

**The Challenges of the Right to Property of Citizens Guaranteed Under
FDRE Constitution: The Case of Dila City**
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Abstract

Property right of citizens is addressed under Article 40(1) of the FDRE constitution as it stated that “every Ethiopian citizen has the right to ownership of private property. This right include right to acquire, to use and in a manner compatible with the right of other citizens. The right includes to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it.” In addition to this provision, Article 41(1) of the constitution granted the economic rights to every Ethiopian the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory. Though, the constitution recognised the right to property it did not realized in some situations. The identity based federalism come out as a challenge for the realization of this right. The recent conflict incidents here and there excerpted by “we and others” or “titular and non-titular” local politics costs individuals property right. The research had coined an objective to investigate the challenges of the right to property of citizens guaranteed under FDRE constitution by taking Dilla City as the focus of research. It devised doctrinal research method to investigate hurdles of property right in the area. Subjects of the research determined by the purposive sampling method to illicit most trust worthy result which is triangulated by different techniques of the research.

1. Background of the Study

Human beings have both material interests and values as social entities that leads to conflict. Several scholars define and suppose different meanings about the concept of conflict. Rams and Botham defines conflict as an inevitable aspect of human interaction, unavoidable concomitant of choices and decisions. It is an expression of the heterogeneity of interests, values and beliefs that arise as new formations generated by social change come up against inherited constraint.¹ Conflict dates from the beginning of human history and will probably never end. It is any form of clash, dispute or

¹ Oliver Rams Botham. (2011), Introduction to Conflict Resolution: Concepts and Definitions, and Conflict Resolution: Origins, Foundations and Development of the Field, p.121

expression of grievance that occurs due to some political, social or economic matters. Assefa stated that the history of conflict is as old as Human History.² Communities have been competing for control of resources and for dominance. These competitions inevitably led individuals as well as social, political, economic, and religious groups to conflicts.³ Conflict may arise due to different factors, it may arise because of border issue or resource allocation it may be political factor or economic factor or it may be ethnic based. Ethnic conflict is one kind of conflict that occurs in the country. Rodolfo, elaborates ethnic conflict as a form of social conflict that occurs between two or more relatively self-Contained communities within the wider society. Each self-contained community has their own life styles, distinctive features, cultural values, historical grounds, and other ethnic elements. Several multi-ethnic countries like Ethiopia undergoes from inter-ethnic conflicts.⁴

Conflict is a prevalent fact in Ethiopia as other parts of the world, among the conflicts, ethnic conflict as it is not uncommon in Ethiopia several ethnic conflict have occurred in money part of the country. The adoption of federalism in 1991 appears to have been motivated by the problem of finding an appropriate state structure that could be used as an instrument of managing the complex ethno- linguistic diversity of the country and thus reduce conflicts.⁵The present Ethiopian constitution guaranteed Nations, Nationalities and People to exercise the right of self-rule. Article 46 (2) of the Constitution stipulates this explicitly by stating that States shall be delimited on the basis of the settlement patterns, language, identity and consent of the peoples concerned. Article 47(2) of the same Constitution also provided that Nations, Nationalities and Peoples with in the states enumerated in sub-article (1) of this article have the right to establish, at any time their own state.⁶ These determine the Ethiopian federal structure and

²Assefa Abebe, (2001) Indigenous Mechanisms for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflict: The Experience of the Oromo in Ethiopia. Addis Ababa, Liaison OSSREA Ethiopia, as cited in Daniel Gerbil MA thesis Addis Ababa Ethiopia. P. 9

³Ibid

⁴Stavenhagen, Rodolfo, (1990) The Ethnic Question: Conflicts, development and Human Rights: UN University Press: Tokyo

⁵Asnake kifle, (2013) Federalism and Ethnic Conflict in Ethiopia A comparative regional study, Routledge, new York, p. 6

⁶ The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 1995 Proclamation No. 1/1995 of Negarit Gazeta, 1st year No.1, Addis Ababa 21st Aug., 1995. Adopted on the 8th of Dec., 1994 and Came into force on 21st August, 1995. Addis Ababa, Art 47(1)

provided all ethnic groups can form their own administration self-rule. The constitution aspires to achieve the equality of nation nationality and peoples of Ethiopia while maintaining the state. Despite of this, ethnic conflicts are still critical challenges in the country. In fact, the record of federalism regarding conflict is a mixed one. On the one hand, it led to the recognition of the cultural and linguistic rights of ethnic groups in the country. On the other hand, it appears to have transformed and even generated conflicts between different ethnic groups.⁷ Since the coming into effect of ethnic and language based division of administrative units, several ethnic conflict have occurred in money part of the country. The conflict between Amhara and Oromo, Oromo and Somali, Oromo and Gedio, Wolayita and Gamo, Wolayita and Sidama, Anuak and Nuer, Surma and Denzi can be cited as examples.⁸

Indeed, the Ethiopian government has tried to realize a match between regional state delimitation and ethnic identity, which has relatively solved the problem of the different contending ethnic groups. On the other side of the spectrum, ethnicization of politics has also brought about new and unprecedented ethnic antagonisms and tension especially in the regional states. Federalism at the regional level, under the current ethnic federal structure is seriously questioned from the perspective of empowerment of the different resident ethnic groups especially minorities. The ethnically diversified character of the country is present at the regional state level as well. None of the ethnically framed nine regional states in the strictest sense can be termed as ethnically homogenous ones. This can simply be deduced from the fact that there exists more than eighty ethnic groups in the country but only nine regional states have so far been formed. After the coming of the constitution and recognition of the right to self-administration most of mainstream ethnic groups who has named region or zone consider their region or zone as it's their homeland. They consider the right to self-administration as the right to exclude others from their region or zone and as they can deny property rights of those non titular's by arguing that the source of the property of non-titular or minorities are from their regional or zonal resources. The improper exercising of the right to self-administration leads to increasing trend of conflict in different part of the country in general and

⁷Supera note at,4

⁸Compiled report of Ethiopian human right council (EHRCO), Vol.3 from December 2002-december2006, pp. 258

Dilla city administration and its surroundings in particular. But it is clearly provide under Art 40(1) the FDRE and SNNPRS constitutions as every Ethiopian citizen has the right ownership of private property this right include right to acquire, to use and in a manner compatible with the right of other citizens, the right include to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it. Art 41 of the same constitution provide as Every Ethiopian has the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory. Art 34(1) of the SNNPRS constitution reaffirms the same.

