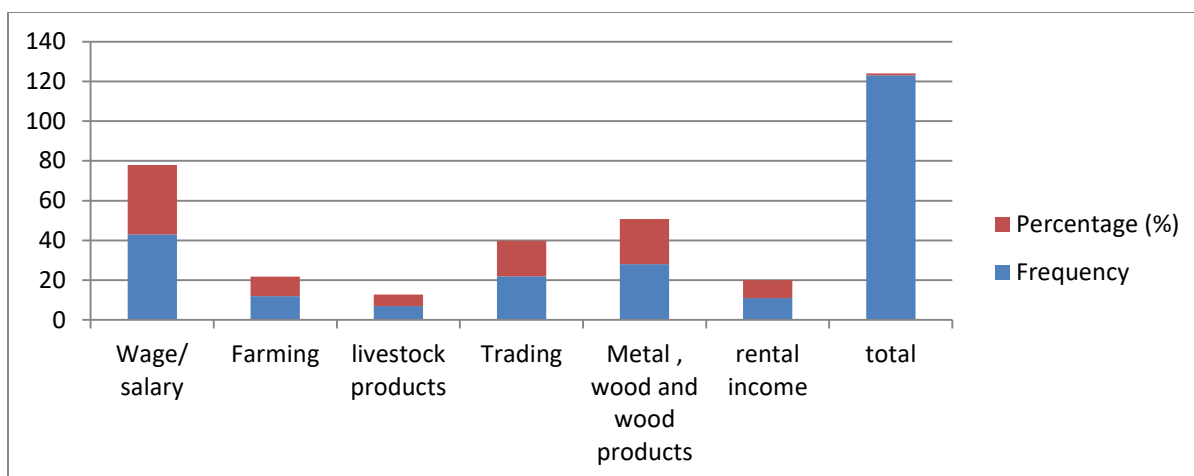


Chart 4.4.1

4.4.2. Their pre-war living conditions what is their current during the war living conditions.

Table 4.4.2. Their pre-war living conditions compare current during war living conditions

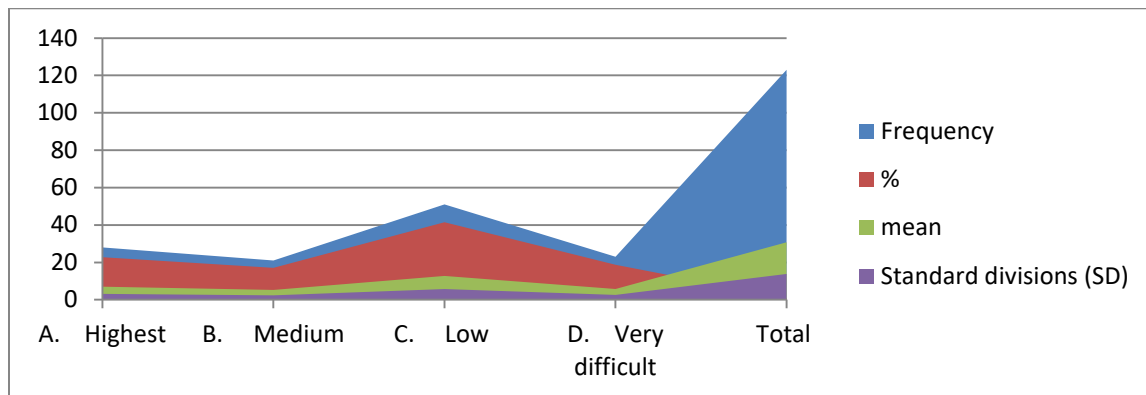
pre and during the war living conditions	Frequency	%	mean	Standard divisions
A. Highest	28	22.76	7	3.14
B. Medium	21	17.07	5.25	2.36
C. Low	51	41.46	12.75	5.72
D. Very difficult	23	18.7	5.75	2.58
Total	123	100%	30.75	13.8

Source: Primary data

Before the war, our lives were better and more comfortable. Because we worked and went home safely. But when the war started, it was difficult for us to do our jobs properly, let alone survive. We waited for our fate as we watched people die in drone and air strikes every day. In addition, our savings for many years were blocked from being withdrawn from the bank. Because, suddenly or unexpectedly the war broke out. So we fell into the worst trouble and suffering. We were waiting for the help of the benefactors. We lost access to things like medication and medicine supply lack, lack of food, never access electric and water. The number of people who have lost their lives due to this is not small. Based on this the respondents revealed Highest 28(22.76%), the same as the respondent revealed Medium 21 (17.07), the living condition is very bad during the war time said the respondents Low 51(41.46) and the respondents revealed 23(18.7). very difficult. While the region's population endured a medieval-like siege and suffered a humanitarian catastrophe in which an estimated 2.6 million people were internally displaced and

311,000 to 808,000 civilians perished, the land sustained immense environmental damage.(*"Ethiopia: Fear Tigray conflict could trigger all-out war"*)

