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**Abstract**

 The study focuses on causes and consequences of migration in great Lakes by taking the case of Burundians refugees setting in Ethiopia. It focuses on challenges met by those refugees starting time they fled from Burundi to Ethiopia, their life in the camp as well in Addis –Ababa, as well their critical needs.

 Data is collected from twenty Burundian refugees recognized as urban refugees. The respondents were selected based on their ages and sex, each category was represented. Instruments used are qualitative research interview, direct observation, focus group discussion and documents review.

 The study found that Burundian refugees setting in Ethiopia have lost their relatives, they lost their proprieties, and women have been raped and other kind of inhuman- being unfair action. All those challenges are the fruit of different conflicts existing in Great Lakes between different armed groups, government and rebels, ethnics’ conflicts and other kind of war.

The major problem of access to high education and housing, violence against women and problem in access to information and durable solution. In line with the above challenges, the critical economic challenges experienced by Burundian refugees living in Ethiopia are found to be lack of income –generating skills start- up capital for business and inadequate amount of monthly allowance which doesn’t go in line with their family size and the current rising cost of living. Apart from lack of economic empowerment, the social challenges raised by those refugees are needs identified by Burundian economic empowerment through increase in the subsistence monthly allowance , provision of skills – trainings , incoming – generating activities and start-up capital ; access to durable solution particularly resettlement and access to protection.

**Abbreviations**

ARRA: Administration of refugees and returnees Affairs.

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo.

EOC-DICAC-RRAD: Ethiopian Orthodox Church – Development Inter Church Aid.

IDPs: Internal Displayed Persons.

IOM: International Organization for Migration.

JRS: Jesuit Refugee Services.

UN: United Nations.

UNHCR: United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees.

**INTRODUCTION**

 This thesis is composed of five chapters, a research made on Burundians refugees setting in Ethiopia.

The first chapter of the study is an introduction, which gives us an idea on the back ground of the study, the statement of the problem, the significance of the study; theobjectives of the study. It also consists of the limitation and delimitation of the study.

Chapter two will be dealing with the review of literature related to migration in Great Lakes as taking the case of Burundi, also different factors of migrations will be studied in this chapter.

Chapter three will discuss about the methodology which used during the research, back ground of the study area and the study population.

It will give details on study design, sampling size, sampling procedure, data collection and tools, characteristics of respondents: Age, education and work status, the type of residence before. It is in the same chapter were we will discuss how data will be analyzed also will get ethical issue and trust worthiness of the study in this chapter.

Chapter four will present the results of the study.

Chapter five will give us the conclusion of the study and recommendations.

**I. Chapter One.**

**I.1.Introduction**

 Conflict and displacement of large groups of people are characteristics for the whole of Eastern Africa (Spaan and Moppes, 2006). Apart from some small labor migration flows to the coffee, tea, cotton and sugar cane plantations in Kenya, Tanzania ,Uganda and Burundi (Spaan and Van Moppes ,2006), most of the migrants from Great Lakes (Burundi , Rwanda, the north-Eastern o f Democratic Republic of Congo , Uganda , north-west of Kenya and Tanzania ) , were refugees , people trying to escape violence civil and political conflicts in their home country(Lyndsay Bird, learning about war and peace in Great Lakes Region of Africa 176-190).

 All countries in the central African Great Lakes Region have known refugee immigration and refugee emigration flows at some point in time. Countries often even received and sent refugees simultaneously (Rwamatwara, 2005). That is the case of 1959 with the revolution in Rwanda when Burundi hosted refugees from Rwanda (Tutsi) escaping the violent power transfer to the Hutu, in 1994-1995 after the genocide Hutu from Rwanda fled to Goma (DRC).

**I.2. Background of the study**

 Regarding the Burundi case, that country is one of the countries that have migration flows over the course of its history. Most of these migrants were refugees, escaping the violent ethnic conflicts that have characterized the country mainly since 1960.Refugees fled to other parts of Burundi as well as to its neighboring countries (Tanzania, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo). This led to a large number of internal displayed persons (IDPs) sites in Burundi and the establishment of refugee settlement, mainly in Tanzania, living conditions in these sites and settlements have been reported to be poor.

