

# The Genesis Of Gambella Enclave And Factor Associated With Its Formation In Ethiopia

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## Abstract

The Gambella enclave, located along the Baro River and JabJabe stream, was formed due to trade activities between Anglo-Sudan and Ethiopia. A multinomial logistic regression model found that men, age, marriage, family size, and education level increase ethnic concentration in urban spaces. These findings suggest that there may be a correlation between higher education levels and access to the labor force, as evidenced by the higher representation of males with diplomas or above. These measures aim to create a balanced and inclusive settlement area, promoting equal opportunities for both men and women. The findings are crucial for policymakers and urban professionals to address gender inequality in decision-making, encourage self-employment, and discourage disgust community practices. All these promote individual empowerment and autonomy, which shape the dependability of residents in enclaves and maintain the diversity within the City.

**Keywords:** Baro River, JabJabe stream, Anglo-Sudan, Gambella enclave, Ethiopia.

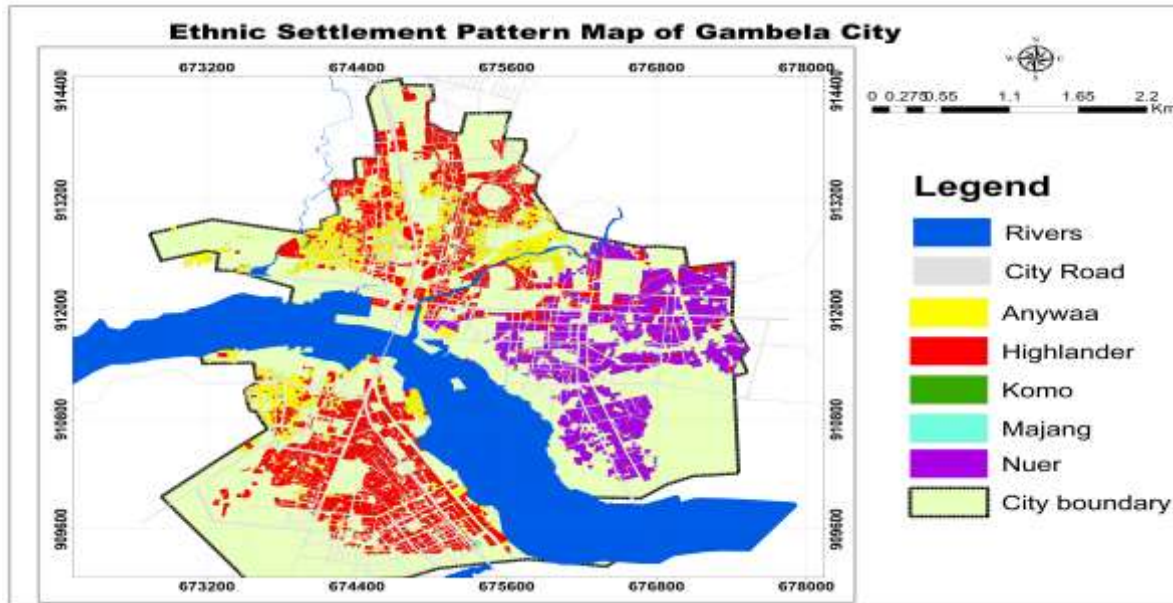
## Introduction

Gambella is located in the western part of Ethiopia, near the border with South Sudan. The genesis of Gambella started from the term “Gambella” which is too controversial in meaning according to both indigenous and none indigenous residents(Gidey, 2017). Gambella City is known for its diverse ethnic groups, including the Anywaa, Nuer, and Majang people, and the highlanders who have inhabited the region for centuries (Bell St., 1988). Gambella is strategically located near the border of South Sudan, making it a key trading hub between Ethiopia and its neighboring countries. Over the years, the city has evolved into a diverse cultural melting pot, attracting people from various ethnic backgrounds who contribute to its vibrant atmosphere. This shift occurred due to various factors, including ethnic-based political party establishment and conflicts between different ethnic groups. As a result, the city became more divided along ethnic lines, leading to tensions and a decrease in the overall sense of unity and cooperation among its residents. Understanding the genesis of this shift is crucial to address its implications for city development. Further, it is essential to analyze the factors associated with its formation. By doing so, city planners can work towards fostering a more inclusive and harmonious environment that promotes unity and cooperation among all residents, regardless of their ethnic backgrounds. However, the lack of focus on ethnic concentration is problematic, as it overlooks the potential impacts and dynamics that arise within these enclaves. Studying ethnic enclaves can shed light on the unique contributions and experiences of different ethnic groups, ultimately enriching our understanding of diversity in cities. These self-contained enclaves often have their businesses, schools, and cultural institutions, creating a sense of

community and belonging for residents. Understanding the dynamics and functioning of these enclaves can help policymakers develop targeted strategies to support and empower these communities, fostering social cohesion and economic development (Murray, 2015). Enclaves also provide a sense of belonging and cultural identity for residents, as they can maintain their traditions and customs within a close-knit community. The presence of social networks within enclaves can offer support and resources for individuals seeking employment or assistance in various aspects of life (Maani, 2016). Rapid urbanization and industrialization in Ethiopia maximize the trend of enclave settlement in secondary and tertiary cities. Gambella City has witnessed a significant influx of foreign investors and workers in recent years. This enclave settlement has brought both economic opportunities and challenges to the local community. This influx has resulted in the establishment of several enclaves within the city, with these enclaves serving as hubs for various industries, such as agriculture and manufacturing. The presence of these enclaves has brought job opportunities and increased economic activity to Gambella City for certain ethnicities, but it has also posed challenges such as rising housing prices, smuggling, thefts, and cultural clashes between the local population and other workers. On one hand, the establishment of these enclaves has led to the creation of new jobs and a boost in economic growth for Gambella City. The influx of non-indigenous workers has also brought in new skills and expertise, contributing to the development of local industries. However, the rapid growth of these enclaves has put pressure on the residents, with the potential displacement of residents and segregation. Additionally, cultural clashes between the local populations have arisen due to differences. These cultural clashes have further strained the social fabric of the city, leading to increased tensions and a sense of unease among the residents. Moreover, the concentration of certain ethnic groups (see Figure) in these enclaves has also resulted in limited integration and interaction with the wider society, hindering social cohesion and understanding between different communities. The physical aspect of the city is affected, as these enclaves often lack proper infrastructure and amenities, leading to overcrowding and inadequate housing and living conditions. The socioeconomic disparities between these enclaves and the rest of the city can exacerbate existing inequalities, creating a sense of marginalization and exclusion among residents. Furthermore, the environmental impact of these settlements, such as increased pollution and strain on resources, further adds to the deformity of the city's functions. Understanding the genesis of the Gambella enclave and the factors behind ethnic concentration is crucial for addressing the issues it presents. It is important to conduct comprehensive research and analysis to identify the historical, personal, and spatial factors that have contributed to the formation of this enclave. By gaining a deeper understanding of these factors (Aidatul et al. 2014), policymakers can develop targeted strategies to promote inclusivity, reduce marginalization, and address the impact caused by these settlements. This recognition has provided an opportunity for these indigenous and non-indigenous groups to have a greater say in the governance and development of Gambella.

Policymakers must ensure that their strategies prioritize the empowerment and inclusion of these indigenous and non-indigenous communities while also considering the unique environmental challenges faced by settlements in the region. However, with the recognition of these groups, there is now a chance to rectify past injustices and create a more equitable and sustainable development model for Gambella. By actively involving these communities in decision-making processes and investing in their capacity-building, policymakers can harness their traditional knowledge and expertise to drive the region's growth while preserving its cultural heritage. Addressing the environmental challenges faced by settlements in the region is crucial for ensuring the long-term viability of development efforts and safeguarding their well-being. They may face challenges in accessing resources and may not have control over decision-making processes that directly affect their lives. Policymakers need to work towards empowering these communities and ensuring their rights are protected, allowing them to fully participate in the development of their territories.

### **Figure 1 The Gambella City settlement patterns**



Source: Own survey (2021)

From the above map, a visual representation of the distribution and density of settlements within the city of Gambella was magnified. This information can be valuable for urban planning and development initiatives to better understand the spatial organization of the city's population that made the start of the enclave. The unique settlement pattern in Gambella City can be attributed to its diverse population, which includes various ethnic groups and refugees from neighboring countries. Understanding the spatial organization of these settlements is crucial for ensuring equitable access to resources and services for all residents. Analyzing the settlement patterns can help identify areas that may require infrastructure improvements or social services to support the growing population. This lack of attention to personal factors associated with the origin of ethnic enclaves in Gambella hinders a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics and challenges within these communities. By overlooking these factors, policymakers and researchers may overlook potential solutions or interventions that could address the specific needs and concerns of residents in enclaves. Therefore, it is essential to prioritize research on genesis, and personal factors to develop more effective policies and strategies for inclusive settlement in Gambella. By understanding the role of demographic and spatial concentration in Gambella City, policymakers can better identify the underlying factors that contribute to social and economic disparities within these communities. This knowledge can then inform targeted interventions such as educational programs, job training initiatives, and infrastructure development to promote inclusive growth and improve the overall well-being of residents in ethnic enclaves. As these factors contribute to the formation of Gambella as they influence the decision-making process and opportunities available to individuals within ethnic enclaves, our analysis revealed that government policies and social programs play a crucial role in shaping individual development in the enclave, highlighting the importance of inclusive governance and support systems in fostering inclusive growth. The framework drawn from the literature provides a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence decision-making and opportunities within ethnic enclaves. By examining previous research, we were able to identify key variables and theories that guided our analysis. Furthermore, the material and method section outlines the specific research design and data collection methods used in our study, ensuring transparency and replicability. Overall, this structured approach enhances the credibility and validity of our findings, allowing for meaningful discussions and informed conclusions.