The Tigray Bureau of Health indicated that 60 percent of households have moderate or severe hunger, compared to just 3 percent before the war. Ironically, this rate is now even higher than during the war when Tigrayans lived under siege which saw a rate of around 36 percent. Growing hunger could also undercut the peace deal, which should pave the way for the population to begin to recover and return to their daily lives. And while a long-term, development-oriented response that considers the drought and other effects of climate change in Ethiopia needs to remain a priority, the most pressing needs are still how to stop people from dying of hunger today.(
By Sarah Miller , February 29, 2024)



Source: Primary data

4.4.3. conflict effect on wealth of capital assets destruction Means what was their daily amount of wealth in cash during the siege

Table4.4.3.daily amount of wealth in cash before the war

Variable	Frequency	%	Mean(M)	Standard Division(SD)
A. below 150	75	60.1	18.75	19.76
B. 151 -1500	35	28.4	8.75	9.22
C. 1501-5000	8	6.5	2	2.11
D. above-5001	5	4	1.25	1.32
Total	123	100%	30.75	32.4

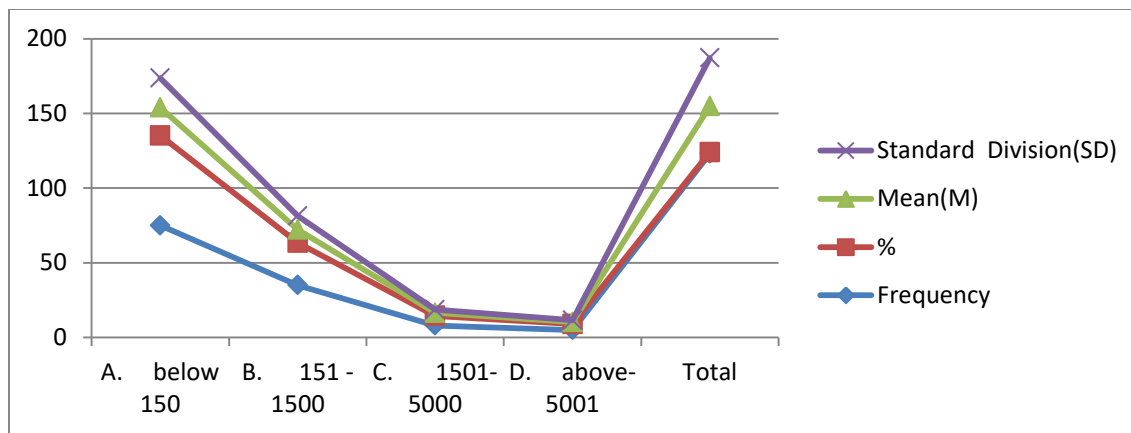
Source:- primary data 23/24 G.C

The war in Tigray was made difficult by the complete lockdown. This means incoming and outgoing business activity; it was closed by air and land transport to the movement of people and then prohibition the entry of basic food items and medication drug and equipment's.

The above data analysis when our questioners distribute to the selective kebelles the most or 75(60.1%) respondents revealed below 150 birr daily revenue done during the siege. The respondents indicate they do not get daily labor and cannot support their tribe due to lack of money and by the war destruction of your assets and morally damage or loosed. The same as the respondents choose category 'B' choosing 35(28.4%) revealed the situation was exceeded by the average in from to place to the other business movement. The other respondents 8(6.5%) said good performance merchants at the blockage time not reach any problem because they make their own works. The same as the rest respondents 5(4%) good living condition and high revenue collection means, they have enough many.

The mean and standard deviation was 30.75 and 32.4 respectively showed that the conflict affected the people so that they were not able to the conflict affected the Mekelle town Ayder sub city they was without working and commercial movement except same elites.

The above table 4.4.2 was seen the consumption rate compared before the ware or pre-war and before with



Source:- primary data 23/24 G.C

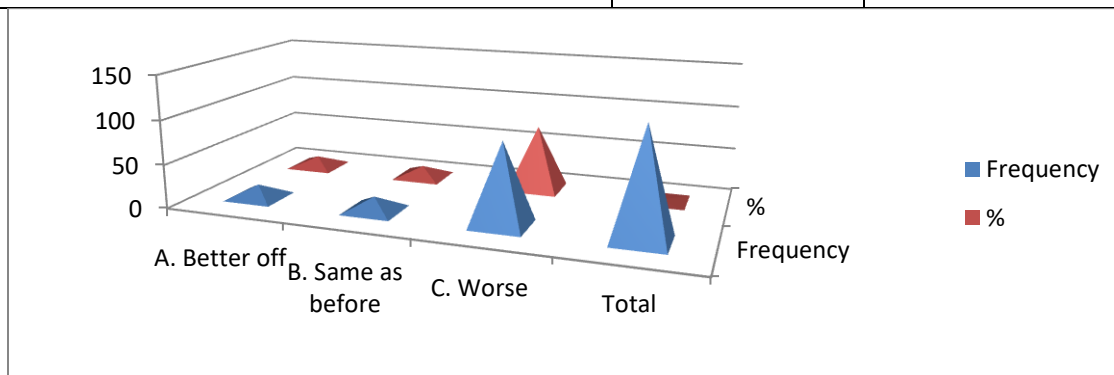
The Conclude consumption rate the economic situation before war and after war was referred to on table 4.4.2 and table 4.4.3 accordingly, the consumption rate shows that before the war, it was better to compare an annual income of one person from \$1000-2500 listed by IMF and world bank on average.

