

HDP Nexus in Practice

Good Neighbors' Nexus Approach to Building Social Cohesion in Ethiopia

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This report highlights the Good Neighbors' efforts to address the root causes of humanitarian crises in Ethiopia, contributing to durable solution from the perspective of implementing actors. We analysed the survey data from Tsore refugee camp in Asosa, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Gedeo and West Guji Zones in the South Ethiopia Regional State and Oromia regions, respectively. The report analyses the impact of Good Neighbors projects on the humanitarian needs, livelihoods, and peaceful cohesion of people affected by protracted displacement.

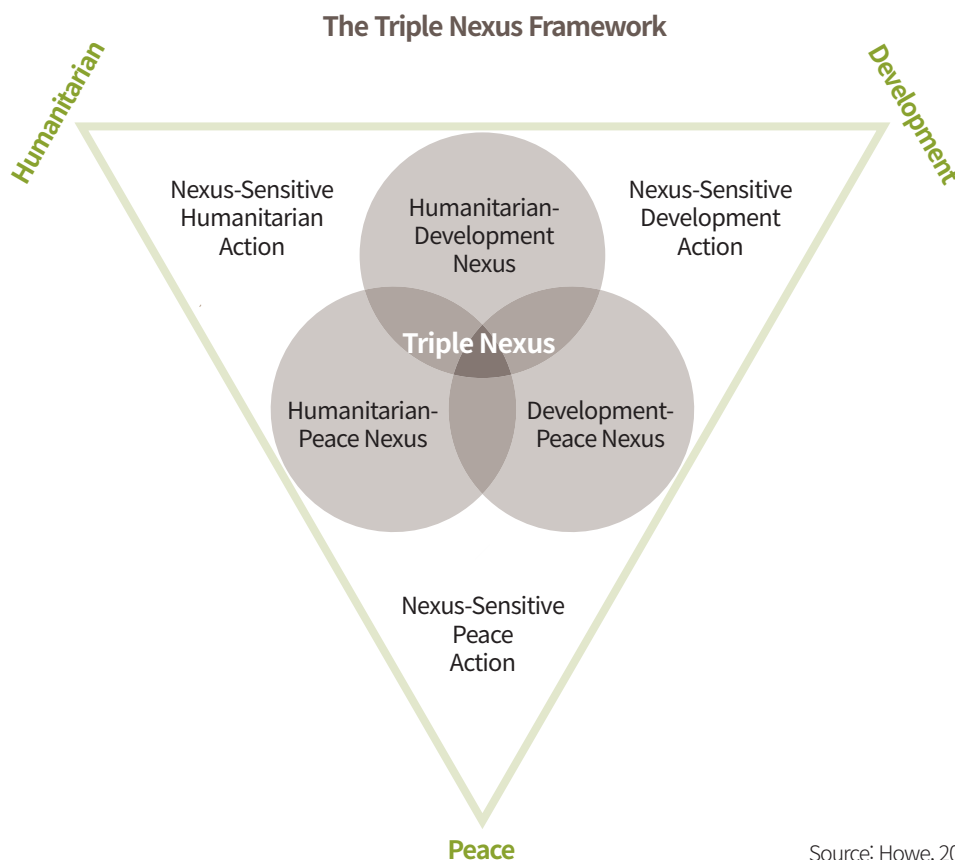


Background

1. Concept and Framework

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus represents a paradigm shift in addressing the complex and interconnected nature of modern humanitarian crises. It emphasizes the need for an integrated, collaborative, and sustainable approach to humanitarian aid, development assistance, and peacebuilding. Several factors contributed to its development, including the increasing complexity of crises, their protracted and recurrent nature, the need for sustainable solutions, and the drive for resource efficiency and impact (Fanning & Fullwood-Thomas, 2019; World Bank, 2018).

Modern crises often involve a mix of natural disasters, armed conflicts, political instability, and economic shocks, affecting multiple aspects of societies simultaneously. Humanitarian interventions alone cannot address the root causes of crises or build the resilience of affected communities in the long term. Sustainable development and effective peacebuilding are essential to reducing vulnerabilities and preventing the recurrence of crises. The HDP nexus promotes integrated approaches to achieve durable solutions and enhance the self-reliance of affected populations. Additionally, separate funding streams and programmatic silos often lead to duplication and inefficiency.



Source: Howe, 2019

International frameworks and agreements increasingly recognize the interconnected nature of global challenges. Key global agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Agenda for Humanity, emphasize the need for integrated approaches to achieve collective outcomes. The HDP nexus aligns with these commitments and provides a framework for their implementation. The Agenda for Humanity, launched during the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016,

and the Grand Bargain emphasize integrated approaches and better coordination. The OECD's 2019 Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus formalized these principles, offering guidelines for enhanced collaboration.

The HDP nexus aims to achieve several key objectives crucial for addressing complex and protracted crises effectively. It emphasizes collective outcomes, ensuring that humanitarian, development, and peace actors work together to address immediate needs, build resilience, and tackle the root causes of conflict and vulnerability. Another critical objective is enhanced collaboration and coordination, breaking down silos between sectors through joint planning, shared assessments, and coordinated financing. This ensures that interventions are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Sustainable solutions are a fundamental focus, ensuring that humanitarian interventions lay the groundwork for long-term development and peacebuilding. This involves building local capacities and supporting governance structures essential for stability and progress. Lastly, the HDP Nexus calls for flexibility and adaptability in programming, advocating for approaches that can respond to changing circumstances and emerging needs through multi-year funding arrangements and adaptive management practices.

2. Good Neighbors and Nexus Approach in Livelihoods Support

Good Neighbors (GN) has implemented successful livelihood projects that promote peaceful cohesion and economic prosperity for refugees and host communities in Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia, and Niger. The main activities of the GN Refugee and Host Community Livelihood Programme can be divided in four sectors: common market, business training, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), and village savings and loan associations (VSLA). The four main pillars include livelihood infrastructure, such as warehouse construction for cooperatives, which has been adapted in Ethiopia and Zambia.

- **Common market activities** included the construction of market infrastructure, followed by the organization and empowerment of a market management committee composed equally of members from the refugee and host communities. The activities also cover actions to improve refugee producers' access to local markets, although a common market benefiting both groups has not been established.
- **Business training** was a key element applied to all activities, ranging from basic financial literacy to bookkeeping and business management. The aim was to nurture the entrepreneurial skills of all beneficiaries engaged in livelihood activities, facilitating the acquisition of knowledge and access to financial means directly linked to income-generating activities. Some beneficiaries received business starter kits.
- **Technical and vocational education and training** programmes were implemented through community-based activities and at official TVET centres established in collaboration with local authorities.
- **Village saving and loan associations** constitute the backbone of finance. GN concentrated on improving the management, transparency and efficiency of existing and newly created VSLAs through business training.