 Burundi’s history of violent conflict and its resulting refugee flows have had a large impact on Burundi’s development processes. The duration and intensity of the conflict have led to the destruction of Burundi’s economic infrastructure, and poverty level has risen while economic growth has stagnated and decreased substantiality.

According to Lemarchand (1996) He said “Nowhere else in Africa have been affected by the violence killed so many people on occasions in small space as in Burundi during the years following independence” (p.xxv). The major civil conflicts took place in the years 1965,1972,1988,1991 recently 1993(Ngaruko and nkurunziza, 2005)

**I.3.Statment of the problem**

Conflict and migration flows have evolved into a cyclical pattern in the central Great Lakes Region. Conflict generates refugees, and large flows of involuntary migrants can then have an impact on conflict. Instability also increases, also outside of the real conflict zone, for conflicts are often transferred by migrants (Hovil, 2008). Rwamatwara(2005) states , for example “ In some countries , failure to find a durable solution to the refugees problem have pushed uprooted to organize themselves to force their way back home through military means and this has caused more waves of the population displacement . The cases of Burundi and Rwanda are good examples” (p.179).

In the central African Great Lakes Region, local rebel groups were often able to increase their activities after military groups who were defeated joined them (ibid.). This has led to spill-over effects of violent conflict across countries. Moreover, return migrants can bring back old tensions when they move to their home countries again. This has been illustrated by Burundian refugees coming from Tanzania (Blaise Nzeyimana, 2007) and (Hovil, 2008)

For Burundi, this country has yet to recover from this economic shock. In additional due to the ethnic character of the most recently conflicts, social ties within society have been severely disrupted. Current reconstruction efforts in Burundi therefore entail both economic and social processes.

 Additional aspect of Burundi’s reconstruction processes is the return of refugees and IDPs, which pose now an additional challenge to the country. These repatriation movements put pressure on Burundi’s resources, since all returnees are to be fully reintegrated within society again. Many households have lost their homes and assets, such as land, and must be provided with the means to fulfill their basic needs by the Burundian government. This is an important challenge for a war- torn and densely populated country such as Burundi.

 Burundian Diaspora, which emerged as a resultant of mass exodus during the two major conflicts (1972 and 1993), is increasingly receiving attention in terms of their possible role in the ongoing process in the country both from a political perspective and also in the current global debate on migration and development(Scheldon,2007,Blacket al 2007,IOM,2005,Adepoju 2008).

The migrants are seen as actors to the development of the country on one hand or they are seen like obstacle to the development on other hand because some of them contribute to the development of the country and others are creating conflict among brothers and sisters for their own interests. In this regard, an intervention is needed to investigate on the causes and consequences of those movements and how to stop those factors.

**I.4.Significance of the study**

 Burundi has become home of conflicts and violence the worst one is the one which started in 1993 many people have been killed others were obliged to flee their homes and live in different camps or out of their country.Due to that situation; It became one of the poorest country . Burundi has one of the lowest per capita income in the world with only US dollars 110 in 2007(World Bank, 2009a); rural households are especially affected by the poverty (ibid).

 Most of the previous studies didn’t focus on the real causes and consequences of those migrations or they didn’t interact with victims of those migrations in order to find a solution together and to avoid all those movements. This study will contribute to reach far by investigating on the real causes and consequences of that phenomenon and whatare mechanisms that should be used to stop it.

The study will bring contributions and some clarifications on some major problem up now remain without response like:

* Factors of migration in Burundi
* Problem faced by migrants
* Economical and social impact on the country of origin and the destination country
* Relationship between migrants and non migrants.

**I.4 Objectives of the study**

**I.4.I.General objectives**

 The general objective of the study is to assess the general situation of migration in Great Lakes Regions.