During the war, however, the economy of Ayder resident represent in most all Tigray the basis of the world’s underground poverty measure, shows us that it was difficult to relieve to the international criteria for annual income.

4.4.4 .Standard of Living at the wartime 1–3 Years Ago

Table 4.4.4.what does the Standard of Living at the war time 1–3 Years Ago?

Standard of Living at the war time 1–3 Years Ago	Frequency	%
A. Better off	15	12.2
B. Same as before	16	13
C. Worse	92	74.8
Total	123	100%



Source: - primary data, 23/2024

Measuring income status and standard of living of the respondents depends on many factors. The most important ones include the following: The Town Production & consumption patterns, and key infrastructural development facilities such as the level of education in the Regional -Town, nutritional status of the population, and the health care system respectively.

Standard of living of the respondents is directly related to the income status. About 15 respondents reveal 12.2 % of the respondents described themselves as better off between 1 and 3 years ago, because a merchants sold their leftover goods during the war to the poor and raised money, 16 respondents reveal 13 % confirmed it was the same as before, 92 respondents reveal whereas 74.8 % said it was worse. In one of the semi-structured interviews with a key informant, the interviewee that, the current civil war in Tigray Mekelle Ayder sub city is worse than the war that according to him was said to be a war of Self-governance or liberation. The level of destruction in both economic/physical infrastructures during this current conflict is far greater than the previous before 30 years conflicts fought between the derge regime in the Ethiopia and TPLF in the Tigray

Region. For instance, the damages and shutting down of the main industry has negative implication to the economy of the country/ region.

Summarized this point the average based on income HHs Standard of Living at the war time 1–3 Years Ago 33.33%

This impacted negatively to the economy and to the population in so many ways such as: it created a collapsed socio-economy and society in Tigray Mekelle Ayder sub city such as delay in salary payment for government employees, and implementation of vital government projects.

Reaching implications consequences. For instance, the first civil war (1975 –1991) has resulted into the death of about 300thousands, whereas the second armed conflict that broke out between 1998 –June 2000 left 185000 or 185 thousands Deaths and hundreds of thousands displaced beyond the borders of Tigray and Eritrea. There was no official estimated figure for the deaths during the recent armed conflict which broke out in 2002 –to date.

A great number of Tigray Mekelle Ayder Sub city had employed a variety of coping mechanism during the difficult and hard moments they encountered in the phase of these conflicts.

The most notable ones include: The Mekelle - Ayder Sub city at Ayder primary and Yekatit 23 secondary schools was have settlement in the IDPs or refugees ‘camps where they were catered for by the international Aid agencies, others migrate to the neighboring Zones of woredas to seek better security and other opportunities they might come across their ways. Because of these protracted periods of armed conflicts in Ethiopia- Tigray, delivery of basic services (education, health, water and sanitation and electricity) became a matter of concern. Due to lack of adequate provision of this vital service to the population, the human capital is eroded and therefore resulting into poor quality of life and hence the under development of Tigray – Mekelle Ayder Sub city.

Although the vast majority of Mekelle Ayder Sub city considered 1520 hectare are fertilizer agriculture and livestock rearing as their main occupation, a significant proportion of them have abandoned these traits because their Some cattle are being killed and consumed by armed groups, fertile agriculture land mined and therefore forcing them to leave the area and either migrate to major towns across the city or leave the neighboring wereda entirely and settled elsewhere as residents. Because of the reasons stated above, households’ income decreased and hence the standard of living deteriorates leaving households destitute and vulnerable. Because of the uncertainties brought in as a result of armed conflicts, majority of Tigray - Mekelle invest their

savings on the education of their children for better tomorrow/ future, few others decided to invest their savings on other things such as buying of immovable properties such as land and housing.

The few existing infrastructural facilities in the Town (educational and health) were not well maintained or not adequately supplied with the basic necessary items that would make the work enjoyable to the workers. For instance, in the educational sector teachers are not regularly paid, kidnapped or forced to join any of the warring parties.

Literally teaching & learning cannot be possible under such circumstances. The same thing is applied to the health sector. Accessibility to adequate portable water also not possible due to the following reason: Some of the areas that contain water were heavily mined, presence of the armed groups around those water points; each water scheme live soldiers, so became polluted due to the large population of the armed groups; and shortage of water due to the big number of armed groups in the area.

The destruction of both physical and economic Infrastructures by the current armed conflict has crippled both the economy of the country and people's livelihoods. For instance, the social Service, industrial production that provides about 98.0% of Tigray Capital Mekelle revenue and for the government operates normally. The Governmental implementation for administration failed, a Government employee was not able to get their monthly salaries regularly, and the implementation of key government projects / programs becomes impossible if not difficult.