### Concept of Ethnic enclave

Ethnic enclave settlements often serve as a hub for cultural preservation and community support, allowing migrants to maintain their traditions and provide mutual assistance. Additionally, they contribute to the diversity and multiculturalism of the host country, enriching its social fabric with a vibrant tapestry of different cultures and experiences. Scholars study the impact of ethnic enclaves on various aspects of society, such as economic development, social cohesion, and urban planning (Sullivan, 2012). Understanding the dynamics of these settlements can help inform policies and strategies that promote inclusivity and harness the potential benefits of cultural diversity in cities. By creating a physical space that reflects their cultural identity, residents of ethnic enclaves can preserve their heritage and strengthen their sense of belonging. Additionally, Bugg

(2013) highlights that enclaves can serve as important hubs for cultural exchange and the preservation of traditions, contributing to the overall richness and diversity of a city's social fabric. These enclaves often have their own unique businesses, restaurants, and cultural institutions that cater to the needs and preferences of the community. This not only fosters economic growth within the enclave but also attracts visitors from outside who are interested in experiencing different cultures. Overall, ethnic enclaves play a vital role in maintaining cultural diversity and promoting social cohesion within cities.

These settlements often provide a sense of community and support for individuals who may feel marginalized in mainstream society. Additionally, ethnic enclaves can also serve as hubs for entrepreneurship and the exchange of goods and services specific to the culture represented, further contributing to local economic development. The respondents also emphasized that ethnic enclaves can help preserve cultural traditions and languages, acting as a safeguard against assimilation. Furthermore, the settlements can foster a strong sense of identity and pride among residents, promoting social cohesion and intergenerational connections within the community. These enclaves often arise due to factors such as shared language, religion, or immigration history. They provide a supportive environment where individuals can maintain their cultural practices and customs, ensuring the preservation of their heritage for future generations. Additionally, ethnic enclaves can serve as important economic hubs, with businesses catering to the specific needs and preferences of the community, contributing to local economic growth and diversity. Scholars often debate the criteria that define an ethnic enclave, as these definitions can vary depending on the specific context and phenomenon being studied. However, regardless of the specific definition, ethnic enclaves play a crucial role in maintaining cultural identity and fostering economic development within diverse communities. These trade concentrations in the Gambella enclave were primarily focused on agricultural products, such as coffee and salts, which were important sources of income for exchange in the enclave and the local community. The ethnic affiliation within the enclave created a sense of solidarity and cooperation among its members, leading to the development of strong social networks and support systems within the enclaves, which also served as platforms for cultural exchange and preservation as different ethnic groups shared their traditions, languages, and customs. The presence of these diverse ethnic communities added vibrancy and richness to the city's social fabric, contributing to its unique cultural identity.

### **Theories and Factors associated with emerging of ethnic enclave**

Settlement Theories (Burguss, 1925) focused on the process of immigrant assimilation and how it relates to their spatial patterns within a city. The spatial assimilation theory (Massey, 1985) suggests that as immigrants and minority groups gain socioeconomic status, they tend to move out of ethnic enclaves and disperse throughout the city, leading to greater integration. The place stratification model (Lagon and Alba, 1993) argues that immigrant assimilation is not solely determined by socioeconomic status but also by the racial and ethnic composition of neighborhoods. According to this model, immigrants may choose to live in ethnic enclaves as a way to maintain cultural identity and social support networks. Additionally, the place stratification model suggests that discrimination and prejudice can play a significant role in shaping immigrant spatial patterns within a city. Li's (2009) ethno-burb model proposes that immigrant communities can create their own residential areas based on their ethnic concentration, challenging the traditional stratification settlement model. This model recognizes the agency of immigrants in shaping their own living spaces and emphasizes the importance of cultural preservation and community building. Ethnic enclaves often emerge as a result of immigrants seeking social support and cultural familiarity within their new surroundings. These communities provide a sense of belonging and enable immigrants to maintain their cultural traditions, languages, and customs, fostering a strong sense of identity and solidarity among residents. Research has shown that individual characteristics such as gender, age, education status, job, marital status, family size, and locational taste can indeed influence residential behavior and interest in a place. However, it is important to note that these factors do not solely determine an individual's preferences or choices. Other social and economic factors also play a significant role in shaping one's residential behavior and interest in a place. Therefore, it is necessary to consider a holistic approach when studying the complexities of immigrant communities and their relationships. One theoretical position suggests that individuals choose to live in neighborhoods with others who share similar socioeconomic, cultural, and political backgrounds. This is known as the homophily theory. On the other hand, the other theoretical position argues that residential concentration is a result of structural factors such as housing affordability and availability, which may limit individuals' choices and lead to the clustering of certain groups in specific neighborhoods. This is known as structural inequality theory. Understanding these theoretical positions can provide valuable insights into the dynamics of immigrant communities.

Individual attitudes refer to the preferences and beliefs that individuals hold regarding where they want to live and with whom they want to associate. These attitudes can be influenced by factors such as cultural familiarity, language barriers, and social networks. Spatial magnetism, on the other hand, refers to the pull factors that certain neighborhoods or areas may have for immigrants, such as access to ethnic businesses, community support services, or cultural amenities. By examining both individual attitudes and spatial magnetism, researchers can gain a more comprehensive understanding. This phenomenon, known as ethnic clustering, allows immigrants to maintain their cultural identity and provides a sense of belonging and support within their own community. However, it is important to note that the decision to settle in a concentrated area is not solely based on poverty levels but rather on the availability of familiar social networks and resources that can ease the transition into a new country (Portes and Jensen, 1992). The presence of a strong ethnic concentration can also contribute to the development of cultural institutions and businesses within the enclave (Zhou and Logan, 1991), further enhancing its appeal to residents. These institutions and businesses provide a sense of familiarity and support, making it easier for individuals to navigate their new surroundings and establish a sense of belonging in the community. In the case of the Gambella enclave, the concentration of a specific ethnic group can foster a strong sense of community and identity among its residents. This can lead to the preservation and celebration of cultural traditions, languages, and customs, which can be vital for maintaining a sense of belonging and heritage in a new environment. Additionally, the presence of cultural institutions and businesses within the enclave can also contribute to economic growth and development, creating opportunities for entrepreneurship and employment within the community. However, the settlement in Gambella City failed to recognize this important clustering opportunity, and residents turned this settlement into the center of strangers. This focus on ethnic settlement has led to the formation of ethnic-based political parties and a fragmented political landscape in Gambella. However, it is important to note that while ethnicity has played a significant role in shaping the city's economic and political dynamics, other factors such as infrastructure development and access to resources also contribute to its growth and development, though the focus of this study is not on this side. This shift in settlement patterns can be attributed to various factors, including the desire for social cohesion and security within ethnic enclaves. The availability of resources and infrastructure development in certain areas may have attracted specific ethnic groups to settle there, further contributing to the current demographic makeup of Gambella.

Some theory on spatial space also suggests that individuals develop a strong emotional connection to the place they reside in, leading them to form ethnic enclaves. Factors such as shared cultural heritage, language, and traditions, which create a sense of belonging and community among residents. The presence of social networks and support systems within these enclaves may also play a role in attracting specific ethnic groups to settle in certain areas. Three "P" factors include place identity, place dependence, and place affect (Scannell and Gifford, 2017). Place identity refers to the emotional and cognitive connections individuals have with a specific place, while place dependence relates to the practical and functional aspects that make a place necessary for daily activities. Lastly, place affect encompasses the emotional experiences and attachments individuals have to a particular place. By considering these factors, researchers can better understand the level of attachment residents have to their community and how it influences their decision to settle in certain areas. This structural perspective focuses on the physical aspects of the residential area, such as its layout, architecture, and amenities (Ji X., 2023). It also considers how these factors contribute to residents' sense of belonging and attachment to the place. Additionally, this perspective examines how the surrounding environment, including natural features and community resources, influences residents' interactions with the place. Overall, this theory emphasizes the importance of understanding the built environment and its impact on residents' connection to their residential area. This emotional attachment can be developed through positive experiences, memories, and social connections within the community. Sense of identity and familiarity of individuals associate them with their residential area. Therefore, understanding the emotional aspect of place attachment can provide valuable insights into residents' overall well-being and satisfaction with their living environment. This means that individuals who have a strong attachment to their residential area are more likely to feel a sense of belonging and connection to the community (Ji X., 2023). They may also experience higher levels of satisfaction and well-being due to the support and social interactions they receive from their neighbors and the familiarity they have with their surroundings. Residential concentration plays a significant role in fostering a sense of belonging and identity among residents. It allows individuals to develop strong social connections and depend on each other for support, creating a tight-knit community (Kyle G. et al., 2004). The familiarity with their surroundings enables residents to feel a sense of security and comfort, contributing to their overall satisfaction and well-being.