Therefore, it is within these contexts that the 2016 ethnic conflicts in Dilla City Administration of Gedio zone conflict is to be explained. Since SNNPR is the home of multiethnic groups, there are various ethnic conflicts and tension. Among these in 2016 conflicts between titular and non- titular groups in Dilla City Administration of Gedio Zone, SNNPR become crucial conflicting issue existed currently in the Region. This conflict is the most distracting conflict in the area. The conflict between these divided society is a recurrent which causes for the destruction of public and private properties and loss of human life. Before this conflict in the same case conflict was aroused in Bule Woreda Gedio zone in 2006 and it was the cause for the death of peoples and destruction of property. Thus, this research were assess and explore the cause of the conflict and its impact in the society in the study area and the challenge of this conflict to their property rights which is a basic constitutional right of the citizens as well the role of government and other institution to reinstate the victims especially in relation to compensation for the damage sustained and future guarantee to their private property rights.

1.1 Statement of the Problems

Under the FDRE constitution Ethiopia is structured as a federal state in which ethnicity is an important component. The nomenclature of the government structure (Regions, Zones and Woredas) especially in SNNPRs are reflects their Ethnic content.⁹ States shall be delimited on the basis of the settlement patterns, language, identity and consent of the peoples concerned.

⁹The constitution of south nation nationality and people, Proclamation No. 1/1995 of Debub Negarit 1st year No.1, Art. 45

The concept of federalism introduced in the country with the aim to solve long-standing major ethnic based conflicts, which were believed to bring about internal peace in the country¹⁰. However, there have been a number of violent ethnic conflicts widespread throughout the country especially since 1991. The best example for this is the conflict that was occurred between indigenous people (the Anuak, the Nuer, the komo, the Medjenger and the oppo people) and peoples that moved from different part of the country and who lives in the region are referred to as highlanders or people from the center. These non-titular's complaining that repeated human right violations and injustice were being committed against them by some officials of titular groups.¹¹

Art 40(1) of the FDRE constitution stated, every Ethiopian citizen has the right to ownership of private property. This right include right to acquire, to use and in a manner compatible with the right of other citizens, the right include to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it.¹² Art 41(1) of the same constitution granted the economic rights to every Ethiopian the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory.

Despite this fact, the dominant titular who has named regions and zones consider the right to self-administration as the right to exclude others from their region or zone and as they can deny property rights of those non-titular's by arguing that the source of the property of non-titular or minorities are from their regional or zonal resources.¹³ The increasing misunderstanding of this federal system of self-administration created a great problem and leads to increasing trend of conflict in different part of the country in general and Dilla city administration and its surroundings in particular.

The government could not address such conflicts before they reached the level of violence. Whenever a conflict occurred a team of officials assigned

¹⁰Teshome Mekonnen (2003): Conflict of Frontiers Between the Oromia and Somali: The Case Study of Moyale Woreda, in "First National Conference on Federalism, Conflict and Peace Building", Ministry of Federal Affairs and German Technical Cooperation, United Printers, Addis Ababa, 2004. (as cited in Daniel Gebrel MA thesis Addis Ababa Ethiopia), pp. 24

¹¹Supra note at 7, pp. 264-265

¹² Supra note at 6, Art 40 (1)

¹³ Supra note, at 7

by the government would be sent to that area and would use different mechanisms to calm the situation. But the problems have not been solved yet. Because of multiethnic nature of SNNPRS, the region faced with various ethnic conflicts. The conflict flared up in Gedio zone is one of the conflict. This ethnic conflict has been generated and exacerbated by many factors before few years. There have been quite a number of conflicts in various parts of Dilla City and violent conflicts have been serious threat for development and stability in the communities. Various reports and testimonials in Gedio Zone were witnessed to frequent violent conflicts that have claimed the lives of hundreds of people and accounted for the destruction of public and private properties. As a result of this conflict many people were killed and property worth millions was looted and damaged. The residents of the locality in the zone were in serious anxiety because of the clashes. The horrifying situation was put under control with strong involvement of the forces of the Central Government. In day-to day activities people may turn down the interest of others, which could lead to a clash of interests among individuals or between groups. This conflict may escalate to its severe form. Individuals may destruct the property of others when they are going to maximize their benefit or fulfill their interest. This action violates the right to freedom of movement and residence including the right to freedom from forced displacement and evictions mentioned in the FDRE constitution and civil code, and criminal code, of Ethiopia. The evacuation of people at different corners of the country are caused by ethnic tension and conflict agitated by local politician.¹⁴

Despite this fact the desire to control and monopolize over limited resources can lead conflicts of interest and violation of rights which clearly stated in the constitution. The conflict in Gedio zone Dilla city administration is may not be different from this fact its matter of conflict of interest, this conflict may escalate to its severe form. Individuals may destruct the property of others and push the non-titular to leave the area in order to maximize their benefit or fulfill their interest. To this reason, that the researcher is motivated to undertake this study in order to investigate the causes of the conflict and its effect on private property right, non-titular citizens in line with the FDRE constitution, international, regional and domestic laws.

¹⁴Siraw Megibaru Temesgen, () Weaknesses of Ethnic Federalism in Ethiopia, International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention. P.49-54

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to explore the challenges to property rights in divided societies and to assess the Causes of conflicts in Dilla city Administration in Gedio Zone, SNNPR.

Specific Objectives

The Specific Objectives of this study were;

- To find out the major factors that has caused the conflict, and consequences of the conflict between ethnic groups of Gedio Zone.
- To assess the lost property because of the conflict in the study area and to assess the measure taken by government to restore the distracted property.
- To assess the challenges faced the victims in relation to their property rights in the study area in line with the FDRE constitution and international instruments accepted by Ethiopia.
- To forward recommendation as to ways, addressing the problems of property rights in the study area and to suggest the possible solution for the current conflict.

1.3. Expected out Come

This study indicated the magnitude and sources of conflict so that the concerned authorities can take measure to handle the problem. It may contribute to the understanding of the role of government institutions in different levels, the community and stakeholders so as to regulate, reduce, manage and resolve inter-ethnic conflicts and then to guarantee citizens' rights that clearly provided under the FDRE constitution. Finally this paper will be used as a source of information for other researchers who have interest to conduct research on related problem in the future.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study was undertaken and specified in Gedio Zone Dilla city Administration which is located in the SNNPR of Ethiopia focusing on conflict happened between the titular and non- titular groups in Gedio zone during 2016. In order to make the study more manageable, its scope is delimited to investigate record, discuss and analyze the cause and Consequences of the conflict produce especially with regard to property

rights and to analyze the measures taken by government and the society to reinstate the victims of conflict in their original position. Due to time and financial constraints, the scope of this study is delimited to identify the causes of the conflict and its challenges on property rights of citizens.