Armed conflicts affect households in different ways. For example, reduced household income leads to changes in consumption pattern, healthcare, education etc. Reduced access to educations leads to increase in illiteracy, poverty, ignorance, and backwardness etc. Reduced access to agricultural land leads to low income, low food consumption pattern, food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty etc. Reduced access to health leads to diseases, and malnutrition. Reduced access to water and sanitation leads to water related diseases and poor general hygiene.

4.5. The Effect of the war on Societal Matter for Low-Income HHs

4.5.1 The war influenced for family headed

Table 4.5.1 Causes for family headed

Causes psychological problems for low income households	Frequency	Percentage
Separation or divorce	17	13.8
Family member Killed by military	16	13
Family member died by illness	16	13
Sexual violation	6	4.9
Lack of food	68	55.28
Total	123	100%

Source; primary data 2024

Did the war create unity or division as heads of HHs in Mekelle – Ayder sub city? The respondents revealed sudden death due to separation in different couples; 1. Killed by the military over time; 2. Died of illness due to lack of medical treatment; 3. Husband or wife divorced due to hardships in living conditions; 4. Lack food and A man or woman who went out to the struggle and died.

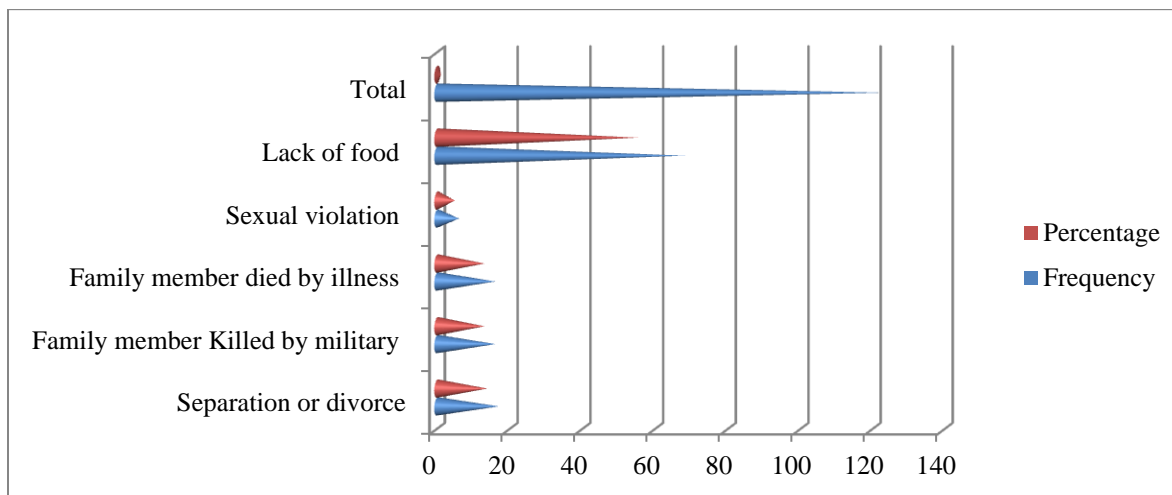
As a result, many families or laborers have lost their leaders and are exposed to migration and begging. At survey the research Most of respondents said we have shared our problems living together.

Various factors, though differing from place to place and Town to Town, are mentioned for the increase in the global incidence of male or female-household headship. Separations or divorce, widowhood, migration, polygamy, and deliberate preferences are among the many (Garcia 2001, Chant & Brydon 1998, Kabeer 2003)

During the research, the respondents who were interviewed on the causes revealed the following reasons: 68 (55.28%) of the cases lack of food, we have agreed, of which 16(13%) due to was their family members died by illness due to lack of medicine, 16 (13%) due to the respondents revealed to by their family member killed by enemy, and In 17(14.2%) of the respondents revealed to the cases, the couple separated/divorced, and also the remaining other socio-economic problems such as poverty; the respondent revealed sexual violence 6(4.9%) (Table 4.4.7).

These findings are in line with other socio-economic studies conducted in the region of town. For example, a study by Meehan (2004) shows that average marriage in Tigray lasts Only 12 and above years. Moreover, according to Desta et al. (2006) separation and divorce are aggravated as a result of empowerment of women often conflicting with the high resistance and less tolerance

than men. Moreover, the bloody war during the socialist regime (1974-1991) and the conflict with Eritrea in 1998-2000G.C.It was especially challenging during the war and woman were subjected to violence by the soldiers whether they were merited or not. But it wasn't much like our sub city. And also at these three years big bad sexual Violence by Eritrean force, Amhara regional force and Ethiopia Government (Prosperity party (PP)) force HIV/AIDS and Exposed us to other diseases took human lives and eroded socio-economic welfare of households.