These dimensions of resident attachment to place highlight the multifaceted nature of the relationship individuals have with their surroundings. The dependency dimension refers to the reliance residents have on their community for resources and services, while the identity dimension relates to how residents perceive their own sense of self in relation to their environment. The emotional feeling dimension captures the deep emotional connection individuals have with their place, while the social connection dimension emphasizes the importance of social interactions and relationships within the community. Overall, understanding these dimensions can provide valuable insights (Jorgensen et al., 2001). This suggests that individuals with the same ethnic background may have a stronger attachment to their place due to factors such as familiarity, ownership, and a sense of identity (Hammit, 1996). Additionally, this research highlights the significance of understanding the dimensions of location attachment in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of residents' emotional and social connections to their community. This spatial space can influence residents' sense of belonging and identity within their community (Lewicka, 2011). Additionally, understanding the dimensions of location attachment can also help policymakers and urban planners create more inclusive and cohesive neighborhoods that cater to the diverse needs and preferences of residents. These factors include individual preferences for amenities and services, such as proximity to schools, parks, and transportation options. They also encompass social and cultural factors, such as the presence of like-minded individuals or a strong sense of community. By considering these dimensions of location attachment, policymakers and urban planners can design neighborhoods that foster a sense of belonging and identity, leading to more satisfied and engaged residents. Additionally, understanding the factors that influence residential concentration can inform targeted interventions to address disparities in access to resources and opportunities. Understanding the factors that influence residential concentration is crucial for developing effective strategies to reduce disparities in resource access and opportunities. While previous research has focused on personal factors such as cultural factors and the socioeconomic status of individuals (G.S. Mesch, O. Manor, 1998; A. Jepson et al., 2019; M. Lewicka, 2011), it is important to acknowledge that there may be additional variables at play that have not been fully explored. These unexplored variables could include gender, age, education, marital status, and family size. It is crucial to consider these factors in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics influencing access and opportunities within ethnic enclaves. By examining only the physical aspects of ethnic enclaves, we may overlook the complex interplay between these personal functions and geographic factors. Understanding how these variables shape access and opportunities within ethnic enclaves is essential for developing effective policies and interventions. Therefore, it is necessary to broaden our research scope to encompass these unexplored dimensions and their impact on the dynamics of ethnic enclave settlements. This expanded research scope will enable us to develop more targeted and effective policies and interventions that address the unique challenges faced by residents in Gambella City. By considering the personal details and dynamics within ethnic enclaves, we can better understand how these factors shape the experiences and choices of residents in Gambella City.

### **The Genesis of Gambella enclave since 1902**

The Gambella Enclave is a settlement area located in the Gambella region of Ethiopia. It serves as an important hub for trade and transportation due to its strategic position along the Baro River (Bell St., 1988; Maurice, J.K., 1931). Foreign merchants established trading posts in Gambella and granted them certain rights and privileges, such as exemption from taxes and the ability to freely navigate the Baro River. This decision played a crucial role in attracting merchants from various countries, contributing to the economic growth of the enclave, and fostering international trade relations. In the 1902 treaty, Article IV of the agreement, Emperor Minilik allowed: *“the Britannic Majesty’s Government and the Government of Sudan to select in the neighborhood of the present Itang Special Worada on the Baro River bank a block of territory having a river frontage of not more than 2,000 meters and situated in an area not exceeding 40 hectares, shall be leased to the government of Sudan, to the administrator, and occupied as a commercial station, so long as Sudan as a whole is under Anglo-Engiptian Government. In the agreement, the concensus was that the territory shall not be used for any military or political purpose.”*

This agreement aimed to resolve the longstanding border disputes between the two countries and establish a clear demarcation line. It also included provisions for trade and cooperation in various sectors, fostering a more peaceful relationship between Anglo-Sudan and Ethiopia. The agreement was seen as a significant step towards stability in the region, as it provided a framework for resolving conflicts and promoting mutual understanding. Additionally, the selection of Itang as the settlement area showcased the commitment of both countries to finding a peaceful resolution and fostering economic development in the region. The decision to relocate to Gambella City was driven by the need for a more suitable and secure location that could withstand natural

disasters such as flooding (Hassen, 1971; Maurice, J.K., 1931). This move not only ensured the safety and well-being of the residents but also reinforced the long-term stability and sustainability of the settlement. The first location, which was deemed unsuitable due to its vulnerability to flooding, prompted the search for a more favorable place. Gambella City was carefully chosen as the replacement for the first enclave because it offered the desired safety and security measures against natural disasters, was favorable for trade, and ensured the longevity and resilience of the settlement. The location of Gambella City was strategically chosen to minimize the risk of natural disasters, ensuring the safety and security of its residents. Additionally, its proximity to the Baro River and JabJabe ravine provided easy access to waterways, facilitating trade and commerce for Ethiopian traders in the region. The absence of a clear demarcation for the north and west boundaries of the enclave may have led to some ambiguity and potential disputes over land ownership (Maurice, J.K., 1931). Nonetheless, the presence of the Baro River as the southern boundary would have offered a natural barrier and a recognizable landmark for navigation and territorial delineation. During this time, the Sudan Customs Administration likely played a crucial role in managing trade and enforcing customs regulations within the enclave (Bell St., 1988). The Baro River's presence as a natural boundary would have also helped to regulate movement in and out of the area, further solidifying its control under the Sudan Customs administration. The establishment of the enclave has a broad vision that includes railway construction up to Uganda through the swampy area of South Sudan. This railway would have not only facilitated trade between Sudan and Uganda but also strengthened the administrative control of the Sudan Customs in the Gambella enclave (Bell St., 1988). Additionally, the construction of the railway would have opened up new economic opportunities and promoted regional integration between these countries. Moreover, it would have provided a more efficient and reliable transportation route, further enhancing trade and connectivity in the region. Additionally, the construction of the railway would have opened up new economic opportunities for local communities, stimulating growth and development in the region. Furthermore, by extending their interest to administer the Anywaa and Nuer on both sides of the frontier, the British would have solidified their influence and control over a larger area, potentially strengthening their geopolitical position in South Sudan (Hassan, 1971). The British's interest in administering the Anywaa and Nuer communities on both sides of the frontier was not only aimed at solidifying their influence but also at exploiting the region's rich natural resources. By gaining control over a larger area, the British could tap into the economic potential of South Sudan, particularly in terms of agriculture and oil reserves. This strategic move would have not only strengthened their geopolitical position but also contributed to the overall development and prosperity of the region. Furthermore, the British could have established trade routes and infrastructure in South Sudan, allowing for easier access to other parts of Africa and expanding their economic reach. Additionally, by investing in the development of the region's agriculture and oil industries, the British could have fostered economic growth and job opportunities for both the local population and their own citizens. Furthermore, the British could have utilized their access to the region's resources to strengthen their own economy and increase their global influence. This could have been achieved through trade partnerships and the establishment of infrastructure projects that would facilitate the extraction and exportation of valuable commodities. Ultimately, these efforts could have contributed to the overall development and prosperity of both Britain and the African enclave. Without the inclusion of the indigenous population in the decision-making process and the lack of their participation in the functioning of the enclave, a sense of exclusion and marginalization was perpetuated. This hindered the potential for mutual understanding, cooperation, and equitable development that could have been achieved through a more inclusive approach. Additionally, without local involvement, there may have been missed opportunities to harness the knowledge and expertise of the indigenous people, which could have further enhanced the success and sustainability of the enclave. Furthermore, the lack of local involvement may have resulted in a disregard for the unique cultural and environmental considerations of the area. This could have led to negative impacts on the ecosystem and the loss of valuable traditional practices and knowledge that could have contributed to a more holistic and sustainable development approach. Ultimately, without a comprehensive and inclusive strategy, the weak focus on development may perpetuate inequality and hinder long-term progress. By neglecting the future benefits of the landowners, the agreement fails to consider the potential negative consequences for their livelihoods and cultural heritage. It is crucial to recognize that sustainable development should prioritize the well-being of all stakeholders involved, ensuring a balanced and equitable approach for long-term progress.