1.5 Research Methodology

The researcher employed a non-doctrinal research approach. This research will depend on qualitative research method since this method would help to examine the cause and effect of the conflict on property rights and a critical analysis of domestic laws and different international instrument like UDHR, ICCPR, ACHPR, and ICESCR were analyzed in line with the situation in the study area. It enable the researcher to examine the issues in a sequence and in depth, relevant information were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Relevant data for this research were collected from different sources using various data collection methods. The main methods used to collect primary data included in-depth interviews, focus group discussion, field observation and document analysis. In order to ensure the accuracy and reliability of collected data using one method, other cross checking technique and instruments were used. Review of books, magazines, newspapers reports and internet links related to the concept were used as secondary source.

1.6 Sampling Techniques

To select key informants for this study purposive sampling and snow ball sampling technique were devised. This technique would enhance best information to achieve the objective of this research. The key informants are those who have involved in the incident of the violent conflicts and concerned stakeholders. And the subjects of this study were selected from different ethnic groups from Gedio zone Dilla city administration.

1.7 Ethical Consideration

With regard to this study an effort was made to avoid bias and to be as objective as possible the researcher considered and respects the rights, dignity, privilege and personality of the respondents. In addition to this preserve the anonymity of informants, privacy is respected and the collected

information was carefully kept. Generally the researcher conducted the gathering of data based on sound ethical considerations.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

This study had its own limitations. The recent memory of the conflict in the minds of the subjects and suspicion of officials to provide information had its own negative influence in getting data. Because of Respondents were in a tight work, some are not as such willing to fill the questionnaires and not provide complete information. Financial, time and reference materials as well as shortage of review Literature have also highly restricted the researcher's activities. Lack of official's willingness for access of official documents concerning the conflicts. Dispersed geographical locations of data collection area, were in-convenient for scheduled.

2. Literature review on the Legal Protection of Property Rights in Ethiopia

The institution of private property is influenced by a number of factors. In the same way as the dominant classes of society change, the institution of private property also changed.¹⁵ For example, Aristotle, questioning the proper system of property in an ideal constitution, argues for a regime of private property as the best means of attaining net productivity in the utilization of land.¹⁶ He argues:

when everyone has his own separate sphere of interest, there will not be the same ground for quarrels; and the amount of interest will increase, because each man will feel he is applying himself to what is his own.¹⁷

In addition to the incorporation and adoption of international legal measures, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (FDRE) Constitution is the first and foremost legal groundwork that unequivocally recognizes the right to the ownership of private property for Every Ethiopian citizen. Contents of this private property under the constitution include the right to acquire, to use and to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or other means of transfer

¹⁵L.Becker, (1992) "Too Much Property" *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, XXI, P.196-206.

¹⁶ Aristotle, (1946).*The Politics*, (translated by E.Baker, Oxford, Clarendon Press), p.47

¹⁷ Ibid at p.49.

subject to public interest and the rights of other persons.¹⁸ the constitution also give a clear definition of private property under Art 40(2) it stated that private property is a tangible or intangible product which has value and is produced by the labour, creativity, enterprise or capital of a person.¹⁹ By this means the constitution seems along with the labour theory. It declares land as an exclusive common property of the state and the Peoples of Ethiopia not to be subject to sale or other means of exchange.²⁰ The Constitution empowers government to provide private investors with use right over land on the basis of payment arrangements.²¹ Once use right over land is given to investors, they have full right to the immovable property they build and to the permanent improvements they bring about on the land by their labour or capital including the right to alienate, to bequeath, and, where the right of use expires, to remove their property, transfer their title, or claim compensation for it.²² The Constitution indicates that the particulars of these general features of private property will be specified by law.²³The constitution granted extensive rights for the private property rights of citizens. Under the constitution Private property can only be subject to expropriation when public purposes so demanded. The expropriation also should be subject to payment in advance of compensation proportionate with the value of the property.²⁴ The SNNPRS constitution also clearly stated as the right to property is the right of every dweller in the region.²⁵ Here the constitution uses the word dweller to include person from other region under the protection of property right.

Though ICCPR fails to provide property rights, equality before the law was provided under Article 26, it says; ‘All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion,

¹⁸ Supra note at, 6, Art. 40(1).

¹⁹ Ibid Art. 40(2).

²⁰ Ibid., Art. 40(3).

²¹Ibid., Art. 40(6).

²² Ibid, Art. 40(7).

²³ Ibid., Art. 40/6&7).

²⁴ Id, Art. 40(8).

²⁵ Supra note, at, 11, art 40

national or social origin, property, birth or other status.” As we can clearly understand from the provision of the law all persons are equal before the law and all are entitled for equal protection of the law, thus property rights are given for all equally and under the same protection for all citizens without any discrimination based on their background whether titular or non-titular whether dominant ethnic or minority all are equally entitled for the law.

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) one of the instruments accepted by Ethiopia under its article 17 declares. “Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.” African charter on human and people right also guarantee the same right. The other international instrument which ratified by Ethiopia is International covenant economic social and cultural right (ICESCR). This instrument under its Art 11 guarantee the citizens the right to adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.

2.1 Ethnic Conflict as a Danger to Property Rights in Ethiopia

The terms ethnic and ethnicity have their roots in the Greek word *ethnos*, which describes a community of common descent.²⁶ The major question which arises in relation to ethnic political movements is the nature of the ethnic bond itself, that is, the meaning of ethnicity. There are two principal schools of thoughts. These are the primordialists and instrumentalist. The former would hold that ethnicity is a primordial bond between the members of a natural community which precedes modern nation state and class system, and transcends them. Ethnicity as natural and innate to human identity based on fixed deep primordial attachments to a group or culture. Ethnic identity is a permanent feature of group life though at times it may be represented or exist only latently.²⁷ The instrumentalist on the other hand would consider that ethnicity is a political weapon to be created built up, used manipulated or discarded, according to political expediency.²⁸ They

²⁶ Fearon and Laitin (2000) the relation between social constructivists views of ethnicity and theories of ethnic conflict.