Source; primary data 2024

4.5.2. How much has the war affected your inner life?

Table 4.5.2.the war affected your inner life

war affected your inner life	Frequency	Percentage	mean	Standard division (SD)
A. Highest	49	39.84	12.25	5.8
B. Medium	36	29.27	9	4.27
C. Low	18	14.63	4.5	2.14
D. It has no explanation	20	16.26	5	2.37
Total	123	100%	30.75	14.6

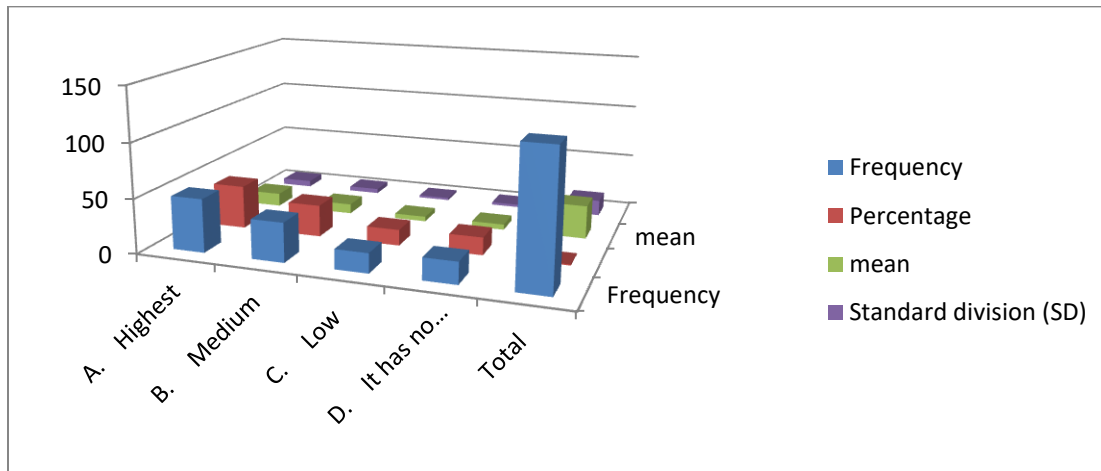
Source: Primary data 23/2024

Sustained, unresolved conflict can create tension at home or at work, can erode the strength and satisfaction of relationships, and can even make people feel physically sick or in pain. So that, the respondents revealed the war affected your inner life Highest 49(39.84%), the frequently said Medium 36(29.27%), the respondents revealed frequently low 18(14.63%) and the respondents said it has no explanation frequently 20(16.26%).

Most wars have resulted in significant loss of life, along with destruction of infrastructure and resources (which may lead to famine, disease, and death in the civilian population).

War has an enduring nature that demonstrates four continuities: a political dimension, a human dimension, the existence of uncertainty and that it is a contest of wills.

War has a catastrophic effect on the health and well-being of nations. Studies have shown that conflict situations cause more mortality and disability than any major disease. War destroys communities and families and often disrupts the development of the social and economic fabric of the nations. The mean And SD result sign half of the other one, then the war More affected the inner life of the children and women than the old age and the middle age.



Source: Primary data 23/2024

4.5.3 How did they feel when they were told that the military was pushing them to Mekelle?

Table 4.5.3 what do you feel the military was pushing to mekelle

What do you feel the enemy was pushing to mekelle	Frequency	Percentage
a) well (I didn't feel anything)	62	50.4
b) I was overwhelmed	40	32.52
c) I was scared and had nowhere to go	22	17.89
Total	123	100%

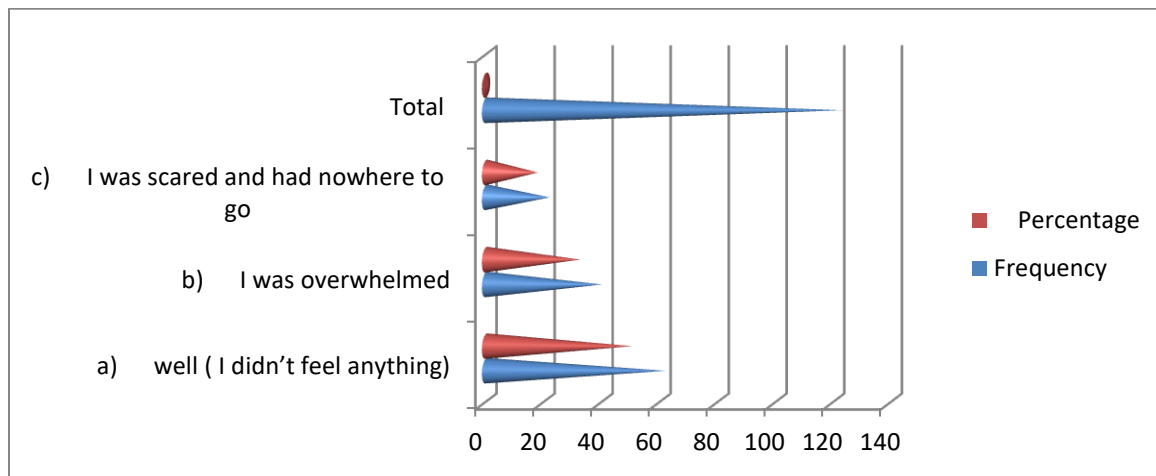
Source; primary data, 23/2024

For most people, the intense feelings of anxiety, sadness, grief and anger are healthy and appropriate. But some people may have a more profound and debilitating reaction to the war.