### **The settlement pattern of Gambella enclave**

Residents of non-natives were primarily settlers from neighboring regions seeking economic opportunities and a better livelihood. Over time, the city has become a diverse melting pot of cultures and ethnicities, contributing to its vibrant and cosmopolitan atmosphere. This congregation of local residents formed their own distinct

community, with its own unique customs and traditions. This expansion of the city's population has further enriched Gambella's social fabric, creating a dynamic blend of both native and non-native residents. The native village in the northern part of the enclave adds a charming rural touch to Gambella's overall landscape. Despite its smaller size, this village plays a significant role in preserving traditional practices and maintaining a strong sense of cultural identity within the city. The Anyuaks, who are the dominant ethnic group in the village, have a rich history and cultural heritage that is deeply rooted in the region (Maurice, J.K., 1931; Hassan, 1971). They have managed to maintain their traditional way of life despite the modernization and development happening in Gambella. The presence of this native village not only adds diversity to the city but also serves as a reminder of the importance of preserving indigenous cultures in a rapidly changing world. These individuals contribute to the local economy and bring unique skills and perspectives to the city. Their presence also fosters cultural exchange and understanding between different communities, enriching the overall social fabric of Gambella. Additionally, their participation in the steamer season highlights the interconnectedness of rural and urban areas, showcasing how different groups collaborate for mutual benefit in a globalized world. The population of Gambella is a mixed one consisting of a district commissioner, a sarraf, a dispensary hakim, a postmaster and his assistant, two electricians of the Post Office, a varying number of the Egyptian Irrigation Department, and twelve police. The presence of these diverse individuals not only contributes to the cultural fabric of Gambella but also highlights the significance of maintaining harmony and understanding among different ethnic groups, which have failed to reflect in today's Gambella. This blend of professions and backgrounds fosters a sense of community and cooperation within the city, reflecting the importance of inclusivity in a rapidly evolving world. The diversity in the population of Gambella also brings about a rich exchange of ideas, traditions, and perspectives, further enriching the cultural landscape of the city. This multicultural environment encourages mutual respect and appreciation for different ethnicities, promoting social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Additionally, the presence of Levantines, Oromo, and old Sudanese subjects adds to the historical depth and complexity of Gambella's identity as a melting pot of various cultures. The Greeks, with their expertise in trade and commerce, play a vital role in the economic development of the Gambella enclave. Their presence as traders and storeholders not only contributes to the local economy but also fosters cultural exchange and diversity. Furthermore, the Highlander communities, particularly the Oromo people, who are known for their strength and resilience, have been instrumental in providing essential services such as portage in Gambella's post. Their contributions further enrich the social fabric of the city, highlighting its dynamic and inclusive nature.

The enclave's potential lies in its strategic location and abundant natural resources, which could greatly benefit both countries. However, due to historical and geographical factors, the enclave's stronger affiliation with Sudan is more pronounced. The use of Egyptian currency in the enclave can be attributed to historical ties between Sudan and Egypt. However, the presence of Maria Theresa dollars indicates a broader influence from European colonial powers in the region. It is interesting to note that while Menelik dollars are occasionally found, they do not hold significant popularity, suggesting a limited impact of Ethiopian currency in the enclave (Maurice, J.K., 1931; Bell St., 1988). This exchange rate system highlights the economic integration between Sudan and Egypt during that time. Additionally, the acceptance of foreign currencies like Maria Theresa dollars reflects the interconnectedness of global trade networks and the influence of European powers in shaping local economies. This freedom of movement allowed for the exchange of goods and services, further promoting economic cooperation and cultural exchange between the two regions. Moreover, it fostered a sense of cross-border community and facilitated the sharing of knowledge and resources, contributing to the overall development and prosperity of both Ethiopia and Sudan.

This freedom to bear arms not only ensured personal safety and security but also played a crucial role in maintaining law and order within the regions. It empowered individuals to protect themselves and their properties, creating a conducive environment for economic growth and social stability. Additionally, this practice of unrestricted arm-carrying symbolized a strong sense of independence and self-governance, highlighting the resilience and autonomy of the people in both Ethiopia and Sudan (Maurice, J.K., 1931; Bell St., 1988). The availability of licenses for Greek traders in Gambella is crucial, as it ensures a regulated and controlled flow of ammunition. This helps maintain security and prevent the misuse of firearms, contributing to the overall stability of the region. Additionally, this licensing system promotes accountability and responsible ownership, fostering a safer environment for both locals and traders alike. This monopoly on the market led to a decrease in competition and limited options for both buyers and sellers within the enclave. As a result, prices may have become inflated, hindering economic growth and potentially impacting the overall stability of the region. This behavior of the merchants further exacerbated the limited options and inflated prices within the enclave. Additionally, it created an unfair advantage for those merchants, potentially leading



to an unequal distribution of resources and further hindering economic growth in the region. This monopolistic control over the salt trade not only restricted competition but also resulted in a disproportionate burden on the local population, which had to bear the exorbitant prices. Consequently, this hindered their ability to afford basic necessities and impeded overall economic development in the region.

The trade monopoly granted to the Franco-Ethiopian company not only created economic disparities but also strained diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and European governments. This tension further exacerbated the already existing burden on the local population, exacerbating their struggle to access essential goods and hindering progress in the region's economy. Trade monopoly granted to the Franco-Ethiopian company. The strained diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and European governments were fueled by this. This created a sense of resentment among the local population, as they felt marginalized and excluded from economic opportunities. As a result, the figure of trade in Gambella remained low in 1931, reflecting the negative impact of these tensions on the region's economy (Zewdi, 1976). This economic arrangement further exacerbated the feelings of marginalization among the people of Gambella. The lack of control over their own customs added to their sense of exclusion and hindered the growth of trade in the region (Maurice, J.K., 1931). This change in political dynamics further exacerbated the marginalization of the people of Gambella. With Sudan's independence, Ethiopia's control over the region became even more tenuous, leading to a further decline in trade and economic opportunities for the local population. The people of Gambella were left feeling even more excluded and marginalized within their own homeland. This lack of integration resulted in limited access to basic services such as healthcare and education, further perpetuating the marginalization of the people of Gambella. Additionally, the absence of representation and voice in decision-making processes left the indigenous population feeling powerless and unheard within Ethiopia's political landscape. Despite some recognition after the disposal of Emperor Haile by Dergi, Gambella's economic development remained stagnant. The lack of investment and infrastructure in the region hindered its potential for growth, exacerbating the already-existing marginalization and limiting opportunities for the indigenous population. This change in governance aimed to address the historical marginalization of Gambella and promote its development. However, despite these efforts, the lack of adequate investment in infrastructure and limited access to basic services continue to impede the region's growth and further exacerbate the challenges faced by the indigenous population. The transformation of Gambella into a settlement reflects the government's commitment to improving the living conditions of its residents. This shift has allowed for the establishment of essential amenities such as schools, hospitals, and markets, contributing to the overall development of the region. Nonetheless, more investment in infrastructure and enhanced access to basic services are still required to fully unlock Gambella's potential and uplift the lives of its indigenous population.

The transformation of Gambella into a settlement reflects the government's commitment to improving the living conditions of its residents. This shift has allowed for the establishment of essential amenities such as schools, hospitals, and markets, contributing to the overall development of the region. Nonetheless, more investment in infrastructure and enhanced access to basic services are still required to fully unlock Gambella's potential and uplift the lives of its indigenous population. Further research is needed to understand the historical and social dynamics that led to the current ethnic concentration in Gambella. This information would be crucial in developing targeted policies and initiatives to address the needs and aspirations of the indigenous population and ensure sustainable development in the region.

Understanding the individual characteristics and functions that contribute to ethnic concentration in Gambella's urban space is essential for developing effective strategies. By examining factors such as economic opportunities, social networks, and migration patterns, policymakers can gain insights into the dynamics shaping the settlement. This knowledge will enable them to design inclusive policies that promote social cohesion, economic growth, and sustainable development in the region. This gap in defining ethnic enclaves and their associated factors for Gambella hinders the ability to effectively address the unique challenges and opportunities present in the region. Therefore, it is crucial for researchers to collaborate and establish a shared understanding of these factors in order to develop targeted strategies that support the development and well-being of the local population. Understanding the circumstances that contribute to the establishment of ethnic enclaves is essential for addressing the concerns surrounding their presence. By identifying and analyzing these factors, policymakers and stakeholders can work towards creating inclusive and sustainable solutions that promote social cohesion and economic growth in Gambella. Additionally, examining the long-term implications of these enclaves can help anticipate potential challenges and devise proactive measures to mitigate any negative impacts on the region's development. Understanding the dynamics of ethnic enclaves in Gambella is crucial for policymakers to effectively address the challenges and harness the potential benefits. By fostering interethnic cooperation and promoting diversity within these enclaves, it is possible to create a

harmonious environment that encourages innovation, cultural exchange, and economic prosperity for all residents. Moreover, implementing policies that prioritize equitable resource distribution and social integration can help prevent conflicts and ensure sustainable development in the region. These enclaves can often lead to social divisions and tensions within the region. Therefore, it is crucial for policymakers to address these issues and promote inclusivity and diversity within Gambella City to foster a harmonious and cohesive society. Additionally, providing opportunities for cross-cultural interaction and promoting inter-ethnic dialogue can also contribute to the prevention of conflicts and ensure sustainable development in the region. By examining the personal-related factors that led to enclave settlement, the paper sheds light on the importance of understanding the socio-cultural dynamics within a region. This knowledge can then be utilized in developing nations like Ethiopia to create inclusive and harmonious settlements that promote sustainable development and prevent conflicts. Additionally, this research provides valuable insights into the significance of dialogue and cooperation among different ethnic groups in fostering peaceful coexistence and ensuring long-term stability in the region. These factors played a crucial role in shaping the social dynamics and spatial organization of the city, highlighting the need for inclusive urban planning strategies that take into account the diverse needs and aspirations of its residents. Moreover, understanding the underlying factors that contribute to enclave formation can inform policymakers and urban planners in designing interventions that promote integration, social cohesion, and sustainable development in Gambella City.