**I.4.2. Specific objectives**

 The specific objective of this study is:

* To identify problems face by migrants setting in Ethiopia.
* To analyze the impact of that migration for the country of origin and the country that receives those migrants.
* To identify causes and consequences of migration
* Also the study will try to bring contribution on how this movement can be stopped.

I**.5 Limitation and delimitation of the study**

 This study had a look on migration in general especially in Great Lakes Regions, but the study was conducted on a specific group of migrants setting in Ethiopia ;also this study was limited to migrants (refugees) living in Addis-Ababa Capital City of Ethiopia because there are others who live in other places o f Ethiopia.

The study was limited to those migrants who are assisted by UNHCR and living in the town. The distance, logistic and time factors was also another factor of limitation.

**I.6 Research method**

 This study will use a qualitative method such as a direct observation and interview to investigate the challenges face by Burundians refugees setting in Ethiopia. Descriptive survey method will be used also to generate more information. Questionnaire will be prepared for a total of 20 respondents, refugee setting in Ethiopia. The research will use also different sources related to migrants from Burundi and analyze them in the light of the objectives and nature of variables.

 From the results of the study, suggestions will be forwarded to those who have programmatic implications in that area.

**I.7 sampling size**

 The sample will comprise 20 migrants based in Addis-Ababa

Both sexes and ages will be represented.

**I.8Tools and procedures of data collection**

The present study will use research tools such as structured questionnaire or interview schedule and observation guide checklist to generate both primary and secondary data on causes and consequences of migration in Great lakes Regions especially for Burundians setting in Ethiopia.

**I.9 Data processing and analysis**

 Following the completion of data collection, the researcher will verify, code, design, enter, clean and analyze the quantitative data by using computer software.

Interview should be scrutinized, verified edited and arranged serially.

Answers will be collected according to the categories mentioned above by age and sex, and then all data will be presented as a whole. All data will be computerized.

**CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1 General situation of migration in Great Lakes Regions**

**2.2 Definition of key terms**

 Migration is a social process which is old as the history of human civilization. In fact, theevolution of human society and rise of civilizations in different parts of the world have much to do with the movement of people from one place to another.

According to Wikipedia,” Migration” is defined as physical movement by humans from one area to another, sometimes over the long distances or in a large groups .Historically this movement was nomadic, often causing significant conflict with indigenous population and their displacement or cultural assimilation .Migration has continued under the form of both voluntary migration with one’s region, country or beyond and involuntary migration ( which includes the slaves trade ,trafficking in human beings and ethics cleansing).

 According to the International Organization for Migration (I OM), no universal accepted definition for the term Migrant. The term migrant was usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate was taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of personal convenience and without intervention of an external compelling factor, it therefore applied to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family.

 The United Nations (UN) the term Migrant is defined as an individual who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular used to migrate. People travelling for a short period are not considered as migrants, but for seasonal farm- workers who travel for short periods to work planting or harvesting farm are called migrants.

People who migrate into a territory are called Immigrants; while at the departure point they are called Emigrants. Small populations migrating to develop a territory considered void of settlement depending on historical setting, circumstances and perspectives are referred to as settlers or colonists ,while population displaced by immigration and colonization are called Refugees.

**2.3 Migrations in Great Lakes**

 Conflicts and displacement is one of the characteristics of Great Lakes Regions cited by (Spaan & Van Moppes, 2006)

All countries in central African and Great Lakes Regions have known refugee immigration and refugee emigration flows at some point in time, some countries received and sent back refugees simultaneously (Rwamatwara, 2005). As the results of 1959 revolution of in Rwanda, Burundi hosted refugees from Rwanda, mainly Tutsis escaping the violent power transfer to the Hutu majority in their country (Ngaruko&Nkurunziza 2005)

 In 1975 almost 35,000 refugees were hosted by Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Most of those refugees came from neighboring countries

 At the end of 1980s, Burundi and Rwanda collectively received more 50,000 refugees from DRC(former Zaire),in 1993 thousands of people from Burundi fled the violence after the assassination of the former President Ndadaye of Burundi, in 1994 the beginning of the genocide , Burundi hosted around 30,000 Rwandans and Uganda did the same thing by receiving other refugees

**2.4 Migration in Burundi**

 Burundi has experienced different waves of out- migration in the period 1960-2000. Most of these migration flows were conflicts-induced, and the majority of refugees to neighboring countries such as Tanzania, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo

 In Burundi this situation of migrant is not new, but it differs from time to time. Before 1960 the migrations were voluntary movements based on economy reasons and looking for a better life, also these movements were concerned with those who change their home to get married or those who were looking for big lands where the density was not too many.