62 (50.4 %) of the respondent reveals that well (I didn't feel anything), 40(32.52%) of the respondent reveals that I was overwhelmed, 22(17.89%)of the respondent reveals that I was scared and had nowhere to go as the enemy pushed for Mekelle the respondents say most of the fear, compassion, we had nothing to hold or grasp.

The **Mekelle offensive** was a military campaign fought between the armed forces of Ethiopia and the Tigray Region to reach the city of Mekelle in the Tigray Region, from 17 November to 28 November 2020. It was part of the Tigray War.

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) which visited Mekelle after the battle, said hospitals were facing difficulties in providing healthcare to patients. 80% of the people at the Ayder Referral Hospital had trauma injuries, causing other services to be suspended. The hospital was also facing a shortage of body bags. Food in Tigray region had also run out, causing 1,000 Eritrean refugees to request food and other assistance in Mekelle. Analysts have previously stated that the TPLF could switch to insurgency after losing territory.



Source; primary data, 23/2024

4.5.4. Do you think the damage financially replaceable?

Table 4.5.4 is the damage financially Replaceable

Is the damage financially Replaceable	Frequency	Percentage
A. Yes	112	91.1
B. It is not replaced	11	8.9
Total	123	100%

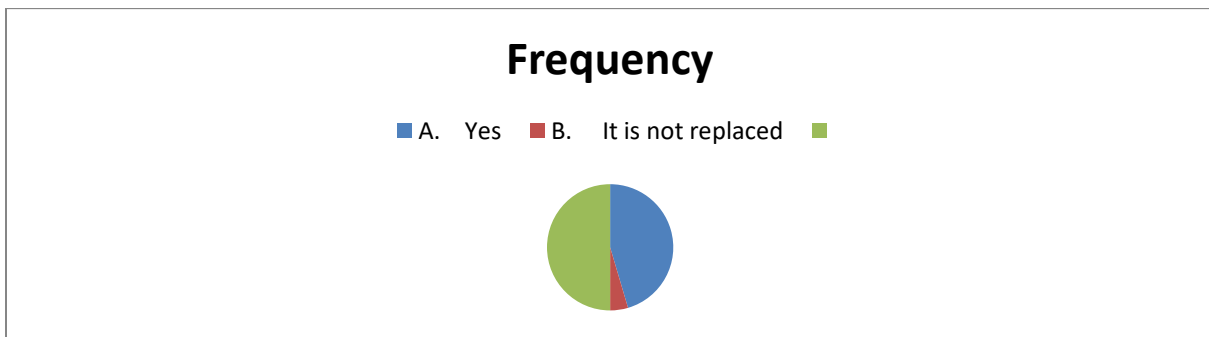
. Source: primary data

The Devastation caused by the war was in human lives and property. Human life cannot be replaced in any way. So that, the respondents revealed 11(8.9%).However, the destroyed property can be replaced if adequate compensation is provided on the basis of the current market value said the respondents “yes” the frequency 112 in present 91.1%..

A repair is fixing something that's already there so that it works. A replacement means getting rid of the old thing and getting a whole new thing. Generally, repairs cost less than replacements, but

the tax advantages or operating efficiency of a replacement might look really good to the landlord. Similarly, the Replacement cost is a term referring to the amount of money a business must currently spend to replace an essential asset like a real estate property, an investment security, a lien, or another item, with one of the same or higher value.

When faced with the decision of whether to repair or replace a piece of equipment or machinery, conducting a relevant cost analysis is crucial in determining its economic feasibility. Relevant cost analysis involves evaluating the costs and benefits associated with each option and considering only the relevant factors that would be impact the decision-making process. By focusing on the costs that differ between repair and replacement alternatives, businesses can make informed decisions that optimize their financial resources. Here, we will explore the role of relevant cost analysis in determining if replacement is economically feasible.



Source; primary data

Generally: war has profound and far-reaching effects on societal aspects of livelihoods, disrupting income resource, social network and their ability to earn a living, access resource, and maintain social stability. By empowering low-income HHs and fostering social cohesion, it is possible to mitigate the long-term impacts of war and support sustainable recovery.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The previous chapter was concerned with the results of the study, implication of the results, and the limitations of the study. The current chapter is devoted to the summary of findings, conclusion, recommendations, and suggested areas for further research.

5.1. Conclusions

The results show that conflict has adversely affected the development of Ethiopia Tigray subsided to Mekelle-Ayder sub city in several ways. All sides in the conflict have suffered, but, while the people of Tigray are indebted to the people of Ethiopia; Due to political difference were born the war. As a result, it caused considerable damage to lives and property. The men, women, and children of Tigray - Mekelle have seen war in the place of peace. The children have had to stay at home rather than go to school and life has become more difficult for everyone including combatants. Only an end to the ongoing conflict would help reverse the trend and allow Mekelle-Ayder Sub City enjoy their nationhood.