## Material and Method

Qualitative measurements allowed us to delve into the participants' personal experiences, perspectives, and motivations behind the formation of the Gambella enclave. On the other hand, counting measurements provided us with statistical data on population dynamics and other demographic factors that influenced its genesis. This comprehensive approach allowed us to gain a holistic understanding of the enclave's origins and the multifaceted elements contributing to its development. In addition to the key informant interviews (KII1–7, 2021) and surveys, we also conducted extensive research on historical documents and archival records to further supplement our data collection. This method enabled us to trace the enclave's evolution over time and uncover any significant events or policies that shaped its demographic landscape. Furthermore, we employed advanced statistical analysis techniques to analyze the gathered data, allowing us to identify correlations and trends that provided valuable insights into the enclave's population dynamics and settlement patterns.

The questionnaires were designed to capture information on various demographic factors such as age, gender, education level, ethnicity, and occupation. Additionally, we conducted interviews with key stakeholders and community leaders to gain a deeper understanding of the Gambella enclave. The analysis of the 496 responses provided valuable insights into the demographic composition of the Gambella enclave. The snowball technique ensured that a diverse range of perspectives were included in the study, capturing the experiences and knowledge of long-term residents. This approach also helped to establish trust and rapport with the participants, enhancing the reliability and depth of the data collected. The chance selection aimed to ensure a representative sample of city residents, including individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds and neighborhoods. This approach allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the issues and challenges faced by the community as a whole, rather than just focusing on specific areas or demographics. Additionally, the spatial spaces selected for the survey were strategically chosen to cover a wide geographical area within Gambella, further enhancing the diversity and inclusivity of the study. These analytical methods allowed us to not only describe the patterns and relationships within the data but also identify significant factors influencing the outcomes. The content analysis helped us gain deeper insights into the qualitative aspects of the issues and challenges faced by the community, complementing the quantitative findings from the MLRM models. Frohlich et al. (2001) allowed us to examine the overall patterns and trends in the descriptive analysis data by assigning weights to different variables. This weighting method helped us understand the relative importance of each factor in influencing the outcomes. On the other hand, multinomial models utilized a no-weighting strategy, which provided more consistent and efficient results when examining the relationships between variables. By combining both approaches, we were able to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing the outcomes. This comprehensive understanding allowed us to identify patterns and trends within the ethnic enclave, shedding light on the complex interplay between various demographic and socio-economic factors. Additionally, considering the influence of gender, age, marital status, education level, and residential occupancy from the same background in space helped us gain insights into the dynamics within this specific community. Instead, our study goes beyond these traditional measures and incorporates a more comprehensive approach by examining the intricate relationships between different demographic and locational variables. By doing so, we aim to provide a more nuanced understanding of the factors that contribute to the formation and development of enclaves. Furthermore, this approach allows us to uncover potential patterns and trends that may have been overlooked in previous research, ultimately contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of enclave dynamics. This lack of data (CSA, 2018) on a smaller geographical scale makes it challenging to analyze and identify specific enclaves within Ethiopia. However, alternative sources such as surveys or administrative records could potentially be utilized to gather information on demographic and spatial-level data at a more localized level. This unplanned settlement pattern poses significant challenges for urban planning and development efforts in Ethiopia. The lack of proper infrastructure, basic services, and adequate housing in these areas exacerbates social inequalities and hinders the overall progress of the city. Additionally, addressing these issues requires a comprehensive understanding of the specific needs and characteristics of each neighborhood, which is difficult without accurate data on a smaller geographical scale. The division based on ethnic affiliation can further contribute to social inequalities and hinder the overall progress of the city. It is crucial to consider the impact of these settlement patterns on access to resources, services, and opportunities for different ethnic groups within each sub-administrative area, though it is not the most outstanding focus. Furthermore, understanding the historical context and cultural dynamics within these neighborhoods is essential for developing targeted strategies that address the specific needs and challenges faced by each community. Regular data records for the mapping exercise allowed us to identify areas with high concentrations of specific ethnic groups as well as areas where diversity is more evenly distributed. By visualizing these patterns, we can better understand the social fabric of the city and tailor policies and initiatives

accordingly. This analysis can help identify potential areas for fostering intercultural exchange and collaboration among different ethnic communities. This organization of findings allows for a comprehensive understanding of how different ethnic groups contribute to the social fabric of the city in various locations. It also provides insights into the preferences and choices of individuals in terms of where they choose to live and contributes to the diversity of the city. Such insights can be valuable for urban planning and development, ensuring that policies and initiatives are targeted towards promoting inclusivity and integration among diverse communities.

### Findings

The study explores the genesis of the Gambella enclave and the factors associated with its formation in relation to personal and spatial effects. The personal-related data and individual preference for spatial space were all considered important variables that magnified and contributed to the Gambella ethnic enclave settlement. From the description to the multinomial analysis, observation, and interview results, all represent this section. This section provides a comprehensive analysis of the factors contributing to the formation of the Gambella ethnic enclave. The study not only examines personal-related data and individual preferences for spatial space statistically but also incorporates observation and interview results. By considering these various sources of information, a holistic understanding of the genesis and factors associated with the Gambella enclave is achieved.

### Participants descriptive and statistics the results

From the sample structure as indicated in Table 1, male respondents accounted for 386 (78%) more than female respondents. The distribution of respondents by age groups mainly concentrated on those residents aged 38–42 years (124, or 25.0%); in terms of education level, respondents with diplomas counted (127, or 26%). This implied that respondents with diplomas and above contributed to a significant portion of the survey sample. Furthermore, the data suggests that there may be a higher representation of males with diplomas or above compared to females in the survey. Access to the labor force was demonstrated by the fact that respondents working in public institutions played a major role in responding (205 or 41%). This indicates that individuals with higher education levels and employment in public institutions were more likely to participate in the survey. It is important to consider this potential bias when interpreting the results, as it may not fully represent the entire population. In terms of marital status, we found that 387, or 78%, of respondents have partners. In the same perspective, we considered the residents with a family number of more than five and above, counting for (117, or 24%). This finding suggests that a significant portion of the respondents have larger families, which could potentially impact their perspectives and experiences compared to those with smaller families. It is worth noting that this demographic characteristic may also introduce some bias into the survey results, as individuals with larger families might have different priorities and concerns about certain spaces than those with smaller families. These findings suggest that there may be a correlation between higher education levels and access to the labor force, as evidenced by the higher representation of males with diplomas or above. Additionally, the high percentage of respondents with partners and larger family sizes indicates the presence of stable familial support systems among the participants.

**Table 1 frequency distribution of participants**

No	category	Count	Total %
<b>Gender</b>			
1	Female	110	22%
2	Male	386	78%
<b>Age</b>			
1	Aged 18-22years	18	3%
2	Aged 23-27years	36	7%
3	Aged 28-32years	59	12%
4	Aged 33-37years	114	23%
5	Aged 38-42years	124	25%
6	Aged 43-47years	117	24%
7	Aged 48years above	28	6%
<b>Education status</b>			
1	Becholar/Master/PhD	110	22%

2	Diploma	127	26%
3	Preparatory class(11-12)	70	14%
4	Fist secondary cycle ( 9-10)	14	3%
5	Second primary cycle (Grade 5-8)	85	17%
6	First primary cycle (grade1-4)	19	4%
7	No class	71	14%
<b>Occupations</b>			
1	Housekeeper	43	9%
2	Private sect.employ	88	18%
3	Public sect.employ	205	41%
4	Retired resident	18	4%
5	Unemploy resident	98	20%
6	Urban farmer	44	9%
<b>Marital Status</b>			
1	Divorse	28	6%
2	Marriage	387	78%
3	Single	34	7%
4	Widow	47	9%
<b>Household Size</b>			
1	Five family and above	117	24%
2	Four family	105	21%
3	Three Family	97	20%
4	Two family	99	20%
5	One family	78	16%

Source: Own survey (2021)

### Genesis of Gambella enclave

The genesis of the Gambella enclave started with the term "Gambella," which is a controversial issue due to its city origin. Indigenous residents and none indigenous that participated in this study gave different views on the meaning of "Gambella" as defined by some scholars and discussed before in the previous literature. Settlement in the city is defined by the concentration of residents in one spatial space that defines their identity, familiarity, dependency, belongingness, and rootedness. All these are some important factors that can define the concentration of the residents in the city (ji.X., 2023). From this grounding, we conduct an interview and observation in the city with concerned key informants that have slight hinds on the city formation and hear sayings. From this perspective, we have the City Mayor office, the Urban Development and Construction Bureau, Gambella Municipality, two elderly people from known indigenous groups (Nuer, Anywaa, Komo, Majang, and Opo), and none indigenous (Highlander). The main core question that was utilized for the interview focused on "where does the term Gambella originate from?" and the same question was also part of the survey for residents. Answering the questions in KII 1, 2021, "stated Gambella is an Anywaa terminology: Gam = catch; Bell = tiger; on the other hand, it is stated to catch maize or sorghum according to Anywaa prospective. The second interviewee (KII2, 2021) said, "Gambella is controversial among residents. From hear saying, for Anywaa, Gambella is composed of two important wordings: "Gam = catch, Bell = tiger; this implies catching the tiger." In simple terms, the Anywaa background responders that participated in this paper conclude that "Gambella" for Anywaa has two literal meanings, either to catch a "wildlife tiger or to catch sorghum." This is in line with views in the Gambella Town 100-year celebration bulletin that took place in Gambella City in 2013 (GPNRSAC, 2013).