²⁷ Harold Isaacs,(1986) *The Idols of the tribe*, Anthony D. Smith *The ethnic origins of nations*, oxford: Basil Blackwell,

²⁸ Michael Banton, (1983), *Racial and ethnic competition*, Cambridge university press, Cambridge.

consider ethnicity not as objectively 'given', but rather as fluid, situational defined and strategically manipulated subjective and rational socio-cultural constructions.²⁹ Ethnic identity is but one of several options which a given collectively may use to its own advantage a question of rational choice. Thus Ethnicity is subjective since it is identification or a sense of belonging to a particular ethnic group. At the same time it is objective since the feeling of belonging to a particular ethnic group can only arise if it is based on objective by verifiable elements such as language, culture, religion, skin colour and other physical characteristics.³⁰

The coming of the EPDRF, redrawn the political map of the country and adopted ethnic based federal structure of government. This experiment has been formalized in the 1994 Constitution. Within the coming of the constitution the magnitude of the IDP population in Ethiopia is increased. The reason remains largely unknown, as it is indicated in UPR. It is presumed to be relatively large resulting from natural disasters, public projects, inter-ethnic conflict and clashes between the military and liberation groups.³¹ These IDP people are displaced from their property. Even though the right to life is the source of all rights, the right to property is their only implementation. Without property rights, no other rights are possible. Since man has to sustain his life by his own effort, the man who has no right to the product of his effort has no means to sustain his life. The man who produces while others dispose of his product is a slave.³² Property rights are the rules of the game that determine who gets to do what and who must compensate whom if damages occur. Article 14 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights provides;

The right to property shall be guaranteed. It may only be encroached upon in the interest of public need or in the general interest of the community and in accordance with the provisions of appropriate laws.

²⁹Wolde Selassie, 2004, citing Shils). P.Q Yang; cited by van D. Beken,

³⁰ Van Der Beken (2012) Unity in diversity Federalism as a Mechanism to Accommodate Ethnic Diversity: The case of Ethiopia. Zurich, Minestr Litvelag Press

³¹Human Rights Committee (HRC), concluding observations on Ethiopia, 102nd session, 19 August 2011, CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, paragraph 14. The Committee also recommended Ethiopia to (a) increase protection for displaced persons; (b) formulate and adopt a legal framework and a national strategy covering all phases of displacement; (c) create conditions that offer lasting solutions to displaced persons, including their voluntary and safe return.

³² Ayn Rand, (1964) The Virtue of Selfishness, p.46

The majority of conflicts currently emerged in Ethiopia are inter alia related with different rights such as political participation, equal distribution of resources. Most of these conflicts are currently takes place under the guise of ethnicity and ethnicity is used as an instrument to attain other goals. The ethnic based conflict in the country at now days most likely affect property rights of individuals. As access to land and related resources such as water holes, forest areas and pasture is under pressure for virtually all groups, the advantage to be gained from declaring oneself a member of a group that has legal identity and can claim rights is obvious. This strategy is used to make individual claims under collective guise. Unlike what happened in the past, any dispute on land or land use between individuals or households now becomes a collective, community issue, and pits communities against each other. This is the logic that must inevitably be pursued, and in terms of which the rights can be obtained. There is no legal structure that adjudicates between individuals or families when the legal identities of people are corporate, even if the issues that gave rise to the dispute are small-scale and individual.³³ Sometimes people use their ethnicity as an advantage to claim certain rights related with certain property even without having any right on it.³⁴

Different international instruments and the FDRE constitution clearly provide as everyone have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence. The FDRE constitution under article 32(1) stated that Any Ethiopian or foreign national lawfully in Ethiopia has, within the national territory, the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence, as well as the freedom to leave the country at any time he wishes to. The right to acquire and use his/her property the right to participate in different economic activities are also clearly stated in different legal documents including the covenant constitution of the country.³⁵

2.2 Cause Ethnic Conflict in Ethiopian

³³ J. Abbink (2006) Ethnicity and Conflict Generation in Ethiopia: Some Problems and Prospects of Ethno-Regional Federalism, *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*. P. 24:3, 389-413

³⁴ Interviewee the researcher conducts testify that the titular's in Gedio claim non titular's to leave their homelands.

³⁵ Supra note, at 6, Art 41 of the FDRE constitution

The causes of ethnic conflict in Ethiopia are multiple. They include historical, political, economic, social and cultural causes. Sisay as described there are in Conflicts involving various ethnic, religious and/or political groups over land, water and other resources or power issues, have come widespread and increasingly severe in many parts of Ethiopia. The nature and trends of such recurrent violent conflict within and between tribal, clan, religious and other groups of different communities vary depending on the contributing social, economic and political and linguistic factors.³⁶

Inter-ethnic conflict is caused by different factors such as socio-political, economic, cultural and Historical aspects. Since 1991, the federal government in Ethiopian political arrangements in multi-ethnic societies should take into consideration the configuration of ethnic Cleavages and rivalries in practical conditions. Under 1995 constitution Ethiopia is structured as a federal state in which ethnicity is an important component. The basis of state-formation is ethnicity. The nomenclature of the states also reflects their ethnic content. In Ethiopian federal arrangements' the constitutional grant of extensive ethnic rights on the one hand and the political limits to their implementation on the other is an important conflict generating factor. However, in order it to be able to achieve unity in diversity.³⁷

Ethnic conflicts have various dimensions in different regions of Ethiopia. There have been conflicts in the borders Oromia and Somali, SNNPR and Oromia, Afar and Isaa, Garre and Borana, Oromia and Gumuz, Guji and Gedio, Agnwa and Nuer, Sidama and Guji, and Kereyu and Afar in the past couple of decades.³⁸ Particularly as state in SNNPRS, Inter-ethnic disputes in southern parts of Ethiopia are commonly over natural resources such as grazing and agricultural lands. There are also inter-ethnic conflicts for resource competition such as between Sidama and Arsi, Guji and Sidama,

³⁶Teshome Mekonnen (2003): Conflict of Frontiers Between the Oromia and Somali: The Case Study of Maya Woreda, in "First National Conference on Federalism, Conflict and Peace Building", Ministry of Federal Affairs and German Technical Cooperation, United Printers, Addis Ababa.