Agricultural production and Social and economic productivity drastically reduced because farmers don't feel safe due to insecurity, and therefore forcing population displacement, migration, food insecurity, loss of lives and assets, poverty, deterioration of socioeconomic condition, and collapse of basic service delivery to the population. The destruction of both physical and economic infrastructures by the warring parties is a major concern and this not only affects the economy of Tigray – Mekelle Town, but also has a serious implication on the civil population their means of survival are either destroyed or abandoned due to insecurity in the country. This study main focus on low income households on socio-economic and Humanitarian or psychological welfare condition assessed, and then we find this was confirmed by the study of 73(59.34%) male and 50 (40.66%) female. The demographic characteristics sign the respondents revealed the data indicate that around 50 (40.65%) of employees and follow as this 47(38.21%) merchants or business activity, then the other remaining were students and farmers. The educational level of this study were most respondents 75 (61%) tertiary education, continued to this 24 (19.51%) no formal education, next to this 15 (12.2%) were primary education and the end number respond 9 (7.3%) secondary education. The same as the age group status study were indicated less confirmed from 20-30 age 25(20.3%), middle confirmed respondents from age 41-60 age 28 (22.7%) and most respondent confirmed from 31-40 age 70 (57%). This signs the majority the low-income households of people the conflict affected the middle age.

War disproportionately affects low-income HHs, pushing them deeper into poverty and creating long-term socio-economic challenges. Addressing these issues requires a coordinated effort involving humanitarian aid, economic support and policy interventions to rebuild lives and communities. Without such efforts, the cycle of poverty and instability will persist, hindering post-war recovery and development.

5.2. Recommendations

A cross-sectional low-income household survey of randomly selected respondents was conducted and analyzed using a simple random techniques and descriptive analysis. The results revealed that most of the respondents lost their livelihoods due to the war and siege. The study also confirmed that households with the pre-war occupations of government employee, handcrafter, daily labourer, and metal- and woodworker suffered the most. The study concludes that the siege has interrupted the livelihoods of the people in Mekelle City and most of them are waiting for humanitarian food aid. This study advises households to diversify their income sources to cope with man-made shocks and thereby reduce risk. It also recommends that the international community intervene and support the warring parties to settle their political differences peacefully.

The following recommendations serve to minimize the socio-economic impact and effects of armed conflicts in Africa generally and Ethiopia-Tigray in particular with respect to the study being under taken. Competent institutions such as reputable international aid agencies and government line departments should support household to diversify their livelihoods including both economically and social resources and activities required for a means of living in order to be able to cope with shocks and stress as a result of natural or man-made calamities.

Accordingly it is recommended that, The Devastation caused by the war in the economic and social situation as a country/region of the city low income HHs was affected. The warring parties in armed conflicts should not convert developmental facilities such as schools and Health institutions into military and displaced people barracks, which are used to deliver basic service to the population and by so doing frightened workers who are supposed to manned these facilities, and therefore resulting into abandonment of these professions. During hard and difficult times of armed conflict, destitute and vulnerable population should seek protection and at the beginning of the war, the residents of our town fled to the countryside or to safer places. Generally the comprehensive destruction caused by this war is as mentioned and as the people of Tigray –

Mekelle and as people living in low income HHs, I believe work hard to that will recovery or re-building are needed.

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Appendices

Appendix I:

Questionnaire

School of Graduate Studies

College of Business and Economics

Department of Economics (MSc in Development Economics)

Assessment of The Influence of The War on Socio-Economic of Low Income Households

, Questionnaire to be filled by In Mekelle Town Ayder sub city, Tigray - Ethiopia

Dear Respondents, I am Berihakiros a Master's student of Development Economics Mekelle University, in Department of Economics. Currently, "I am undertaking a research paper entitled **Assessment of the Influence of War on Socio-Economic Of Low Income Households, in Case of Mekelle City Ayder Sub City.**" You are one of the accredited respondents selected to participate for this study. I understand that your time is valuable, while the successful accomplishment of this study relies on your honesty and kindness cooperation, genuine and loyal response of this questionnaire.

Therefore, I kindly request you to genuinely fill and return this questionnaire. I assure you that your participation in this study is voluntary, all information you provide and results would be recorded anonymously, and confidentiality is maintained. It is for only academic purpose.

1. Demographics and Respondent Profile

Here, we would like to know some personal details about you

1. . Present location (if different from state) _____
2. Age of the respondent
3. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female
4. Educational level 1. Primary school. 2. Secondary school. 3. Tertiary institution 4. No formal education
5. Occupation: a) Student b) Teacher c) Nurse d) Farmer e) Soldier f) Businessperson g) Civil servant h) Doctor i) Politician j) Engineer k) Any other: Please specify
6. Marital status a) Married b) Single c) Divorced d) Widow e) Widower
7. Are you the head of the household? a) Yes b) No