Burundi has internal and external migrations. Burundi hosts thousands of internally displaced persons, Burundians that have fled their homes but have not crossed the border and instead of sought refugee in safer place within their own country.

According to International crisis group (2003) 281,000 permanent internally displaced persons were in Burundi located in 226 official camps, in the same year the same number increases by almost 100,000 because of the civil conflict.

Now days things are changing, number of people are coming back to their homesothers are returning from neighboring countries, even though many Burundians are living out of their country or in different camps because of the insecurity which is persisting.

**2.5 Factors of migration in Burundi**

 Among factors of migration, they are divided into two categories: Push factors and pull factors

1. Push factors are those reasons which force people to move from their old living area to another place.
2. Pull factors are factors in target country which encourage people to move from their normal living place to another one.

Burundian society has been infected by all of those factors, the mostly case which have been observed and affected many Burundians is political factors (Mworoha Emile, 1980)

Push and pull factors in Burundi as described by (Lemarchand 2005) are linked to

Political situation: conflict, war, climate change, religion oppression

Economic situation: Lack of job, looking for a better life, looking for big lands, education

Social situation: marriage, children joining parents, changing living place for any reason.

Environmental situation: desert, volcano, infertility of soil …,in all those situations the case which affected Burundi has experienced in the situation of repeated conflicts between different ethnics’ groups, mostly Hutu and Tutsi, we will see later the case of Burundians setting in Ethiopia.

**Chapter Three: Methodology**

**3.1 Design of the study**

 There is an affinity between migrant and qualitative research. This is because qualitative research provides greater opportunity to focus on refugees’ experience to give voice to them and to make migrant the focus of the research, the quantitative method was not completely ignored.

The research, therefore, is based on case study that frequently employs both qualitative and quantitative methods.

The study favors qualitative methods such as a direct observation and interviewing to investigate the challenges of Burundians refugees setting in Ethiopia. This is because the methods are helpful in generation of an intensive, details examination of a case (Bryman, 2004:29).

Quantitative method was employed so as to supplement the qualitative method though gathering information from other sources. Information was gathered from Ethiopian Orthodox Church-Development Inter Church Aid (DICAC), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS).

**3.2 Background of the study area**

 The selection of this population was identified to serve as researcher’s case study is straight forward. As July 2011, thereare a total of 1500 urban refugees who are known. Of these Burundians refugees who reside in Addis-Ababa are 45.

These refugees live in different places of the Addis-Ababa Town, but they meet at some important offices which provide them different services, those offices are:

 Ethiopia Orthodox Church-Development Inter Church Aid (EOC-DICAC), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA).I met those who were concerned by the study at (EOC-DICAC), where there are getting most of assistances (Medical Assistance, housing assistance, counseling…).

**3.3 Background of the study population**

**3.4 Sampling size**

The sample comprises 20 migrants based in Addis-Ababa, both sexes and ages were represented.

**3.5 Sampling procedure**

The study used purposive sampling method because of fair distance between the researcher and the target group; also the factor time has been taken into consideration. The study has also considered the cost effectiveness, knowledge of local language spoken by those migrants (Kirundi) and availability of literature related to the topic.

**3.6 Data collection and tools.**

 Relevant data were collected both from primary and secondary sources by using different methods. Primary method was obtained though qualitative research interviews, focus group discussion and direct observation. Secondary data was gathered through review of documents and archival records that are kept by organizations working on refugees.