³⁷ Van Der Beken (2009) Federalism and the Accommodation of Ethnic Diversity: The Case of Ethiopia. pp. 21

³⁸Habtamu Wondimu (2013) Federalism and Conflicts' Management in Ethiopia. Social Psychological Analysis of the Opportunities and Challenges: IPSS, AAU, pp. 13.

kore and Burji, Konso and Derashe, Guji and Gedeo, Konso and Ale ethnic conflicts.³⁹

2.3 The Challenge of Conflict on the Rights of citizens

The outcome of every conflict has its own impact on socio-economic and political activities. In this perspective Alexander described the consequences of the conflict as that conflict is undesirable. In its violent form, it claims the lives of many people, destroys property, and diverts human as well as financial resources away from development.⁴⁰ Likewise, the violent conflict in Dilla city administration has resulted in significant number of death casualties, property damage and displacement of people from their home. Inter-ethnic conflicts are usually violent and destructive to the societies they directly affect and often expand to become international affair.⁴¹ Ethnic conflicts have negative consequences on social and economic developments.⁴² Social impact that results in ethnic conflict can be homeless, landless, death, and so on. The conflict also has potential and real consequences on inter-ethnic marriage, family and social life. As a result of the conflict, thousands of school going children is displaced. “The EPRDF paper policy of decentralization and practice of centralization has thus created more problems than solutions to the inter- and intra-ethnic contradictions”.⁴³ Currently, it seems to be two pairs of mutually incompatible forces of ethnic politics operating in the country. In the first ethnic politics as instrument of political support exercised mainly by the ethnic entrepreneurs with political power who strive to maintain the current status. Conflicts with politicized ethnic identity emerging as strategy of groups’ self-defence among the diverse ethnic groups, who began to question the inconsistencies between the paper value and practical reality of current policies. The second contradiction is the top-down approach of defining and

³⁹Johannes Geber Michael (2005) Addressing pastoralists conflict in Ethiopia: the case of Kura and Home sub-districts of south Omro Zone; Safe world; Kenya. pp. 17.

⁴⁰ Alexander Attilio (2001) Geo-Political Explanations of Conflict in the Horn of Africa. Addis Ababa, Liaison OSSREA Ethiopia

⁴¹ John Burton’s Contribution to Conflict Resolution theory and Practice: A Personal View, the international journal of peace studies, (1990), p.137-138)

⁴²The destruction of huge factories, machineries, and other pecuniary and lose of the youth in the conflict indeed hinder the development of the country.

⁴³Merara Gudina (1999): Conflict in View of State and Society: Dichotomy in Ethiopia, Paper presented at the conference on “Conflict in the Horn: What Can Civil Society Do to Bring-About Solidarity and Competition in the Region, March 15-17, Nairobi Kenya.

prescribing 'a group', and the one aimed at mobilizing, organizing, even creating a group from inside.⁴⁴

According to the Preamble and article 8 of the Constitution, sovereignty resides in each 'nation, nationality and people'. However, although the Constitution seems to give such huge amount of rights to each ethnic groups, according to article 47, many of them are under the sovereignty of few dominant ethnic groups. This formulation of the Constitution led some to argue that each ethnic group is the beneficiary of the constitution by equating them with 'nation, nationality or people'. However, the federal arrangement where the constitution only established nine regional States and two City Administrations create some kinds of misconception. The fact that the states and other subunits of government are named after particular ethnic groups is bound to reinforce the feeling that these entities belong to the groups officially identified with them. Under this arrangement, therefore, the State of Tigray, for example belongs to the Tigrian's, the State of Amhara to the Amharas, the state of Oromo to Oromo's, and so on, thereby giving legitimacy to the claims of a particular ethnic group to a particular territory, and providing it with the necessary framework in which its language, culture and political institutions may flourish.

This means that those ethnic groups which do not have states or other subunits may not have favourable conditions to develop their language, culture, history and traditions. Their political participation and their economic rights are violated because of they are non-titular. Thus, it can be argued, the constitution gave more benefits to the ethnic groups in whose name states or zones are named, and those who lived outside their designated region or zone were faced a great challenges. Unlike the FDRE constitution the SNNRS constitution affirm that any Ethiopian who speaks the working language of the region the zone or special Woredas has the right to be elected to serve in governmental and social of state the zone or special Woredas.⁴⁵ The same constitution also allows to enjoy equal rights with the local inhabitants, these includes, right to job right to liberty and movement rights to possession and ownership of property.⁴⁶

⁴⁴Ibid

⁴⁵ Supra note, at 11, Art 34(2)

⁴⁶ Supra note, Art 34 (1)

3. The Ethnic Based Conflict in Gedio Zone of Dilla City Administration and its challenges on the rights of citizens

3.1 General overview of Conflict Situation in Dilla Town

In Ethiopia after the coming of the FDRE constitution, nation nationality and peoples of Ethiopia got the right to self-administration. However granting the right to self-administration to dominant ethnic groups is not without problem, it immediately resulted for the creation of new minorities. This has been particularly acute for Amharas and Gurages, who live in cities and larger settlements across the country.⁴⁷ The constitution neither recognises these groups as minority nor gives a due protection against the dominant ethnic groups. The opportunity of these groups to participate in political position in the study area is very limited. They mostly participated in business activity; however their property rights also not get a due protection under the legal regime of the country. The understanding of the dominant ethnic groups, who are granted the right to self-administration under the constitution, is as they can do whatever in their named region or zone.⁴⁸ After the coming of the constitution and recognition of the right to self-administration most of mainstream ethnic groups who have named region or zone consider their region or zone as it's their homeland. They consider the right to self-administration as the right to exclude others from their region or zone and as they can deny property rights of those non-titular's by arguing that the source of the property of non-titular or minorities are from their regional or zonal resources. The increasing misunderstanding of this federal system of self-administration leads to increasing trend of conflict in different part of the country in general and Dilla city administration and its surroundings in particular. But it is clearly provide under Art 40(1) the FDRE constitution as every Ethiopian citizen has the right ownership of private property this right include right to acquire, to use and in a manner compatible with the right of other citizens, the right include to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it.⁴⁹ Art 41 of the same constitution granted the economic rights to every Ethiopian. Sub Art 1 of Art 41 states that;

⁴⁷Supra note at 8

⁴⁸Ibid

⁴⁹ Supra note at, 6 Art. 40 (1)

Every Ethiopian has the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory.