2. The effect of war Economic consumption On low income Households.

Here, we would like some information about your living conditions

8. What are the main income sources of your household? (Tick all that apply)
- a. Wage / salary
 - b. Farming
 - c. Livestock keeping
 - d. Trading
 - e. Wood and wood products
 - f. Rental income
 - g. Assistance from relatives
 - h. Any other: Please specify
9. How was your income status and standard of living when compared to 1 –3 years ago?
- a. Better
 - b. The same
 - c. Worse
10. In what ways do the current and previous armed conflicts in Tigray - Mekelle affect you and your family? (Tick all that apply)
- a. Reduced household income
 - b. Reduced access to education
 - c. Reduced access to health
 - d. Reduced access to water and sanitation
 - e. Reduced access to agricultural land
11. Please specify pre-war living conditions what are their current post war living conditions?
- A. Highest
 - B. Medium
 - C. Low
 - D. Very difficult
12. What daily amount of wealth in cash before the war?
- A. Below 150 birr
 - B. 151-1500 birr
 - C. 1501- 5,000 birr
 - D. Above 5000 birr

3. **The Effect of war on infrastructural situation for low income HHs**

13. What are the causes for your psychological impact?

- a. separation or divorce
- b. Death of family member by illness
- c. death of family member by enemies
- d. Sexual violation
- e. Lack of food

14. How do you explain the impact of the war on school in your communities

- 1. Students drop out from School
- 2. Destruction of school materials
- 3. School materials stolen
- 4. Source of income blocked
- 5. Unemployment

15. Is there access to an adequate potable water supply? a. Yes b. No

16. If your answer is “No” please specify the reason (s):

- a. The area is / was heavily mined
- b. The presence of the armed group around water point (s) frightened us
- c. Water points became polluted by the armed groups
- d. Water shortage due to the big number of the armed group (s) in the area
- e. Any other reason: Please specify

17. Is there electricity access in your house?

- a. Yes
- b. No

18. If your answer is No what was your means for power?

- a) By wood
- b) By solar
- c) Generator power
- D) Other options

4. The effect of war on societal matter situation for low income

19. How did they feel when they were told that the military force was pushing them to Mekelle?

- a) well (I didn't feel anything)
- b) I was overwhelmed

- c) I was scared and had now here to go
20. Do you think the damage financially Replaceable?
- A. Yes
 - B. It is not replaced
21. How much has the war affected your inner life?
- A. Highest
 - B. Medium
 - C. Low
 - D. It has no explanation
22. Do you know of any family member or neighbor who died of starvation during the war?
- A. Yes
 - B. It is not replaced
23. If “yes”, how many answers are there? -----

“Thank you for your valued time and cooperation”

- Interview and Group Confirmation

Interview Guide for the key informants:-

1. Date of interview _____
2. Name of interview ____
3. Occupation ____

General Questions Relating to the survey Interview

4. Have you ever experience any armed conflicts in Tigray? If you yes Explain _____

5. If you yes how to do you compare the impact? _____

6. What are some of the ways in which the conflict in Tigray-Mekelle Town has affected you and your household? _____

7. In your opinion how have conflict affected livelihoods in Tigray –MekelleAyder Sub city?

8. Is the impact of conflicts on livelihoods is as big as impacts on economy? _____

A) If you yes why do you think so? _____

B) If No what could be the difference in terms of social and economic impact? _____

9. What are some of the peculiarities between what you have noticed with the conflicts in Tigray – Mekelle Town? _____

10. What do you think to improve the livelihoods in post-war in Tigray- Mekelle Town? _____

11. What are some of the partners you think could work together to bring about growth and development in Tigray? _____

Focus Group Confirmation Letter

January 2024

Dear _____

Thank you for willingness to participate in our focus group discussion. My name BerihaKiros a master of development economics study (DVS) student at the Mekelle University.

This survey is part of a project to understand the social impact and effects of conflict on the development of Tigray – Mekelle Town. Your participation would be highly contributed to the conclusion generated in the study. Your responses to these questions would be kept anonymous.

Time:-
Date:-
Place:-

Focus group desiccation/ Deep interview No						
Kebelle/ Village / specific place						
Date						
Moderate and assistant moderate						
Description of the person or Group						
Total number of people in the meeting						
Participants						
Sex	Age	Marital status	number of children	Education	occupation	Other notice

Guiding Question

1. I would like to begin by going around the table and asking each of to tell us a little about yourself and your family.
2. How long have you been living in Tigray – Mekelle Town Ayder sub city? _____ Years.
FOLLOW UP: Did you ever experience any difficulty or rough time during your stay in Tigray-MekelleAyder sub city?
3. Why do you think it was important to have developmental infrastructure (education, health, water, electricity, market resettlement facilities) in your community?
FOLLOW UP: - what were some of the roles these development infrastructure plays in the community?
4. What impacts do you observe previous armed conflict in Tigray – MekelleAyder sub city, what changes have you observed in your major towns in relation to health, education, water, electricity, industrial and good services
FOLLOW UP: - how can response to these changes?
5. How did you and your family survive during the war with in which you experience armed conflicts in Tigray-MekelleAyder sub city?
FOLLOW UP: - tell us your survival strategies during those war?
6. How was your income status and standard of living when compared to post, during and after the armed conflict?
7. Do you have any question to the chairman/women?

#Thanks you for your valued time and cooperation!!