Throughout a multi-year program in Tanzania, GN found that the livelihood activities in the aforementioned four sectors, especially the construction and operation of a common market by both refugees and host community members, not only enhanced economic self-reliance but also fostered mutual trust between the two groups through their interactions (Kim et al., 2021). Specifically, the analysis of mutual trust-building through the use of the common market illustrates that frequent refugee users of the common market develop more trust towards host communities.

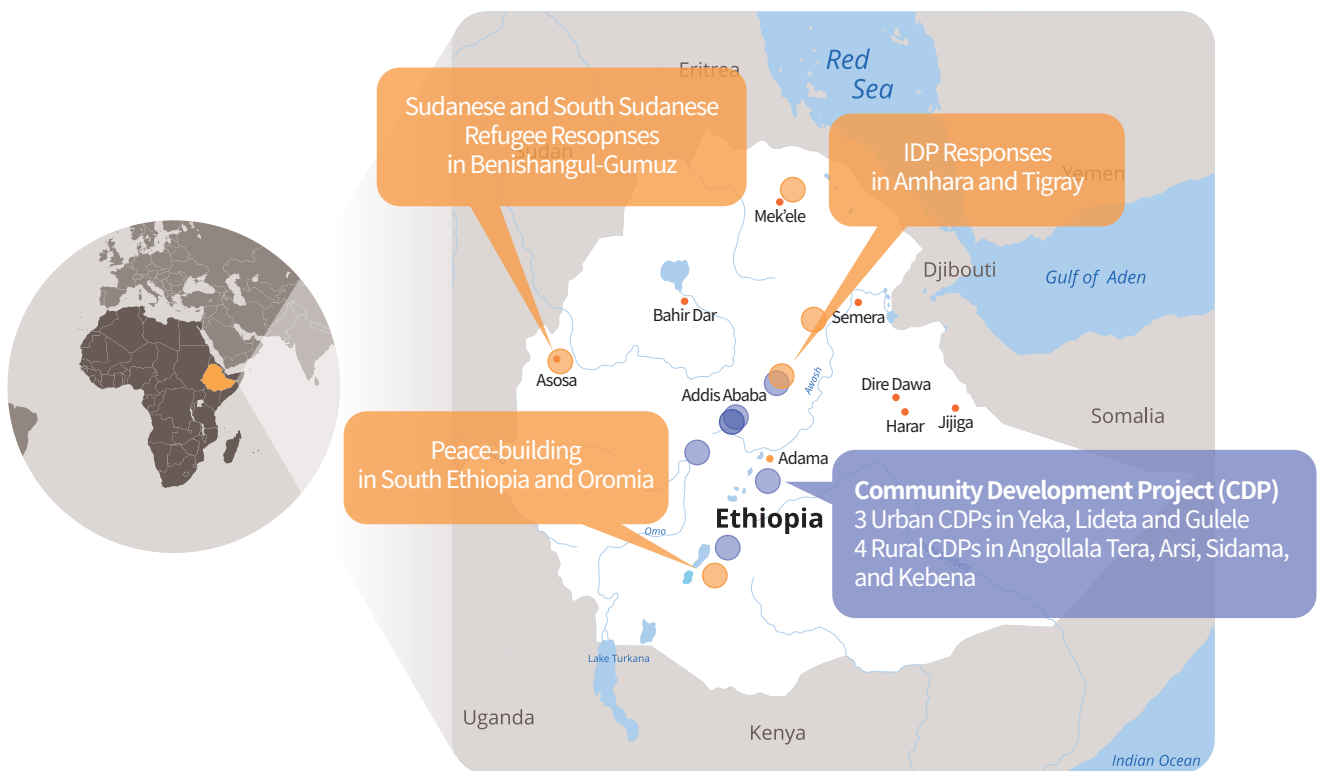
Based on the result in Tanzania, GN took an additional step in Ethiopia by designing peace-inclusive projects, highlighting other components' associations with peaceful social cohesion in Tsore refugee camp. Asosa, Benishangul Gumuz Region, and Gedeo and West Guji Zones in the South Ethiopia and Oromia Regions, respectively.

3. Good Neighbors Ethiopia and Complex Humanitarian Crises

The conflict in the Tigray region from 2020 to 2022 highlighted how a confluence of negative factors can lead to a devastating conflict, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis across the country. This conflict, along with myriad local and cross-border tensions, has resulted in massive displacements in the Somali, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, South Ethiopia, and Amhara regions. The factors are compounded by ethnic tensions, limited natural resources, and a lack of economic opportunities, which further threaten the lives and dignity of the affected populations. As of February 2024, Ethiopia hosts 958,016 refugees and asylum-seekers and has more than 4.4 million IDPs (OCHA, 2024).

Good Neighbors Ethiopia, with decades of expertise in community development projects in Addis Ababa, Central Ethiopia, Oromia, Amhara, and Sidama, has gradually increased its support for forcibly displaced people and refugees. This expansion is based on its comparative advantages in developmental experiences and helping communities.

Operational Map of Good Neighbors Ethiopia



This report is based on two rounds of baseline and endline survey data from 2023, collected by Good Neighbors Ethiopia in Asosa (Benishangul-Gumuz) and Gedeo and West Guji (South Ethiopian and Oromia), where GN conducts peacebuilding activities associated with livelihood programs. Based on the surveys and analyses, Good Neighbors customized the livelihood program modalities to fit the context, aiming to amplify the impact on both development and peace. It is recommended that readers review the report not only to gain knowledge about these two different humanitarian sites but also to understand why the implementers adopted the nexus modalities in practice to provide durable solutions for affected populations.

Tsore Refugee Camp: Benefitting All for a More Firmly Grounded Society

1. Overview

Good Neighbors began operations at Tsore refugee camp and its surrounding areas in 2020. The initial action taken by Good Neighbors was primarily based on its expertise in economic empowerment, focusing on enhancing the livelihood capacities of both refugees and the host community.