**3.7Age distribution, sex and marital status**

 From all those refugees there were seven females, both were married except two, also another one has divorced. Their ages is comprised between fourth –one and twenty.

 From males they were thirteen. From that group six of them are married then seven are not married. Their ages is comprised between fourth five and eighteen.

**3.8 Education and work status**

 For their own reasons of confidentiality, those respondents didn’t want to deliver most information about their education background status, but 12 out of 20 have completed high school, 3 of them were attending University, others were in primary schools before feeling their country. Those who have lower level of education are especially females.

 Regarding their status work, they reported that they are not allowed to work in Ethiopia, but for the reasons of cost of life they are trying to gain their bread by teaching in different schools, most of them teach French language, others went back to school.

 Due to that education and work status, different challenges have been mentioned by those refugees:

Challenges

While, I talked to them, they told me about their lives before they flee their country, most of them were young in 1993 when the war started in Burundi, it was on 21st October 1993 said Georges, when I heard that the president of Republic has been killed together with some members of the government by militaries, the president was democratically elected and he was a Hutu, militaries who killed him were Tutsi. He continued by saying that a day afterHutu population revenge by massacring Tutsi population, he got a chance to escape those massacres then went to live in the camp with the same group ethnic (Tutsi), during that time Hutu and Tutsi were separated, many people have been killed around 3,000.00.During that time he said that he stayed in the camp and finally decided to move to Rwanda where he stayed for 3 years in Gikongoro camp with displaced Rwandese refugees where he faced other problems of living with many people, different cultures, lack of enough food, eating once day…., he said that he couldn’t manage that situation he moved again to Uganda, then to Kenya, finally he reached in Ethiopia in where other challenges started to stand on his shoulders.

 Different common challenges have been raised by all those refugees in different areas:

A.Economic:

 All refugees do not have in coming generator; they are getting monthly allowance given by UNHCR, buy that, they said that assistance is not enough as subsistence. From that allowance they have to rent their houses, use it for different purpose of daily life: transport, food, drinks, medical expenses…... they said that JRS has given them training in order to generate some amount of money but it has been stopped by the same organization. This situation bring some refugees to get involved in bad actives, they said that some of young girls are getting involved in prostitution, husband and wife can be separated and marry another one for money not for love. Young boys are married to Ethiopian old ladies who have money without interest of living together but to survive , this has a great impact on their lives, because as they have said money is the source of life. According to them, no money, and no life.

B. Social:

 The most challenge for them is cohabitation with the local population based on financial problems, the local are expecting from them a lot of money while renting a house because they are foreigners, when they got for shopping it is the same case they increase the price by expecting much money from those refugees.

All this misunderstanding from both sides doesn’t bring a good relationship between those two types of population.

The most challenge for Burundians setting in Ethiopia is the lack of communication with the society in which they are living.Most of Ethiopians speak their local language (Amharic) then those refugees do not know the language, only their communication is based on English which is not easy for those Burundians, because most of them speak their mother tongue (Kirundi) and French.

C. Educational:

According to my respondents only the education that they benefit is from grade one up to high school. This education is paid by UNHCR, but for the university they told me that they cannot pay school fees for them, the reason that they got from the same institution UNHCR Is that they don’t have budget for university education. For that issue, the made some complaints by saying that some of refugees from others countries are entitled to that education and they are sponsored by UNHCR.

Before any student had the right to be enrolled in any school and DICAC could sent any officer for each school to pay school fees for each child I order to avoid the use of the money by parents for other purpose, but now it is DICAC which select the schools (cheap, they said), and the if the parent choose the school themselves expensive DICAC will not pay excess.

Meanwhile, they said that they are happy with the vocational training offered by JRS in different field embroidery, beauty salon, catering, and videography, driving…..this one can help them in the future.

D .Housing problem

Burundians refugees living in urban area in Addis- Ababa have a problem to rent houses because of the high cost, also if the family is very large owners of the house don’t accept that family the example has been given to two families, one which has 8 people and another has 7 people, every month, they are changing houses because local population do not accept those families, and those refugees can’t afford the payment of a free compound.