From this provision of the law we can understand that every Ethiopian has the right to engage freely in economic activity anywhere within the national territory of Ethiopia. Despite this granted right of the constitution the dominant groups claim the eviction of the minorities from their homeland to leave their resources their land etc. Art 40(3) of the constitution provide as land and natural resources exclusively vested in the state and people of Ethiopia. Land is the common property of the nation nationality and peoples of Ethiopia.⁵⁰ So the writer argues that the right to self-administration and the economic rights of citizens should be understood differently. As we have seen above property rights and the right to engage in any economic activity in the Ethiopian territory is clearly granted for all citizens by the supreme law of the land. The conflict occurred in Dilla city administration between the dominant group of Gedio and other non-titular is inter alia of other factor, mainly because the motivation of the dominant groups assumption that the minorities should not own property in their named zone and they claim to evict those non titular from their region as a result of this most of the non-titular property were destroyed, burned and stolen, most of the non-titular minorities were evicted from their living area and become homeless. Even though the data the writer gathered show the immediate cause is the court decision⁵¹, the violence takes place immediately all most in all Gedio zone. From this we can easily understand that there is the motive of ethnic based conflict which targeted the non-titular minorities who live in Gedio zone. This is against the very purpose of the constitution which aims to build one economic community.⁵² The constitution aspire that continuing to live with rich and proud cultural legacies in territories the people have long inhabited, have, through continuous interaction on various levels and forms of life, built up common interest and have also contributed to the emergence of a common outlook; ⁵³ full respect of individual and people's fundamental freedoms and rights, to live together on the basis of equality and without any discrimination. This aspiration of the constitution faces a great problem in

⁵⁰Supra note at, 6,Art 40(3)

⁵¹Ibid, The preamble

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Ibid

the current time. The implementation of the constitution in practice doesn't meet what it does aspire in the paper is different. Ethnic entrepreneurs elevated following the ethnic based federal system, when we look at our music, school songs, national anthem they are mostly regional and ethnic based we are forgetting the national emblem. Especially our youths not give a due care for the national unity and mostly become proponent of regionalism and their nation, so it is possible to argue after the coming in to force of the FDRE constitution there is unbalanced diversity with that of unity. This is a great crisis for the people of one country who are living for a long period of time. As we can see from the data the writer collected below the tendency of the conflict in the area is going to increase in terms of intensity, distraction and frequency.

As the evidence the writer gathered shows majority 72% of the Dilla city resident respondents faced the conflict twice, 11 of them faced conflict only one time. On the other hand 13% respondents faced the conflict three times. Concerning its tendency majority 93% of the respondents replied that tendency of conflict situation is increasing; the conflict includes the psychological tension between the titular's and non-titular. They look each other as people living in different countries. According to these respondents they even fear for their next generation hence the children's of these groups has sense of enmity and revenge. The other 3% per cent of respondents were said that tendency of conflict situation is decreasing. On the other hand 4% of respondents responded that tendency of conflict situation in the area has no change. From this we can say that the trend of ethnic based conflict in the study area is going to increase on the other hand, which means the accommodation of our federal system and tolerance of diversity and sense of unity in the study area is chiefly eroded.

The data gained from respondents pointed out that the main actors in Dilla town conflict were individuals, faired from government Authority, individuals not represent the urban people, individuals who are suspected in various crime, indigenous ethnic groups, unemployed youth, some Police officers, those living in lower living condition and aggrieved by lack of good governance, some civil servants and some woreda and zonal government authority bodies. The data gained from respondents indicates that the roles of these actors were: Intensifying the conflicts in order to gain their advantage,

assisting by giving money and materials, Mobilizing unemployed youth and rural people who are living in lower economic conditions and Repressing the conflict and in sustaining it.

The most problematic element here is the implicit and sometimes open support that government affiliated authorities and cadres (political activists of the ruling party) reportedly gave to this discourse of dispossession based on 'primordial' criteria of ethnic origin, language and indigenous status. With the establishment of the ethnically defined regions, some populations who are lived out of their designated region or zone became minorities that in some cases did not speak the language of the new administration. The principle was interpreted by some groups as an opportunity to claim exclusive rights over land by evicting settlers and other newcomers. These tensions have often been encouraged by politicians from local indigenous groups.

3.2 Cause of the Conflict

According to the data gathered from respondents from Interview, questionnaires and focus group discussion report, shows the majority 110(68.3%) of the resident respondents agreed on the types of conflict occurred in Dilla town was Inter- Ethnic Conflict. 29 (18%), of respondent say it was Property claim and the rest 9 (5.6%), and 13(8%) responded that, Conflict over resource and Conflict over power respectively. The majority of respondent agree as the main type of conflict which occurred in Dilla town was ethnic.

As the conflict targeted the non Gedion people who lived in the area the researcher trying to see the root cause of the conflict. Why Gedio people attacking the non-titular who are lived in the area. As the researcher got information from respondents, the motto of perpetrators during conflict was 'leave our homeland' why they say so? As the data the researcher gathered revealed the root causes of conflict were the misunderstanding of the right to self-administration under the federal system and the unbalanced diversity with that of our unity. According to the respondent's response in addition to this great crises of federal accommodation system unemployment, land disputes, ethnicity, corruption and lack of good governance are also the factors that aggravated the ethnic tension between the Gedion and non

Gedion which leads one group to hate the other and latter which leads them to conflict.

About 64% of respondents respond that the root cause of the conflict is the grossly rooted ethnic based detestation by the dominant Gedio nation. 9% Land Disputes, 15.5%, corruption and lack of good governance, 11.5% Unemployment and few of them argued on economic backwardness. In addition from open ended question, the respondent's responded that the causes of conflict that occurred in this city were: Prejudice, Lack of income source, Weakness and Lack of love, denial of the basic human needs of access, identity, autonomy, security and equality. Regarding to interview with key informants revealed that the most common cause of Conflict in the area included: Unemployment, adults were more involved in to conflict than youngsters and elders. Economic backwardness or Economic deprivation or simply poverty is a major cause of conflict. Politics also plays a role in aggravate conflict tendencies among the youth. Participants argued that some politicians who are fired support criminal activities of certain jobless youth. The youth in question enjoy this kind of protection as part of the politicians' security networks used to run various tasks, often being used to harass political opponents. Political power is often misused to take advantage of weaker groups and people and the dissidence that rises out of such situations often force the victims to resort to conflicts.