Goal	Enhancing livelihoods and fostering social cohesion between refugees and host communities to promote self-reliance
Programs	<p>1. Livelihood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting and strengthening savings and credit cooperatives as well as multi-purpose cooperatives benefitting both the host community and refugees, including warehouse construction and technical training for cooperative members Capacity building in business management, agriculture farming, and livestock production to enhance livelihood opportunities Providing skill training and facilitating land for cluster farming, where host community members and refugees collaborate Establishing refugee business centres and supporting start-ups such as small shops, restaurants, and hair salons <p>2. Social Cohesion (since 2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the functions of Neighborhood Relations Committee and facilitating social dialogues between host community members and refugees Promoting peaceful social cohesion through inter-group events and campaigns Conducting community dialogues and organising outreach campaigns on peace and social cohesion matters
Period	Feb 2020 – Present
Partners	Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) of Ethiopia UNHCR Japan Platform Good Neighbors International (Korea) Good Neighbors Japan
Number of beneficiaries	9,819 refugees and host community members
Nexus Approach	Humanitarian, Development, and Peace

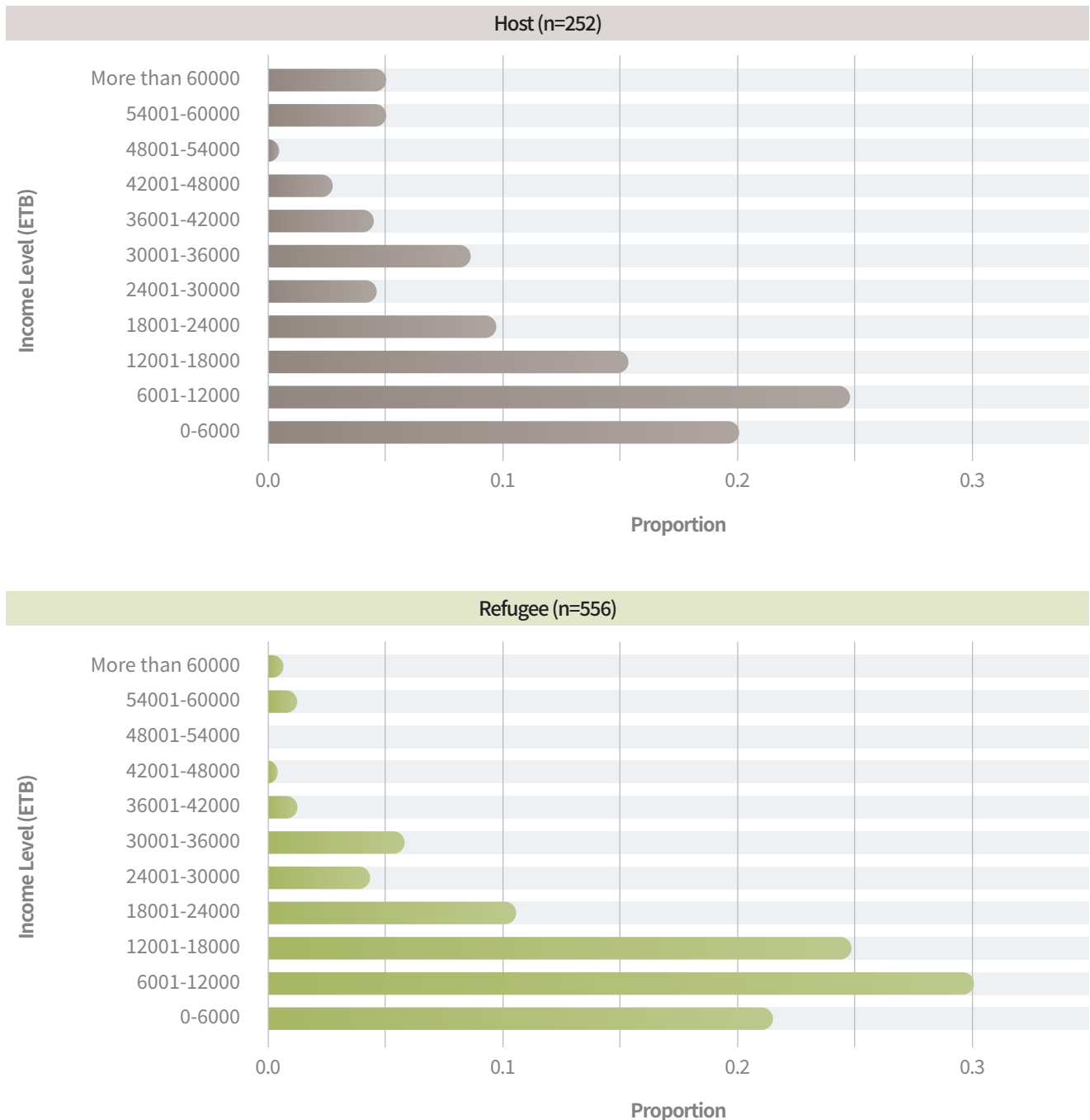
While GN implemented activities to enhance livelihoods and create businesses by bolstering cooperatives in the area, the GN team identified a social divide between refugees from Sudan and South Sudan and the host community. Building on community infrastructures and social structures developed for livelihood activities, GN expanded its project objectives in 2023 to mitigate social tensions and build a relationship of trust between refugees and the host community. With support from the Japanese government, GN adopted the nexus approach, which aims to consolidate development and peace components, ensuring that livelihood activities align with social dynamics while also reflecting the voices of each population group.

2. Current situation of Asosa and its neighbouring region

Livelihood

According to a survey conducted by Good Neighbors Ethiopia in April 2023, the annual income level for refugees and the host community are almost identical, with over 50% of them earning under ETB 24,000 per year.