The third interview was conducted with Nuer elderly (KII3, 2021) on July 17, 2021, in the Baro Hotel (Ethiopia hotel). The elder stated that Gambella has two connotations, "Gam" and "Bel," meaning that elliptical maize or the sorghum reached its half in the container as they yet reached their destination. The place was considered a junction for snap when going to Ethiopian highlands or from highlands to their residency. Furthermore, the location was named because it was the center of trade where residents come to trade; they buy sorghum in containers that don't fit the measurements in their locality. Because they cheat regularly, they gave this location to be the place where maize or sorghum is being sold in half, as the sign that magnified this business center. One elder was also in disagreement with the fact that "the terminology may be from those who select the site

rather than indigenous people. Particularly the Arabic people who negotiated the border with highland Ethiopia (KII4, 2021) can be the ones with the term “Gambella”. His view, in line with Robert Collin, who explained the name of Gambella, may have emerged in 1905 when Ahmed Rifat started looking for a new place that could make Ethiopians from Soya and Gore feel comfortable joining the business after the flooding in Itang overran the first enclave. Further explanation was on Italy occupation to Ethiopia, that mark the term “Gambella” may refer to “Gambellara” a small town and commune in the province of Vicenza in Italy. Some considered the accent may shape the original naming.

For Komo (KII5, 2021) and Opo (KII6, 2022), the term “Gambella” reflected Cabbage with large leaves mostly found along the Baro River. Alike, the Majang ethnic group termed “Gambella” differently; according to them, they were named after an “Obesity” person who lived here many years ago. In an interview with none of the Indigenous residents found in Kebele 03 and 05 who stayed in Gambella for more than 40 years and above, “the term “Gambella” from Oromo background (KII 7, 2021) key informant who was sent to Gambella as a policeman in the 1962 Ethiopian calendar Illustrated, the terminology can come from Oromo during the Oromo expansion. It means a short tree with leaves that helps with shading during the search for wild animals. Particularly those animals coming to get water in the Baro or JabJabe stream, they hunt them by hindrance under that small, darkest tree. Another highlander (KII7, 2021) agreed with the idea that the name is derived from an Obesity man named Gambella.

From this perspective, we found that most of the feedback responses from interviewees were more or less political-affiliated responses that biased the real meaning of Gambella. However, from the observation and previous literature on the background of the city formation, we narrated that the Nilo-Family (Nuer and Anywaa) may have weak ties to the place as they were migrants to the place before the nineteenth century. To simplify, as the center was utilized as a port and slavery, before the establishment of the enclave, some black-colored peoples, with some still in existence today, in Gambella forests like Majang, Komo, and Olami, seemed to be in place. The strong bondage and wealth that define the Nilo-Family, particularly the first-served Anywaa family, have the potential to chase the original residents of the place. The Komo and Majang, and other small ethnicities not yet recognized, seem to have been forced out of this locality by the King “Nyiye” in relation to the slave trade. This was also magnified by an informal communication with one of the Majang officials on September 18, 2021, who stated, “Our being in the forest is because of the coming of Anywaa to our locality; they used to abduct our children, like the practice that Murle is doing now a days to Gambella People. “That is why we have converted or assimilated Majang in Abobo and Gog Woreda in Anywaa zone.” This is also applicable to Komo and Majang in Gambella Zuria Woreda, as assimilation ranged. This makes their count low on the site. That would force them to evacuate to the nearby forest, which is one sign of today. Though more details on the issue are still controversial, we sum up that the belongings of the Nilo-Family should be rejected according to the previous study (Bell, 1988; Zewde, 1976) and the recent study (Sande and Axel, 2012), which magnified the significance of the Nilo-Family stronghold in Gambella. Though their focus is on conflicts, wordings that may reject ownership and claims of the area to “Anywaa” was magnified and observed. In most of the public meeting in relation to conflicts in Gambella, when digging out the cause and details of the conflicts between Nuer and Anywaa, for resolving conflicts that happen in the city; most of the time we magnified the “Land issue and displacement”. “Anywaa are whitewashed by Nuer from Nasser of today South Sudan and Akobo to Gambella City, which acts as a source of ethnic conflict that makes both anti-groups”. In the same way, Nuer also accepts their expansion eastward; particularly the Eastern Nuer expansion recognizes the Anywaa feelings displacement (KII3, KII4, 2021). In simple terms, Gambella is a settlement area with a mix of indigenous and non-indigenous residents found in clusters in spatial space. The city is divided by the Baro River and the JabJabe stream, which make it unique in its landscape and culture, which are still underutilized. On the other hand, Gambella is a locality in a hot, humid green desert found in the southwestern part of Ethiopia, bordering South Sudan, as the only state capital near the Upper Nile oil reach state in South Sudan, with only water transport in Ethiopia as a site from its establishment that is still too controversial to many researchers.

### **The Demographic factors and Ethnic enclave in Gambella city**

This section discusses the findings and empirical evidence gathered from the households through quantitative data collection and field observation conducted during the field survey. Before boarding upon a tentative description, it is clear that the lack of census tract-level data on Gambella City led to limitations in this article analysis. This would allow us to unscramble whether the formation of ethnic enclaves is mostly due to natural demographic change or human-made factors like politics and conflicts. The collected data were analyzed based on the categorization of the spatially situated area of settlement and the individual characteristics: gender, age,

education and occupation of the individual, marital status, and number of family members. The main concern of this article and the basic question that arises is: what is the genesis of the Gambella enclave, and are there factors associated with its formation in Ethiopia? Is this a reason linked to the gender and age groups of individuals? What if an individual resident gains a higher educational level and a better job opportunity? Would this have an impact on their enclave settlement? Can we give more credit to marriage and household size in the establishment of ethnic enclaves? Quantitatively, multinomial logistic regression models (MLRM), presented in Table 2, and magnified the contribution of each variable in the formation of ethnic enclaves in addition to the views presented by interviewees.

### **Gender, Age, and Enclave Settlement**

In this study, gender was considered as one demographic factor that can have an influence on enclave settlement. It was utilized as a variable to identify individual resident preferences for settlement areas based on gender, whether the individual is male or female. This helps us identify the pattern of enclave settlement in Gambella City. Table 2 demonstrated that gender has made a significant contribution to the current outlook of Gambella City's settlement pattern. In this regard, keeping all other covariates as contestants, the increase in settlement by males that opposed being females is more likely to influence the probability value of Anywaa and Komo ethnic enclave settlement by 0.30 and 3 times compared to highlanders. Whereas for the Nuer and Opo enclaves, they are 0.80 and 17.0 times less likely to be influenced. This analytical result revealed that all male ethnic groups in each enclave seem to have contributed to the formation of ethnic enclaves, but for Opo, the negative significance was 17.0. This can lead to the conclusion that gender has the potential to contribute to the formation of an ethnic enclave with a significant negative value for Opo. This can be either because the number of males in the Opo ethnic enclave was the minority during the survey, where more females were contributing, or because their smaller number has greatly influenced the result. Therefore, the result from Table 2 indicates that the formation of ethnic enclaves based on gender is associated with Anywaa and Komo. But for Nuer and Opo, the results showed there is no effect, as all estimated coefficients on the gender factor showed a negative sign for male counterparts compared to female counterparts. This showed that other factors that need further study are on the way in the formation of ethnic enclave settlements for both Nuer and Opo ethnic groups. The age groups of residents are considered one variable utilized to identify ethnic settlement preferences based on age category and applied as an indicator to areas that are more densely populated or where ethnic members of similar ethnic groups live. This can assist us in identifying the pattern of enclave settlement in Gambella town. aged group (18–22) of respondents as the reference category for settlement by age category, it was discovered that ethnic enclave settlement following the age distributions was considered one major factor influencing the current outlook of Gambella City's settlement pattern. In this regard, having other covariates being contestants, an increasing settlement by age (yr 23–27) is opposed to those settled, while age (18–22) is less likely to influence the probability value of Anywaa ethnic enclave settlement by 0.86 when compared to highlanders. Whereas ethnic groups such as Komo, Nuer, and Opo are 7, 2, and 17.4 times more likely to be influenced, respectively. This analytical result revealed that all ethnic groups with an age range of 23–27 have a strong possibility of settling in an enclave with a significant value, except for the Anywaa ethnic enclave with a negative value. This leads to the conclusion that these age groups have a strong influence on the formation of ethnic enclave settlements among Komo, Nuer, and Opo, as they are still under the supervision of their parents in the Gambella context. In the same manner, the situation of peoples within the age range (28–32) indicated that increasing settlement by these groups in enclaves is less likely to have much influence on the probability of Anywaa settlement by 65 when comparing them with highlanders. However, Komo consisted of 43 times less likely but significant; for Nuer and Opo, they consisted of 2, 1.4 times with a positive sign that is significant on the formation of ethnic enclaves. This indicated that there is a strong association between the Komo, Nuer, and Opo ethnic enclaves in the age group (years 28–32) and the formation of ethnic enclaves in Gambella city.