The main problem for those refugees is the lack of protection as they said always, they asking for ability authorities to find a durable solution for each of them, but they couldn’t get a right answer. They are requesting to be settled in a third country because in Ethiopia the local integration is not possible. According to DICAC, they are trying to help them but also they getting assistance from other donors and they have to find a third country which can accept them. Some criteria should be met to be settled to another country.UNHCR representative study every case and select those which meet all requirement and submit it to the country which accept to receive those refugees , the country with UNHCR will organize an interview for those who have been selected and give them resettlement. Most of those countries are USA, Australia, New-Zealand, British and Holland.

As the said UNHCR representative, at least 1% of Burundian refugees setting in Ethiopia are getting resettlement each year. But the concern population is not satisfied and convinced by UNHCR because those refugees said that that measure is individual not collective one, each and every refugee is concerned by his/her case and his/her family said Macumi.

**3.9 Type of place residence**

 According to the conversation that I made with my respondents when I ask them about the previous living places those places were quite different; before the war (1993) most of those refugees were living in rural areas as farmers and making some small business.

 In 1993 October all that population moved from their own land flied to towns where there are relatives and well protected , other were living in different camps controlled and secured by government army. For those who were in schools most of them stayed at school and they were protected and taken in charge by the government , most of them didn’t know if their families existed or not . Few of that population had permanent job.

Another category was composed by universities students those one were living in the campus because that area was not too much affected by the war.

**3.10 Data analysis processing**

 The researcher applied personal narrative analysis, since the focus of narrative analysis is the people who tell us stories about their lives (Hollway and Jefferson2000:32). Narrative analysis seeks to describe the meaning of experience for those who frequently are socially marginalized or oppressed. Personal narratives as one form of narrative analysis assume that story telling is integral to understand lives (Marshal and Rossman, 2006:6). Thechallenge of Burundians refugees settling in Ethiopia was analyzed by making meaning from the experience of their lives.

In additional, labels and categories were used to organize and analyze qualitative data. The researcher devised a common system of categories which was applied across the whole data set and used it as a means of searching for and retrieving chunks of labeled data. This approach is felt to offer a systematic overview of the scope of the data; to aid finding the themes which do not appear in an orderly way in the data; to aid locating conceptual, analytical categories in the data; and to help getting a handle on the data for marking comparisons or connections (Ritchie and Lewis, 2003:203).

The analysis attended to all evidences so that the case study findings are based on the convergence of information from different sources. This was made by using a specific analytical technique called explanation building. The technique helps to analyze the case study data by building an explanation about the case (Yin, 2003:111-137).

**Chapter Four: Results of the study**.

**4.1 Understanding causes and consequences of migration**

 After the discussion and interview made with Burundians refugees settling in Ethiopia the results show that most of Burundians became refugees in 1993 when the war between Tutsi and Hutu started after the killing of the first Hutu president elected has been killed by a group of military; that time Hutu population wanted to take revenge by killing their neighbor Tutsi :those ones were forced to leave their lands and live in different camps and others seek refuge in neighboring countries like DRC, Tanzania, Rwanda ,Uganda ,Kenya Until Ethiopia.

 Many of the interviews regarding the flight contained descriptions of death of close family members or separation from them and from one’s community, loss of home and property, being on the run for weeks and months on feet, hiding from attacks, desperately short of food, before finding some form of safety.

Most of them were helped by different churches, mosques and other donors. Those who were living in camps got food from WFP, UNHCR, and ICRC……

For other like Elvis, Butoyi do not know anything about their flights because they were children; they don’t know their mother tongue and also they don’t know if they are Ethiopians or Burundians. According to them this is a big challenge for them, because they said if their died they can’t return back to Burundi because they don’t know where was their family’s land. That is why they were claiming a special durable solution.