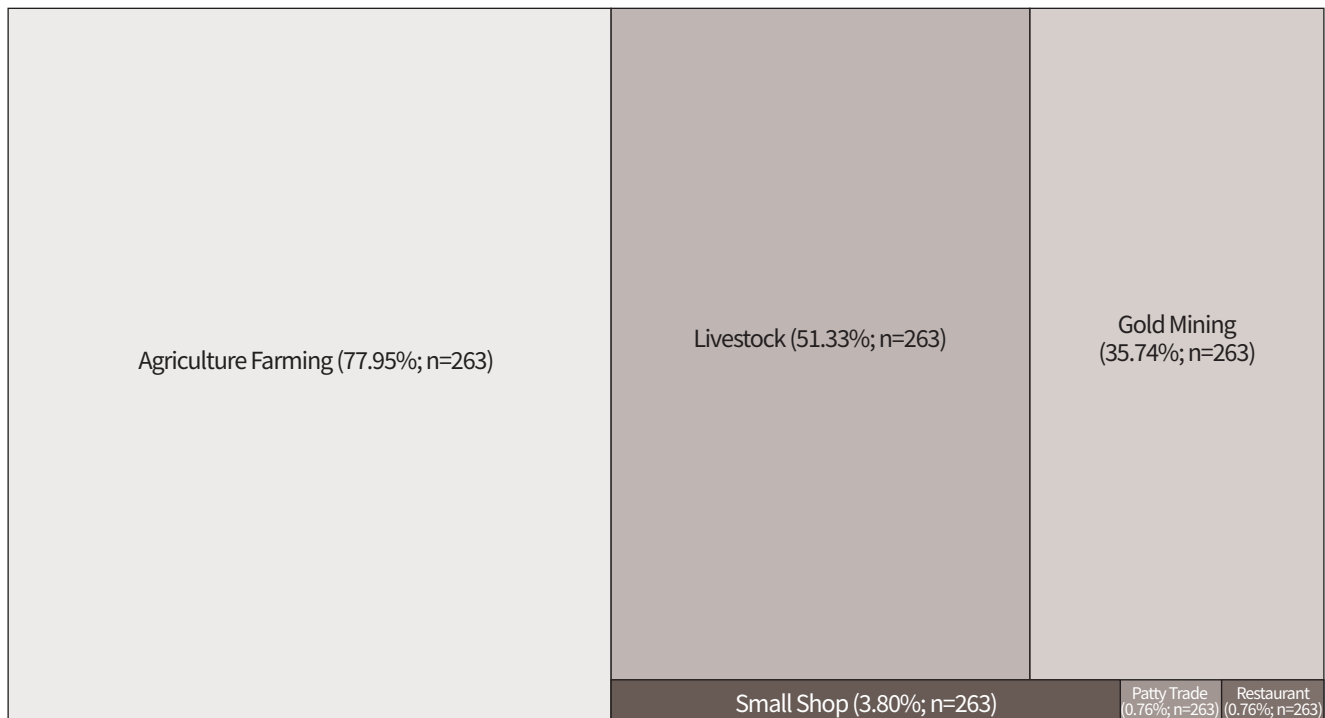
Annual Income between Host Community and Refugees



Refugees have more diverse income sources than the host community, who primarily earn a living from agriculture, livestock farming, and to a lesser extent, gold mining. The main income source for refugees is stipends from humanitarian agencies, but some also engage in farming, mining, running shops, or small-scale trading.

Income Source between Host Community and Refugees

Income Source of Host Community



Income Source of Refugees



One reason for the diversification of income sources among refugees is increased demand for goods and services within the refugee camp, driven by its high population density and the natural creation of markets. Further analysis identified factors influencing changes in income level for refugees and the host community. For an ordinal logistic regression analysis, 12 questions under two categories were used as independent variables: personal background such as gender, age, country of origin, and length of displaced years for refugees; and respondents' current income sources.

Logistic Regression Analysis on Income

	Income					
	Refugee			Host Community		
	Coef.	Odds ratio	SE	Coef.	Odds ratio	SE
Gender	0.102	1.107	0.187	-0.251	0.778	0.258
Age	-0.013	0.987	0.009	-0.018**	0.982	0.009
Country of origin	0.107	1.113	0.169	-	-	-
Residential kebele	-	-	-	0.008	1.009	0.175
Length of displaced years	0.275***	1.317	0.100	-	-	-
Income source: Gold mining	0.164	1.178	0.220	0.315	1.371	0.257
Income source: Farming	-0.278	0.757	0.272	-0.592*	0.553	0.305
Income source: Livestock	0.413*	1.512	0.230	0.790***	2.203	0.243
Income source: Shop	0.648***	1.912	0.231	0.658	1.931	0.604
Income source: Petty trade	1.627***	5.088	0.394	-	-	-
Income source: Stipend	-1.386	0.250	1.060	-	-	-
Income source: Hairdressing	-0.789*	0.454	0.459	-	-	-
Cut1	-1.679		1.201	-2.084***		0.638
Cut2	-0.271		1.199	-0.824		0.631
Cut3	0.882		1.199	-0.163		0.628
Cut4	1.645		1.201	0.269		0.627
Cut5	2.002*		1.204	0.494		0.628
Cut6	3.087**		1.218	0.983		0.631
Cut7	3.535***		1.229	1.332**		0.634
Cut8	3.708***		1.235	1.605**		0.639
Cut9	-		-	1.648***		0.640
Cut10	4.740***		1.298	2.413***		0.668
Number of observations	556			252		

Among different sources of income, economic activities linked with agriculture and livestock have a statistical linkage with the income level of people. The negative correlation between income and farming for host community people can be dismissed, considering that about 78% of people are involved in agricultural farming. In simpler terms, being a farmer does not necessarily mean that they are economically poorer than others. Meanwhile, those involved in livestock farming have a higher probability of increased income levels.

For refugees, the length of displaced years impacts their income levels in a positive way. Those who settled in the camp earlier would have had more opportunities to diversify their livelihoods, given they had more time to explore additional income sources beyond the initial stipend. Among the current sources of income, business-related activities such as running shops, engaging in small-scale trade, and offering hairdressing services contribute significantly to increased income levels. However, it remains unverified whether gold mining in the region significantly affects the income of both refugees and host community members.



Warehouse



Hairdresser in Refugee Market

Social trust

The social tension between the refugees and host communities does not appear to be significant around Tsore refugee camp. Key informant interviews and observations suggest that conflicts within the region are primarily at an individual level, involving issues such as unauthorized land use and theft among neighbours. The survey conducted by Good Neighbors Ethiopia in April 2023 also confirms that there is no significant difference in social trust between refugees and the host community.¹ Focus group and key informative interviews by Good Neighbors Ethiopia also confirms that there is no significant group difference in social trust between refugees and host community.

Boxplot of Social Trust by Status



	Mean		Standard Deviation		T	P
	Host (n=160)	Refugee (n=386)	Host	Refugee		
Value	5.11	5.15	1.12	0.82	-0.33394	0.7387

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

A vulnerable social link GN identified is the nominal presence of the Neighborhood Relations Committee, an inter-group customary conflict resolution mechanism established by the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) with support from the World Bank (WB). Observations indicate that the frequency of meetings and the scope of discussions were somewhat limited after the WB’s support phased out.

Given the precarious situation where individual conflicts between groups should be resolved either individually or through the legal system, there is a pressing need to revitalize the role of the committee as a socially accepted conflict-mitigating mechanism. Additionally, with the anticipated influx of Sudanese refugees to the area, there is a growing imperative for a robust system to handle social issues between groups.