Moreover, the enclave settlement situation of residents by age also revealed that those aged 33–37 reduced the probability of Anywaa ethnic group by 1.08 for them to settle in an ethnic enclave. However, for Komo, Nuer, and Opo, they were 7, 0.11, and 27 times more likely to influence, respectively. It can be concluded that this age group is highly associated with the formation of ethnic enclaves in every ethnic group in Gambella City. This can be reasoned as members of this age are much more sensitive and responsible to take full social responsibility in family, while they are an active part of society with educated youngsters, and their participation in political functions is much magnified. Anywaa and Opo aged (38–42 years) are illustrated, as this age category reduced the probability for Anywaa and Opo to form ethnic enclaves by 1.3 and 22, respectively, with significant values when compared to highlanders in this age group. For Komo and Nuer,

there is a higher likelihood of being influenced to settle in an ethnic enclave by 5 and 2 times when compared with highlanders. These analytical results reveal that this age group has a strong influence on the formation of ethnic enclaves. Residents within the age (43–47 years) category are less likely to influence the probability of Anywaa and Opo for them to form enclaves by 1.0 and 41 times when comparing them with highlanders in the same age groups. There is likelihood for Komo by 5 and Nuer by 2 times for them to settle in the enclave. As a result, the significant value observed for Komo and Opo in this age category can be either because at this age the adulthood stage is centered or the concentration of the two ethnic groups in the enclave is high or because of the related cultural background of each ethnic group. The majority of immigrants are those of a more mature age than youngsters, with the purpose of searching for jobs and related employment activities.

Enclave settlement in Gambella city based on age category (years 48 and above) is less likely to influence the probability of Anywaa, Komo, and Opo by 2.2, 62, and 38 when comparing them with highlanders in the same age group. Thus, the Nuer ethnic enclave settlement is three times more likely to form an ethnic enclave, respectively. This implies that three out of all ethnic enclaves reduced the possibility of the formation of ethnic enclaves. That means that for Anywaa, Komo, and Opo, as age increased, the sensitivity of ethnic attitudes decreased, either because socialization and adaptation to interact with people of different ages are possible or because the issue of assimilation can have a much greater influence as time goes on. But for the Nuer ethnic enclave, it may be because the age reached its peak point as elderly people started to keep their strong traditions, and they will start passing them on to the coming generations who are responsible for maintaining family bondage as the elderly started to parish. Generally, age is considered one factor that influences the formation of ethnic enclave settlements in Gambella City. With the special focus, those ages 33 and older have much interest in settling in an ethnic enclave in Gambella City.

### **School level, occupations, and enclave settlement**

The purpose of this variable (i.e., schooling) is to identify ethnic settlement preferences based on location based on education level, where there are more densely populated areas or areas where ethnic members of similar ethnic groups have concentrated education status. This can assist us in identifying the pattern of enclave settlement in Gambella town. Along with the other demographic factors displayed above, Using respondents with a bachelor's degree and above as the reference category for the formation of ethnic enclave settlements by education, it was discovered that ethnic enclave settlement formation following the educational level has no influence on the current settlement outlooks of Gambella city's settlement pattern. In this regard, having other covariates being contestants, an increasing settlement with educated residents having diplomas as opposed to educated respondents having bachelor degrees and above, is less likely to influence the probability value of the Anywaa ethnic enclave settlement by 0.6 when compared to highlanders. Whereas ethnic groups such as Komo, Nuer, and Opo were 0.2, 1, and 62 times less likely to be influenced, respectively. This revealed that there is no clear evidence that shows how having a diploma influenced the formation of an ethnic enclave through education. This means that the more educated you are, the less you reduce the settlement and dependability of family bondage because affordability increases.

For those respondents in grades 11–12, there is no evidence that shows their contribution to the formation of an ethnic enclave compared to residents with bachelor's degrees and above. This was shown by the stratification of each enclave, where the concentration of Anywaa is 0.8, Komo is 3.1, and Nuer and Opo each consisted of 67.4 and 103 times less likely to form ethnic enclaves compared to those with higher educational status. This can either be because those in this educational status are still under the responsibility of their own parents and have not started to settle alone. For residents having a secondary first cycle within grades 9–10, it was discovered that there is no influence on the current settlement outlook of Gambella City's settlement pattern. In this regard, this educational status is less likely to influence the probability value of Anywaa ethnic enclave settlement by 0.05, whereas for Komo, Nuer, and Opo, they are 61, 145, and 74 times less likely to form ethnic enclave settlements, respectively. This analytical result revealed that all ethnic groups with a grade (9–10) educational level have no influence. Because they can either still be under the supervision of their family, even though at this age there is a probability of Gambella youth getting married and establishing their own family. On top of these, the educational status of those in the first primary cycle (Gr 5–8) seems to have a slow significant level on the formation of ethnic enclaves; as for Anywaa, it seems they are 1 percent less likely compared to those with bachelor's degrees and above, along with Komo, Nuer, and Opo ethnic enclaves, which consisted of 57, 0.8, and 89 less likely compared with highlanders. There is no sign at this educational level for them to contribute to the formation of ethnic enclave settlements. This also considers the same rationale behind family guidance.



In the same manner, the educational status of those residents with educational levels (1-4) is likely to have an influence on the probability of Anywaa ethnic enclave settlement by 0.001 when comparing them with highlanders. Ethnic enclave settlements were less likely to influence Komo, Nuer, and Opo by 0.5, 2.1, and 62 percent, respectively. This indicated that it is very hard for many residents with grades 1-4 to form enclaves compared to those with bachelor's degrees and above. But there is a significant negative value for Nuer and Opo in this educational status. While the Anywaa ethnic enclave, it is possible that some elderly people, particularly the youngest, who are sensitive but not well educated, will be present during data collection.

For those residents who have no education level, it was discovered that ethnic enclave settlements have no relationship with the absence of education. Uneducated residents are less likely to influence the probability value of Anywaa in the formation of ethnic enclave settlements by 1.5, whereas for ethnic groups such as Komo, Nuer, and Opo, they were 66, 3, and 70 times less likely to be influenced, respectively. This analytical result revealed that all ethnic groups without schooling have no influence on the formation of ethnic enclaves compared to those with higher education levels. This can lead to the conclusion that those residents without schooling have a significant negative value for them to settle in an ethnic enclave compared to educated residents; they are in the city either with the intention of visiting their relatives in the city or they are in an old age of dependency that makes them reside where people with income dictate their way of being in the city. In general terms, we can conclude that educational levels in all ethnic enclaves have no sign of influence from all perspectives.

The purpose of this variable (i.e., occupation) as one factor considered as having influence in the formation of an ethnic enclave in Gambella city It can assist us in identifying residential patterns in Gambella City. Using residents working in the private sector as the reference category for ethnic enclave settlement formation and housewives as the reference category for settlement by occupation, it was discovered that ethnic enclave settlement following the occupations where these ethnic groups reside is one of the major factors influencing the current outlook of Gambella city's settlement pattern. In this regard, having other covariates being contestants, an increasing settlement by those working in the private sector as opposed to others in the housewife is less likely to influence the probability value of Anywaa, Nuer, and Opo ethnic enclave settlement formation by 1.41, 0.44, and 37 times when compared to housewives of highlanders. The occupation of Komo is 45 times more likely to form an ethnic enclave compared to the occupation of a housewife, respectively. This analytical result revealed that the majority of ethnic groups working in private sectors have little influence, which can lead to the conclusion that settlement by occupations for those working in the private sector in this city has no influence on ethnic enclave settlement formation as the majority are here to run for their own survival and the business is the one that determines their preference, which means those working in the private sector can reside wherever possible in Gambella Town.

In the same situation, those working in the public sector are less likely to have much influence on the probability of forming an Anywaa, Nuer, and Opo ethnic enclave by 0.8, 0.48, and 23 when compared with highlanders in the public sector in every kebele. While keeping other covariance contestants, Komo is 45 times more likely to settle in an ethnic enclave. It can be because the Komo ethnic group is small in number but has strong social bonds that lead to their clustering within the city. But for Anywaa, Komo, and Nuer, the reasons behind their absence of influence in the formation of enclaves as workers in government institutions can be because major residents migrate from rural to urban with unqualified status, but as time goes on, they adopt the environment, get an education, and start to get employed. In addition, employment in the government sector is available through the Public Service Bureau, though this may have limitations.