As one interviewee quotes “If a given person failed to work and produce like others or failed to possess wealth which could help him to sustain his/her life; he could develop bad behaviour of jealousy against others who are rich enough according to the standard of the society.” Then he started to look peoples around him then trying to find the reason of his poverty most of poor peoples who belongs to Gedion nation justify their poverty or their unemployment from the perspective of rich non Gedion and conclude as they are exploited. The misunderstanding perception of those non-titular's finally created the ethnic based conflict in the area.

The clash in Dilla city firstly broke out on Friday October 7, 2016 and it turned deadly the following day. According to residents of Dilla, the clashes erupted following a court decision over ownership right on a disputed plot of land located in the market area in the centre of town. The disputed plot of land was earlier allocated to businesspeople to develop the existing business

area to a modern market place. However, a coffee union composed of coffee growers in Dilla and surrounding areas claimed that the plot was belongs to them. Because of the dispute, the case was brought before the court and decided to be given for the businesspeople. Following the court's final judgment, the coffee union members started protesting. Friday and later on Saturday the protest turned fatal.

Once a conflict is initiated as a result of plotted land between the businesspeople that are non-titular and a coffee union composed of coffee growers in Dilla, who are the titular group, it is exposed to other types of conflict, which finally become ethnic based. In a stalemate situation, then, conflict can be frozen following in depth fights without the obtainment of original objectives. Therefore, activities of conflict are organically related to each other in terms of their interaction.

To conclude that even though most of the respondents are argued on that the immediate causes of the conflict was a disputed plot of land located in the market area, others could be linked to the high rate of poverty, unemployment and politicization of every bit of life in the homelands. It is pertinent to add that these social conditions often helped the ethnic entrepreneurs to mobilize certain groups against the other group.

3.3 Violation of the Right to Life and Bodily Integrity in Dilla Town

The universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) under Art. 3 provide that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. The right is also enshrined in Article 6(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), it stated as, every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life. Art 2(1) and 2(2) of the same covenant provides government duty to respect and protect this right. The right is also contained in Article 4 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. It stated in the following manner. "Human beings are inviolable. Every human being shall be entitled to respect for his life and the integrity of his person. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of this right".

Art 14 of the FDRE constitution provides as every person has the inviolable and inalienable right to life the security of person and liberty. Since Ethiopia accepts these international, regional and domestic laws the government has a

duty to respect and protect them. However it is difficult to say that the government performs its duty as a duty bearer under international laws. As a result by violating these international and regional as well as the provision of the constitution different human rights violation when happened to the citizens of non-titular's who lived in Gedio zone.

Conferring to the response from open ended question, many individuals properties were destroyed and burned, death of individuals, instability, insecurity among the people, decline of social interaction , weakness of commercial activities among buyers and sellers, social services were interrupted, individuals change their home town, rejecting the right of the people, fearing the individuals who engaged in the conflict, destruction of infrastructure, destruction of social service properties like health centres, schools and factories. Most of the victims of these clashes are left homeless, landless, destitute, injured, dead, abused, to mention but a few. The immediate and real outcome of the clashes in the towns is felt most at personal and family level. Many people sustain physical injuries and others are traumatized. The state of insecurity interfered with the day-to-day socio-economic and political undertakings within the clashes areas. Rendering to the result from interview and focus group discussion the number of deaths was about above 45. Many people were died and injured according to the information of Dilla university referral hospital 23 people were killed 101 people were injured.⁵⁴The reporter magazine also reports lots of lives were lost.

The conflict in various parts of the cities can also bring about a situation of gender and child vulnerability. Indeed, it is the children and women who suffered more during the period of the conflict. They are abused, violated, and embarrassed. The conflict of 2006 created tension and mutual suspicion among the groups for the first time.⁵⁵Particularly, the inhabitant of urban area became mistrustful about the motive of the Gedio whom they considered as having the intention of displacing the other peoples from their land. The other thing is from the 2006 conflict onwards, there is a tendency to politicize any dispute between an individual Gedio and the other groups as ethnic. The institutionalization of 'Formal Ethnicism' and the ethnic based

⁵⁴ The data reviled from Dilla university referral hospital

⁵⁵Supra note, at 7, Vol.139 , pp. 24

political mobilization launched by ethnic entrepreneurs after 1991 tempted many groups to try to regain their human and democratic rights after a century of ethnic domination.⁵⁶

3.4 Violation of Property Rights

Art 11(1) of ICESCR, Art 40 of FDRE constitution, Art 40 of SNNPRS constitution and Art 5 of UDHR guarantee as everyone has a right to property. Despite this reality what happened in Gedion Zone Dilla city administration is the violation of this right. According to reporter magazine over 100 houses and business went up in flames.⁵⁷ Human right council also report as above 90 vehicles above 4 mill and 46 coffee hatchery machine Destroyed. The information the researcher got from reporter magazine also shows as, 46 coffee industries machines burnt. Totally the value of the coffee machineries estimated around 144,950,000.00 (one hundred forty four millions nine hundred fifty thousand) Ethiopian Birr. In addition vehicles which are found in the coffee machineries compound were totally destroyed. Their value is estimated 22,950,000 (twenty two million nine hundred fifty thousands) Ethiopian Birr.⁵⁸ The magazine also reported that the government going to compensate those investors who are the victims of this destruction. According to the information acquired from Gedio zone administration office shows because of the ethnic based conflict occurred on October 4 and 5/2016, in Gedio Zone, 95 house higher, 231, medium and 448, simple, damage totally 1047 houses were affected by the conflict. From this 261 house is destroyed in the study area, Dilla city. The writer argues that, this huge destruction is visibly affecting the property rights of citizens especially those non titular and it creates a great challenges to acquire property in the future. If their constitutional right is not protected, Citizens are fear to own property by adding their labour and capital through hard working. At the end this will affect the investment area and it hinders the development of the country.

3.5 Government Duty to Protect and Attempts of Ethiopian Government

⁵⁶Asebe Regassa (2007). Ethnicity and Inter-ethnic Relations: the 'Ethiopian Experiment' and the case of the Guji and Gedeo. Master of Philosophy in Indigenous Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tromsø: Norway

⁵⁷ Reporter magazine published, June, 14, 2009, Vol. 22, No.1806.