The question asked was: ‘Do you trust refugees/Ethiopians?’

3. GN's approach and lessons learned

Reinvigorating social cooperatives benefitting both host community and refugees

Utilizing Good Neighbors' comparative advantage in organizing and empowering social cooperatives, the organization has been offering technical support to two distinct types of social cooperatives in the region. Following discussions and negotiations with local government and cooperative members, it was decided to extend technical and financial support to refugees, despite their legal limitation to registering with the cooperatives.

The financial support has assisted refugees in launching their own businesses, while the cooperative's business model has also benefited both the host community and refugees. For instance, a milling machine newly established and managed by the cooperative, situated between the refugee camps and the host community, serves both populations at a moderate price, saving time on transportation.

According to two rounds of surveys conducted in 2023, it was found that there was a significant change in the annual income levels of GN's livelihood program participants compared to a control group. Methodologically, the income data was surveyed unusually as ordinal variables with a 6,000 interval in Ethiopian birr, ranging from 1 to 11 (0 to more than 60,000). This makes it harder to apply robust impact measurement methods. Thus, we used two different methods of impact measurement in a difference-in-differences approach and compared the results to determine whether GN's interventions in livelihoods had a real impact on increasing income.

Difference-in-Differences (DID): Linear Regression with Ordinal Dependent Variable

	No Covariate Adjustment		With Covariate Adjustment	
	Estimates	Confidence Interval	Estimates	Confidence Interval
Enrollment	0.31	-0.05; 0.67	0.26	-0.10; 0.62
Treatment	-0.11	-0.36; 0.14	-0.14	-0.39; 0.10
Enrollment X Treatment	4.54*	4.03; 5.04	4.60*	4.10; 5.11
R-squared		0.40		0.40
Adj. R-squared		0.39		0.40
Num. obs		1787		1787
RMSE		2.54		2.52

(*) Null hypothesis value outside the confidence interval.

Difference-in-Differences (DID): Logistic Regression with Binary Dependent Variable (Re-coded)

	No Covariate Adjustment		With Covariate Adjustment	
	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval
Enrollment	1.01	0.70; 1.45	0.97	0.67; 1.40
Treatment	1.03	0.66; 1.59	0.97	0.61; 1.51
Enrollment X Treatment	7.46*	4.29; 13.1	7.98*	4.52; 14.3

(*) Null hypothesis value outside the confidence interval.

From the both analyses, the impact of the livelihood programs caused significant changes, regardless of covariates such as age, gender, and legal status (refugee or Ethiopian national). Roughly speaking, from the results of linear regression, we might guess that the livelihoods program participants earn ETB 27,240 (6,000 * 4.54), equivalent to USD 497.59, more than control group annually. However, it is nearly impossible to consider these figures methodologically flawless because there

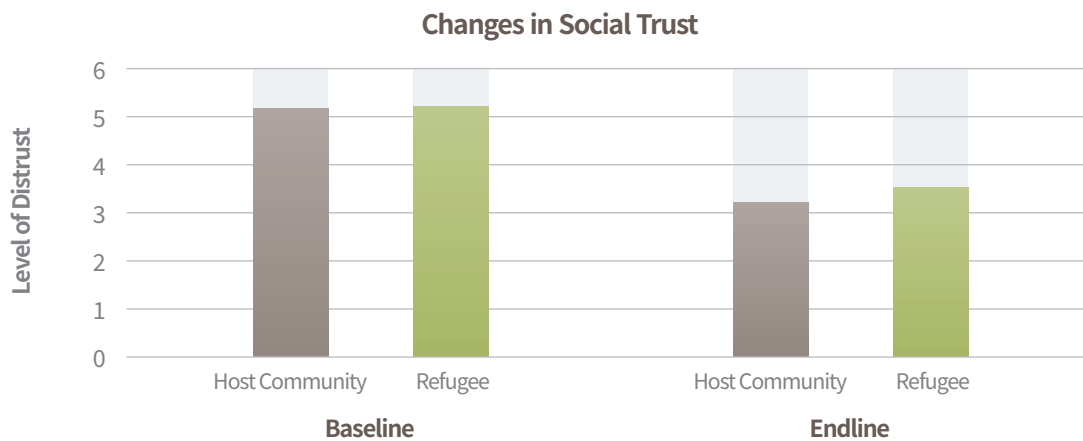
is no consensus on the method of analysing ordinal dependant variables in difference-in-differences, as mentioned above (Hole et al., 2021). Additionally, intrinsic theoretical flaws, such as the parallel trends assumption, still remain, along with the crucial problem of income being measured as ordinal variables.

Disseminating peace messages through empowering inter-group committee

Enhancing customary conflict management mechanisms and peace dissemination through the system is Good Neighbors’ key approach to promoting peace in the region. Fortunately, the level of social trust between the two groups is moderate to high, and the types of conflict occurring there are limited to misdemeanours.

Given the anticipated mass migration to the region from Sudan, as emphasized above, the goal of supporting the program is to consolidate the mechanism and showcase representative examples through the Neighborhood Relations Committee.

According to base- and end-line surveys conducted in 2023, it was found that there was a significant change in inter-group trust. GN asked the question “Do you trust refugees/Ethiopians?” and measured the answers on a scale from “Strongly agree” (coded as 1) to “Strongly disagree” (coded as 6). Both refugees and Ethiopians reported increased level of trust by agreeing with the statement regarding mutual trust.



Connecting livelihood and peaceful cohesion through cluster farming

Good Neighbors initiated a new program aimed at increasing the involvement of both refugees and host community members in a new source of income. The project team successfully negotiated with the local government to allocate a portion of farmland, which was then evenly redistributed among both groups. Selected individuals from both communities received training and cultivated the same land. The yield from farming activities was distributed among the selected farmers and the local government according to a designated proportion. This program benefits both refugees and host community members by creating additional income sources, while the local government gains revenue from previously unused land.

Initially, the team’s expectations were not solely limited to income growth but also included fostering interaction through collective farming. Despite a series of livelihood programs contributing to marginal income growth, the effectiveness of enhancing inter-group trust remains uncertain. Interviewees who participated in the farming from both groups noted that meaningful interaction was lacking due to clear demarcation of the farm according to designated farmers for yield clarity.

Additionally, attitudes towards the collective farming varied between the two groups. For most host community members, the farmland served as a literal addition to their existing job, whereas for refugees, collective farming became a primary income source.