**4.2 Factors of migration**

 In general the main factor which pushes those refugees to flee their country is the political instability which reigns in Great Lakes region especially in Burundi where as they said the conflict is still at the top of the factors of migration; my respondents mentioned also that there is another factor which economic factor, but this one doesn’t concern the majority of the population because it is optional. The bad factor for them is the factor that they cannot avoid by any means as they said. The rest of factors like social, geographical, environmental do not create begin problem.

**Chapter five: Conclusion and suggestions**

**5.1 Conclusion.**

During crisis, institutions and systems for physical and social protection is weakened or destroyed and people are killed or flee their lands. Families and communities are separated, which results in further break down of the community support systems and protection mechanisms. Consequently, refugee’spopulation personal security, access to and control of resources, services and social benefits are at risk.

The upheavals of refugee life offer challenges to this group of people. Lives have been shattered, fundamental changes have been already taken place, livelihoods have been lost and women or orphans are shouldering new responsibilities. Most of them become head of families, an income earner, a producer, food manager in additional to previous responsibilities.

This thesis on Burundians refugees setting in Ethiopia, it has focus on the experiences and challenges the refugees have face during and after their flight, also it focuses on the causes and consequences of migration in Great Lakes.

Most of those refugees came to seek refuge in Ethiopia using Moyale entry which makes boarder between Kenya and Ethiopia; some of them were living in different countries like Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and DRC few of them came from Sudan. All those people left behind health facilities, schools, and properties. The loss of property services and social networks which built during decades of hard work imposes several social and psychological constraints.

Those refugees not only lose their livelihoods but their loves and relatives ones during the fright. When they arrived at the border they were tied, hungry, and some of them have been in the jail because they do not have their documents, they were exhausted, because of the long journey they made on food during many days.

 The journey was heavy for males than females, females were exposed to different types of violence like sexually abused, rap, and other problems linked to their vulnerability.

Those who have been raped felt a kind of shame, they were not considered in their society as human beings.

 Settled in Addis-Ababa those refugees are getting monthly allowance, medical treatment, and other necessity to permit their survival. The identified causes and consequences of migration in Great Lakes were found to ethnic conflicts, arms conflicts,and lack of economic empowerment violence of human right, lack of accessibly to education and other basic needs, no durable solution for them.

Burundians refugees settling in Ethiopia have a communication problem with local population which a handicap for them to be integrated in the society.

**5.2 Suggestions**

Based on the findings of this study on causes and consequences of migration I great Lakes , based on Burundians refugees setting in Ethiopia, the following recommendations are forwarded:

 As voluntary repatriation is not possible option in the near future due to Burundian’s instability, self-reliance should promote till refugees are settled in third countries or peace is ensured in their home country. In light of this fact, the assistance to refugees should be given in manner that encourages self-reliance and does not foster long –term dependency. Self-reliance could be developed through lending money to start business or by giving skill training and income generating activities in diverse fields such as embroidery, handcrafts, hair dressing, food preparation etc.

 JRS should conduct need assessment meeting with the refugees meeting to identify what type of skill training they need so that the pilot project will not fail.

EOC-DICAC-ARRA should continue to give transportation service at least for those who frequently need to go to medical services so that they can use the transportation expense for other needs.

UNHCR or other implementing partners should implement development projects that include literacy education to equip refugees with useful skills that would prepare them to better opportunity in Ethiopia, in the third country or if they are repatriated and to enhance their self-esteem. The program should be given in a manner that enables refugees to continue both their education and day time chores.

Implementing organizations such JRS should make sure that refugees are benefiting from their services and conduct home visit that they have already undertake in a strengthen and regular manner to find out why some of refugees are not beneficiaries of their services, also the organization should work closely with refugee’s committee to identify the best time for them so that they can attend the language trainings.

UNHCR should protect refugees from their physical security and to save them from the high costs of house rent, agencies working with refugees should also help the refugees in getting cheap and better housing.

Also UNHCR should identify vulnerable refugees and find durable solution immediately.Resettlements countries should more broadly adopt refugees at risk program for resettlement processing, targeting high risk urban refugee population such as victims of sexual and based violence.