⁵⁸ Ibid

The primary purpose of human rights is to establish rules for relations between the individual and the state, several of these rights can also have implications for relations among individuals. This so-called 'horizontal effect' implies, among other things, that a government not only has an obligation to refrain from violating human rights, but also has a duty to protect the individual from infringements by other individuals. The right to life under Art 16 of the FDRE constitution thus means that the government must strive to protect people against homicide by their fellow human beings. the right to property under Art 40 of the same constitution means the government has a duty to protect individuals property rights against others. Failure to do so is make the government responsible. When we come to the case at hand, According to Gedio zone administrator information The government planned to collect 113,000,000.00(one hundred thirteen million) to compensate victims of the ethnic based conflict and the source of this compensation budget is, 60% from the regional government 20% from Gedio zone and 20% by reducing Woredas annual budget. The compensation for coffee machineries was made by the federal government. Concerning the perpetrators, in the first and second revival 2553(two thousands five hundred fifty three) suspected perpetrators were released up on taking training because of absence of evidence. In the third round of training from 626 released. Only 469 suspected are under prosecution. According to the data the researcher collected through interviewee most of the victims are disappointed and discomforted by the measure taken by the government. They claim that the releasing of those suspected to the society without any punishment encourage those perpetrators to repeatedly commit the crime and there is no deterrence effect on both the perpetrators and others. According to one informant "in conflict aroused in Gedio Zone in 2006 the measure taken by the government is to calm the conflict temporarily, the perpetrators were not prosecuted properly and most of them were released. Because of this the law doesn't bring any deterrence effect that's why the conflict is created after 10 years again." The researcher argue that the government is under a duty to protect the rights of citizens, one of its duty is to bring the wrong doer to the criminal justice system of the country and to compensate the victims.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

The FDRE constitution established Federal form of government on the basis of territory and language to enable them self-rule and shared rule. However at current time this aspiration of the constitution faced a great challenges. Following the federal administration system ethnic entrepreneurs and ethnic conflict were emerged largely. The right to own property outside ones designated ethnic homeland facing a great challenges.

The study found that the type of conflict which occurred in Dilla town was ethnic and had targeted non titular people who have been operating businesses in Dilla town for years. The conflict is inter alia of other factor, mainly because the motivation of the dominant groups assumption that the minorities should not own property in their named zone and they claim to evict those non Gedion from their region as a result of this, most of the non-titular property were destroyed, burned and were evicted from their home.

The root cause of conflict related with crunches of federal accommodation system, the misunderstanding of the right to self-administration under the federal system and the lopsided of diversity with that of our unity. Unemployment, Land Disputes, ethnicity, corruption and lack of good governances are also the factors that aggravated the ethnic tension between the Gedion and non Gedion. The immediate cause of the conflict was a disputed plot of land located in the market area,

The study found that there is no specific program designed to find the truth and reconciliation for the violation of human rights in the study area.

When we compare with the previous conflict occurred in Dilla city the Tendency of conflict situation is increasing.

The study found that Most of the perpetrators of the conflict were Individuals faired from government Authority and Individuals who are suspected in various crime, Indigenous ethnic groups, Unemployed youth, Some Police members, Those living in lower living condition and aggrieved by lack of good governance, Some civil servants, Some woreda and zonal government authority bodies. These actors play a major role through motivating others to involve in the conflict.

The conflict occurred between Gedion and non Gedion people were resulted in death of individuals, destruction of properties, instability, insecurity among the people, decline of social interaction, weakness of commercial activities among buyers and sellers, social services were interrupted, individuals change their home town, rejecting the right of the people, fearing the individuals who engaged in the conflict, destruction of infrastructure, Destruction of social service properties like health centres, schools factories.

The study found that the conflict in Gedio zone in general and Dilla city in particular resulted the violation of human right instruments that Ethiopian accepted internationally and regionally the universal declaration of human rights (UDHR), international covenant on civil and political rights (ICCPR), the African charter on human and people rights and the FDRE constitution provisions are indeed violated.

Both the regional and federal governments were not perform their responsibility under international instruments, duty to respect and protect.

As the finding of this research shows this failure of the government to protect the right of citizens from human right violation is resulted from the improper implementation and misunderstanding of the federal system by some government officials and the dominant ethnic groups, as well as the less correction measure taken by the government in the first huge conflict in 2006.

Recommendation

Based on the research finding the researcher forwarded the following recommendations, so as to enable every citizens of the country to enjoy their constitutional rights without any challenges.

Ethiopia is expected to introduce persistence and well-studied federal system and strengthen existing legal and institutional framework and make them functional by integrating their effort against ethnic conflict entrepreneurs and ensuring rule of law.

Integrated and high quality of leadership should be strengthen in line with the federal system of the country in each woreda zonal and regional level.

The right to self-administration and the economic rights of citizens should be understood differently. Property rights and the right to engage in any economic activity in the Ethiopian territory, which clearly granted for all citizens by the supreme law of the land, should be effectively implemented by all government authorities.

Effective implementation of our federal system through revising national policies and laws related with federal system to revise the curriculum of civic and ethical education. To work on the unity of the people through different mechanisms like national inclined projects, Medias, and through awareness creation programs.

It should be worked on Creating awareness of each individuals has the right to live work, and Sharing power to other ethnic groups, Ensuring fair distribution of resources, Ensuring good governance, widening job opportunities, ensuring food security among poor people.

Great revolution of unity in the country should be created. For this matter all people of the nation and the government of the country should play a great role.

The legislature should have to think of those people's rights who lived outside their designated region or zone because of different historical factors. It needs to provide some way for those who live outside their designated region in order to have special political, social and economic participation so as to enable them to have equal footing with those dominating groups in the study area.

The government of the Region also has to spread good governance and create awareness for lower level of administrative structures about the federal setup of the country as a law. Understanding of the system is safe and best device to accommodate the diverse ethnic groups and manage conflict resolution.

The government should also work towards integrating the indigenous mechanisms of conflict resolution with modern mechanism by recognizing, empowering and promoting traditional elders who would create more harmonious inter-ethnic relations. In addition to these government bodies

enable the communities to handle their social problems by themselves through their own traditional mechanisms that have been practiced by them.

Different conflict broke out in the country at the current time. The displacement of Oromo from Ethiopian-Somali region, the conflict in Hareri, the death of Tigrie in Welega Zone etc. are the consequences of inaccurate implementation of federal system by some ethnic entrepreneurs. If this would not have been solved civil war among nation may be created. So this would have to get an urgent solution.

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