Gedeo and West Guji: Transition to Development for Conflict Prevention

1. Overview

The conflicts between the people from Gedeo and West Guji over land issues have been inherent for decades. The recent peak of the conflict in 2018 and 2019 displaced at least 818,250 people from their homeland (Govt. Ethiopia & OCHA, 2018). Following the resolution of armed conflicts and the displacement situation through the intervention of the federal army and humanitarian actors, all internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their original places and are now in the process of restoring their lives.

GN commenced operations in four woredas in Gedeo and West Guji in 2023. Upon entering the region one year before the program, it was noted that most humanitarian agencies withdrew once the conflict phase subsided. Consequently, GN shifted its focus from intervening in the situation with internally displaced persons (IDPs) to supporting returnees as they restore their daily lives.

Goal	To improve the livelihoods of those affected by the conflict and natural disasters and promote social cohesion among ethnic groups
Programs	1. Livelihood <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing technical support and training sessions for local agricultural officers and extension workers• Offering livelihood support in agriculture and livestock farming for internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities 2. Social Cohesion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organizing social integration events led by an inter-ethnic group peace committee to promote a peaceful society• Establishing peace clubs in schools to mainstream the importance of peace and provide practical solutions in conflict situations
Period	Mar 2023 – Present
Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Number of Beneficiaries	32,765
Nexus Approach	Development and Peace

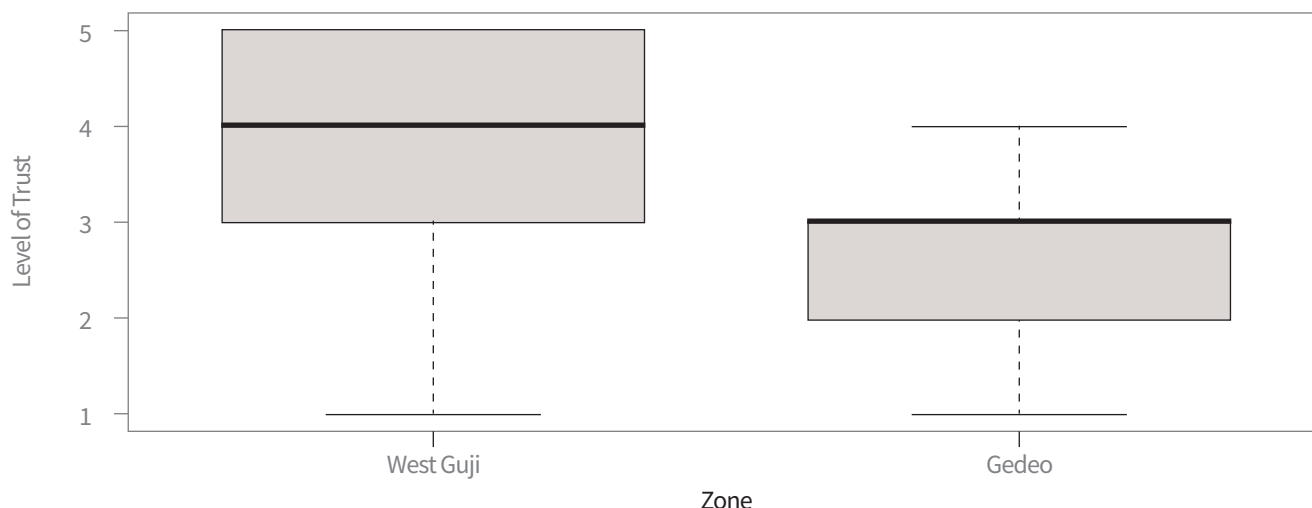
Before initiating peace and livelihood program in the area, GN conducted a field survey and numerous interviews with key informants and community members. The analysis of the survey underscored the necessity of peacebuilding efforts and the importance of balancing the needs of both groups.

2. Current situation in Gedeo and West Guji

Social trust in the region

The survey conducted in June 2023 revealed a disparity in attitudes towards each other between the Gedeo and West Guji people: respondents from West Guji indicated greater trust towards the Gedeo people compared to the trust expressed by the Gedeo respondents.

Boxplot of Social Trust by Zone



	Mean		Standard Deviation		T	P
	Gedeo (n=98)	Guji (n=112)	Host	Refugee		
Value	2.66	3.62	0.86	1.27	-6.4356	0.0000***

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

The gap in attitudes between the Gedeo and West Guji people was further confirmed through regression analysis, which included various variables related to the livelihood challenges faced by surveyed households.

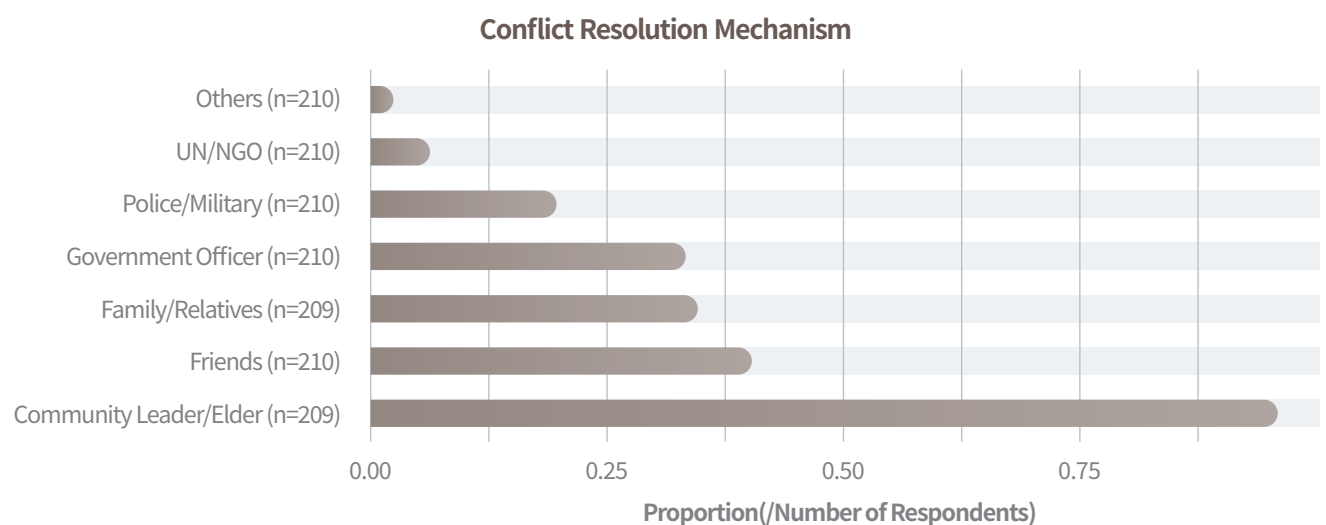
Logistic Regression on Social Trust

	Social trust each other		
	Coef.	Odds ratio	SE
Gender	-0.331	0.719	0.412
Level of education	0.063	1.065	0.147
Number of family members	-0.052	0.949	0.049
Residential zone	-1.263***	0.283	0.346
Experience of conflicts with another ethnic group	-0.878***	0.416	0.306
Challenges: Lack of equipment	0.708**	2.029	0.323
Challenges: Lack of skills	-0.366	0.693	0.393
Challenges: Lack of water	-0.727**	0.483	0.364
Challenges: Climate change	0.031	1.032	0.328
Challenges: Vermin	0.344	1.411	0.409
Challenges: Lack of farming land	-1.107***	0.330	0.318
/cut1	-4.961***		0.764
/cut2	-2.951***		0.726
/cut3	-1.277*		0.705
/cut4	0.045		0.685
Number of observations			200