UNHCR and other agencies working on refugees should conduct peace campaigns if successful repatriation is to be achieved and to alleviate the root causes of refugee situation.

More media attention should be provided to such problems so that international agencies are sensitized to refugee problem and create aid packages and peace training program accordingly.

 Even though all the above recommendations are very crucial , important effort have be made by different stakeholders in order to improve the life of refugees living in Ethiopia , this has succeed because of the good collaboration which exists between all those partners.

**Appendices**

 Appendices are composed by questionnaire which should bring additional information about different organization dealing with refugees and the concern groups.

The objective of this questionnaire is to assess the causes and consequences of migration in Great Lakes; in particular for you Burundians living in Ethiopia for successful research your contribution has paramount importance.

This questionnaire is intended to conduct MA in social work research answered by Burundians migrants setting in Ethiopia. Also additional information has been given by DICAC, UNHCR and JRS staff by answering the following question:

1. What is your position in the organization?

2. What are the objectives of your organization?

3. What are the services provided by the organization?

4. Who are the organization’s target groups?

5. Do all target groups benefit from the services of the organization?

6. How the organization makes sure that the services are reaching to the target groups?

7. What is the relation of your organization with other organizations working on refugees?

Respondents’ background information

Instructions

1. Do not mention your name

2. Put a right ticket on the where you find a right answer for you.

3. Write your idea on the space provided

1. Sex Male Female

2. Ages 8-15years 16-35 years above 35

3. Place of birth Rural Urban

4. Educational status

A. Illiterate

B .read and write only

C .primary school D. secondary school E.Technical school

F. University

5. Marital status

a. Married

b. Single

C. widowed

D. divorced

Part II. Open questions

1. Have you heard about migration before you migrate to Ethiopia?

 Yes No

1. What forces you to migrate from your birth place to Ethiopia?

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1. Have you ever faced a problem in this country? Yes No
2. If you say yes what type of problem
3. Housing problem
4. Communication
5. Cultural
6. Discrimination
7. Others(specify)
8. Is there anybody that helpesyou while you are in problem? Yes No
9. If you say yes who helps you? NGO Government
10. What are the causes of migration?-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
11. What are consequences of that phenomenon?-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
12. What do you think about the number of migrant in Great Lakes?----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
13. When did you leave Burundi?

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1. Which part of Burundi were you leaving?

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1. Could you tell me about your life in Burundi prior to the flight?

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1. What was your source of income in the country of origin?

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1. Could you tell me the general situation in your flight?

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1. What are the challenges that you faced during your flight?

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1. Did you leave in any camp? In which country?

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1. How do you find the life in Ethiopia comparing to your previous life?

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1. What are the type of assistance that you are getting from UNHCR, EOC-DICAC , ARRA and JRS?

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1. Have face any form of violence in Ethiopia?

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1. What do you think should be done by stake holders to improve the lives of refugees?

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**Declaration**

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled:

**A STUDY ON THEGENERAL SITUATION OF MIGRATION IN GREAT LAKES.**

 **THE CASE OF BURUNDIANS MIGRANTS SETTING IN ETHIOPIA**submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MSWto Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other program of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

 Place --------------------------------------------

 Date ---------------------------------------------

 Signature ----------------------------------------------

 Enrolment No----------------------------------------------

 Name -----------------------------------------------------

 Address ------------------------------------------------------

**Certificate**

This is to certify that Mr. Philippe Nankimbesha student of MSW from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for his project work for the course MSWP-001 his project work entitled:

A STUDY ON THE GENERAL SITUATION OF MIGRATION IN GREAT LAKES.

 THE CASE OF BURUNDIANS MIGRANTS SETTING IN ETHIOPIA.

Which he is submitting, is his genuine and original work.

 Place --------------------------------------------

 Date ---------------------------------------------

 Signature ----------------------------------------------

 Enrolment No ----------------------------------------------

 Name -----------------------------------------------------

 Address of the supervisor --------------------------------------------------

 Phone No ----------------------------------------------------