Among the social background variables, residential zone emerged as a significant factor, with Gedeo people expressing less trust towards the West Guji people. Additionally, challenges related to agricultural farming were found to be linked to the causes of conflict. Respondents who reported difficulties such as inadequate land conditions, lack of equipment, and skills exhibited lower level of trust towards other ethnic groups.

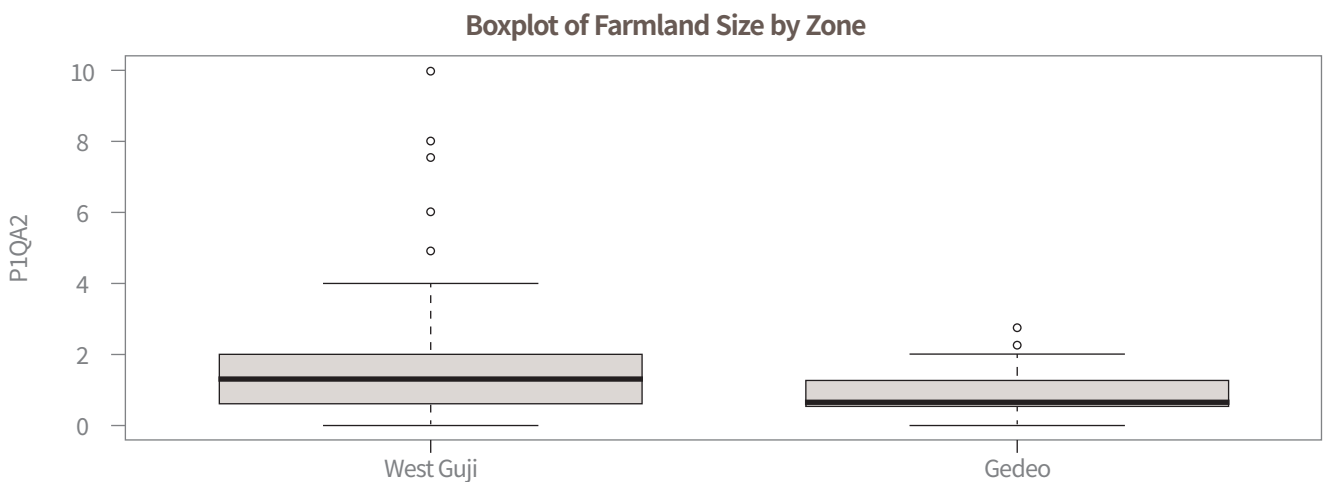
Historically, Gedeo people have faced challenges due to insufficient farmlands, often crossing administrative boundaries to sustain their livelihoods. However, from the perspective of the Guji community, the farming activities of Gedeo people in the area were perceived as a threat to their own livelihood opportunities, potentially dominating their land in the future. The recent conflicts, characterized by bloodshed, were a result of both the inherent land issues and political dynamics.

In addition to examining inter-group trust, the survey also identified the presence of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. More than half of the respondents indicated that they rely on traditional methods, such as community or religious leaders, to resolve disputes or address crimes within the community.

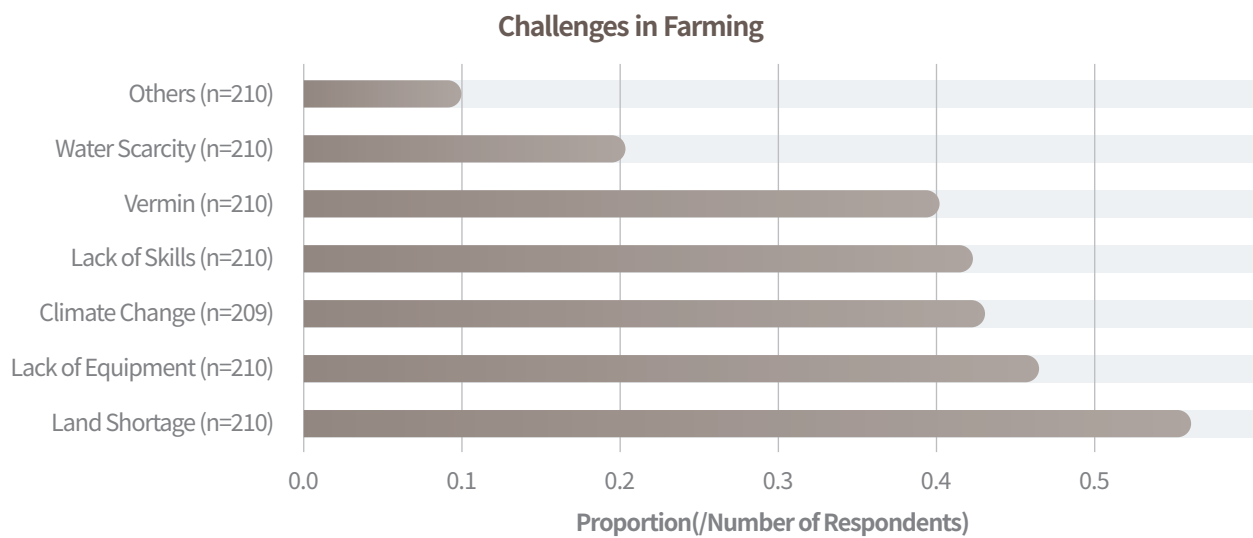


Livelihood

The survey revealed significant disparities in the economic situation between the two zones, particularly in terms of farmland size and farming diversity. On average, Gedeo households have 0.61 hectares of land, while West Guji households have 1.23 hectares. Furthermore, West Guji households have a higher average number of income sources related to farming, at 2.78, compared to Gedeo households with 1.85 sources. Specifically, while Gedeo households mainly rely on income from crop and vegetable production, West Guji households diversify their income sources on their land, including activities such as beekeeping and animal grazing.



The survey also highlighted the farming challenges encountered by people in both regions, including climate change and the prevalence of inadequate land. Additionally, factors such as lack of skills, and vermin were mentioned, although less than half of the respondents noted experiencing these challenges.



3. GN’s approaches and lessons learned

Phase of development with peace nexus

The timing of GN’s intervention coincided with a transitional period from a humanitarian crisis to a development phase. However, a conventional approach to development may not align well with the complexities of the Gedeo-West Guji situation, as underlying risks persist beneath the surface.

Hence, any development programs should be more mindful of the past humanitarian context and strive to mitigate existing gaps, even if the underlying causes are not readily apparent. In this program, GN analysed potential factors that could disrupt peaceful cohesion, recognizing that these issues could resurface under different circumstances. Therefore, the peace component became one of the central pillars of the operation.

Complimentary mitigation for root causes

As revealed in the survey, the root causes of conflict persist in the region, stemming from unequal economic conditions exacerbated by insufficient farmland and political factors. GN aims to address this tension by bridging the economic gap and providing timely support for IDP returnees, thus working to mitigate underlying causes of conflict.

During the initial operational period from 2023 to 2024, the focus is on providing basic livelihood support to rebuild the economic base. This includes the provision of needs-based agricultural kits and the strategic establishment of groups engaged in livestock farming. Simultaneously, GN is supporting agricultural officers and extension workers to be equipped with climate-resilient agriculture methods.

Long-term peacebuilding throughout school club activities and peace dialogues

While many people suggest that the causes of conflict predominantly revolve around land and political issues, it remains crucial to prioritize sensitization efforts aimed at fostering peaceful cohesion and promoting social norms. This can be achieved through various means, including education, peace messaging, intergroup dialogues, and other initiatives.

As part of peace building process, GN has initiated work with schools by establishing peace clubs. Through these clubs, students are sensitized to the importance of conflict management and encouraged to foster peaceful social norms within the region. Additionally, GN has revitalized the peace committee, originally established during the humanitarian period by donors. To ensure the sustainability of their actions, the committee's plans are consulted and established on a voluntary basis.



Dance Ceremony between Two Group



Remarks in the Language of the Counterpart

Conclusion

The analyses above illuminate the findings when the peace and development come into play into program implementers in the humanitarian fields, from the perspective of HDP nexus. Those can be summarised as follows:

It was found that GN's implementation of livelihood and peacebuilding activities was effective in increasing income levels and enhancing social trust between refugees and host community members. Considering the **link between unequal economic conditions and social tensions**, support for enhanced livelihood opportunities will also contribute to social trust, extending to peaceful cohesion in the long term.

A key rationale behind the application of HDP nexus is the motivation to address root causes in protracted humanitarian situations. From the perspective of Good Neighbors, a development-based organisation with expertise in livelihood support in Ethiopia, addressing the peace component was indispensable for promoting sustainable development and revitalising the lives of the affected people.

During the transition process from humanitarian to development and peace efforts, which often overlap, **an aid vacuum was observed after the immediate humanitarian phase**. The scope of **functions for customary inter-group resolution mechanisms**, such as Neighborhood Refugee Committee in Asosa and a regional peace committee in Gedeo and West Guji, was diminishing after the immediate humanitarian situations. Given the expected mass inflow of refugees from Sudan to Asosa and unresolved inherent land issues in Gedeo and West Guji, reinvigorating and consolidating the roles of these committees can serve as a preventive measure to mitigating social tensions.

In this context, for a seamless trajectory towards durable solutions, **overarching coordination throughout each phase should be discussed** by international actors and governments. The importance of humanitarian coordination, extending to development and peace actors, is conjoined with the **collaboration between local and international actors, each with their own comparative advantages**, as emphasised in the OECD's 2019 Recommendation.

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[Appendix] Table of Descriptive Statistics

1. Tsore Refugee Camp in Asosa (Baseline Data)

Host Communities					
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Gender	263	0.36	0.48	0	1
Age	263	35.77	14.14	18	85
Yearly income (ordinal scale)	263	3.88	2.94	1	11
Income source: Gold mining	263	0.36	0.48	0	1
Income source: Farming	263	0.78	0.42	0	1
Income source: Livestock	263	0.51	0.50	0	1
Income source: Shop	263	0.04	0.19	0	1
Income source: Petty trade	263	0.01	0.09	0	1
Income source: Stipend	263	0.00	0.00	0	0
Income source: Hairdressing	263	0.00	0.00	0	0
Social trust	160	5.11	1.12	1	6

Refugees					
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Gender	561	0.73	0.44	0	1
Age	561	30.04	9.16	18	80
Yearly income (ordinal scale)	556	2.84	1.82	1	11
Length of displaced years	556	4.03	0.82	1	5
Income source: Gold mining	561	0.16	0.36	0	1
Income source: Farming	561	0.10	0.30	0	1
Income source: Livestock	561	0.14	0.35	0	1
Income source: Shop	561	0.14	0.35	0	1
Income source: Petty trade	561	0.04	0.20	0	1
Income source: Stipend	561	0.99	0.11	0	1
Income source: Hairdressing	561	0.03	0.18	0	1
Social trust	386	5.15	0.82	3	6

2. Gedeo and West Guji

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Gender	210	0.15	0.36	0	1
Level of education	201	1.32	1.20	0	4
Number of family members	210	8.10	2.89	3	19
Residential zone	210	0.47	0.50	0	1
Experience of conflicts with another ethnic group	210	0.35	0.48	0	1
Challenges: Lack of equipment	210	0.47	0.50	0	1
Challenges: Lack of skills	210	0.43	0.50	0	1
Challenges: Lack of water	210	0.20	0.40	0	1
Challenges: Climate change	209	0.44	0.50	0	1
Challenges: Vermin	210	0.40	0.49	0	1
Challenges: Lack of farming land	210	0.54	0.50	0	1



Good Neighbors is an international humanitarian and development organization founded in 1991. Good Neighbors works in over 50 countries to make the world a place without hunger and where people live in harmony. In pursuit of lasting impact, Good Neighbors seeks to implement a community-inclusive and holistic strategy in our operations. Engaging with over 200 communities around the globe, we are empowering people and transforming communities through social and economic development initiatives. Good Neighbors has attained General Consultative Status with United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC) in 1996.