For retired residents, they are less likely to influence the probability of Anywaa and Komo for them to settle in an enclave settlement by 2.0 and 21; however, the settlement by retired residents from Nuer and Opo consisted of 0.13 and 7 times more likely to be influenced for them to settle in an ethnic enclave. This implies that the Anywaa and Komo enclaves have less effect in the formation of ethnic enclaves, while there is a positive effect observed for retired Nuer and Opo in the formation of ethnic enclaves. This can be either because these aging people settled where previously called enclaves of the same major ethnic group were much more concentrated. Unemployment was also utilized as one category for the identification of occupations as a factor that can influence enclave settlement in Gambella. It was discovered that the probability of Anywaa, Nuer, and Opo forming enclaves by unemployed residents was reduced by 1.11, 1.34, and 4 times, respectively. But for the Komo ethnic enclave, they are more likely to form an ethnic enclave by 43 times compared to housewives, respectively. We can reach the conclusion that the unemployment rate in Gambella City among residents has little influence on the formation of ethnic enclaves. But the negative sign with significant value for Anywaa enclave may either be linked to high illiteracy or there is job discrimination as they are found in a concentrated way in their locality.

Urban farming was also utilized as one occupation, according to respondent feedback during this survey. In this regard, with other covariates being contestants, the Anywaa and Nuer ethnic enclaves are less likely to influence the probability value of forming an enclave as urban farmers by 0.37 and 4.17, respectively. For occupation, urban farmers in Komo and Opo are 46 and 63 times more likely to be influenced. This analytical result revealed that as Komo and Opo ethnic groups, their educational status is low, with less educated people still linking their ancestry tradition of rural farming to their stay in urban towns because their dominant economic livelihoods are heavily reliant on the agricultural sector in the Gambella region.

### **Marital status, household size, and enclave settlement**

The purpose of this variable (i.e., marital status) is to identify its contribution to the formation of ethnic enclave settlements in Gambella city. Based on marital status, residents of the same ethnic background are much more concentrated in the population or in the locality where ethnic members of similar ethnic groups live. Using the married family of highlander settlers as the reference category for ethnic enclave settlement and the divorce family as the reference category for settlement by marital status, it was discovered that ethnic enclave settlement following the marital status where these ethnic groups reside is one of the major factors influencing the current outlook of Gambella city's settlement pattern. In this regard, having other covariates being contestants, an increasing settlement by married groups as opposed to being settled by divorce families, is more likely to influence the probability value of Anywaa ethnic group settlement in the enclave by 0.95. Ethnic groups such as Komo, Nuer, and Opo are 78, 0.63, and 10 times more likely to be influenced than divorce families, respectively. This analytical result revealed that all ethnic groups settled in Gambella City that are married influenced the enclave settlement. This leads to the conclusion that marriage has a significant effect on the formation of ethnic enclave settlements, as all have positive value in Gambella City.

In the same regard, the condition of those who did not marry or those who are singles indicated that increasing settlement as singles reduced the influence of Anywaa ethnicity by 0.8 when comparing them with divorce families. However, for Komo, Nuer, and Opo, men and girls who are single are 55, 42, and 5.4 times more likely to be influenced to settle in an enclave. This indicated that there is a high probability for single men or girls among many ethnic groups to settle in enclaves because these groups may be either still under their parents' guidance or they are living in their relatives' houses. But the negative sign for Anywaa indicated that they have no influence in the formation of ethnic enclaves. Considering widow as one form of marital status, while keeping all other contestants, widows are more likely to influence the probability of Anywaa for them to form an enclave, with 1.09 having a positive value when comparing them with divorce families. In the same manner, Komo, Opo, and Nuer were 35, 0.55, and 27 times more likely to be influenced, respectively, with the significant value that represents. Therefore, this analytical result revealed that families that are married, singles, and widows all have much influence on their decision to settle in an ethnic enclave, except for the Anywaa ethnic group, which is single. The general overview showed marital status has a significant effect on enclave formation in Gambella City.

The household size is utilized as nested in family development because bearing children influences the term family. In the above table 2, it was discovered that family size has a significant contribution to the current outlook of Gambella City's settlement pattern. Keeping other factors constant, an increasing settlement in households with family members of four as opposed to households with five members is likely to influence the probability of Anywaa ethnic enclave settlement by 0.16 when compared to highlanders. For ethnic groups such as Komo, Nuer, and Opo, they were 1.60, 0.96, and 29 times less likely to influence the probability of forming an ethnic enclave. This can either be because Nuer enclave has a high fertility rate, which increases the concentration of residents. But for Opo, as their numbers are smaller, their insignificant number may justify the negative sign. This analytical result revealed that all but only the Anywaa ethnic enclave has a positive value; the rest have a negative value to form an ethnic enclave as the family numbers decrease to four family sizes. As the household size decreased to three families, this reduced the probability of Anywaa enclave settlement by 0.42; the same trend was observed in Komo, Nuer, and Opo by 1.35, 0.89, and 9 times. Either these households were rare in number or the families with such a large family size may be concentrated where highlanders are as concentrated as their residential enclave.

For a household size of two, it was discovered that there is less likelihood for Anywaa ethnic enclaves to form ethnic enclaves by 0.87 times. Ethnic enclaves are less likely to be influenced. Komo, Nuer, and Opo by 1.96, 1.02, and 26, respectively. The negative sign with significant value for Anywaa and Nuer ethnic enclaves represents traditional guidance; traditionally, those in this family group usually settle where their parents are. They are usually considered to be still dependents under the guidance and supervision of their parents; they are not given autonomy to have their own house; they usually stay in their parent's house until they have a second

child and are capable of working on their own. Increasing settlement by those families with one household size is less likely to have much influence on the probability of Anywaa ethnic enclave settlement by 1.18; the same trend is also applicable to Komo, Nuer, and Opo by 58, 0.94, and 39 times less likely to influence the formation of ethnic enclaves. It can be concluded that there is no effect of a single household contribution on the formation of an ethnic enclave. Either because most single individuals can be found in localities where highlanders are highly concentrated since early marriage is much in practice among indigenous residents. To conclude, the formation of ethnic enclaves based on household size showed that the larger the number of families, the greater the concentration of one ethnic group, but if family size decreased, it reduced their contribution effect in the formation of ethnic enclaves.

### **Location factors and ethnic settlement**

Location is considered a factor that has much influence on ethnic enclave settlement. Based on this assumption, kebeles in Gambella City were spatially considered a category under the location factor for identifying the influence of each residential area based on the concentration of each ethnic group. The purpose of this variable (i.e., Kebele) is to identify ethnic settlement preferences based on areas where they are more densely populated or areas where ethnic members of similar ethnic groups live. By doing so, this can assist us in identifying the pattern of enclave settlement in Gambella town based on the ethnicity's initial customary location. Using highlander settlers as the reference category for ethnic enclave settlement and settlement in Kebele 01 as the reference category for settlement by location, it was discovered that ethnic enclave settlement following the locations where these ethnic groups reside is one of the major factors influencing the current outlook of Gambella city's settlement pattern.

An increasing settlement in Kebele 02, as opposed to being settled in Kebele 01, is less likely to influence the probability of Anywaa ethnic enclave settlement by 0.70 when compared to highlanders. Most strikingly, however, ethnic groups such as Komo and Nuer have a negative sign of 40 and a two-times less likely effect for them to settle, but for Opo, they have a 46-times greater likelihood of forming an ethnic enclave and settling in Kebele 02 than by settling in Kebele 01, compared to highlanders, respectively. This analytical result revealed that three out of five have the potential to settle in Kebele 02 rather than Kebele 01, which can lead to the conclusion that this kebele has a significant effect on all ethnic groups to settle in the ethnic enclave in Gambella Town. The reason behind this can be a historical perspective of this kebele because this area was spatially the first settlement locality where all other kebeles emerged, or it can be called the CBD of Gambella city.

On the other hand, the situation in Kebele-03 seems to go along with that of Kebele-02, following the same method. However, increasing settling in Kebele 03 is less likely to have much influence on the probability of Anywaa ethnic enclave settlement (24) when comparing them with highlanders in this kebele. But for Opo, it is 32 times more likely with a significant value for them to settle in Kebele 03, as their number is less spatially according to observation during the survey. They are also found in clustered localities in this kebele. This indicated that all but one had a significant value, and as three out of five had a negative value, this indicated a high disparity among residents in this kebele as a high concentration of highlanders in a huge number was observed.

Considering the formation of enclaves in Kebele 04, an increasing number of people settling in Kebele 04 differs from the settlement in Kebele 01, which is more likely to influence the probability of Anywaa for them to settle in the enclave settlement by 1.0 when comparing them with highlanders. Thus, Komo and Opo were 2 and 25 times more likely to be influenced to settle in Kebele 04 than Kebele 01 because of ethnic enclave settlements compared to highlanders. While Nuer was less likely, with a negative significance, for them to settle in the enclave in Kebele 04 compared to the highlanders to settle in Kebele 01 due to the enclave settlement disparity in Gambella city, this implies that in Kebele 04, the Anywaa concentration is high because the area is working as an entry port for the Anywaa residing in the river bank. Pinykew, which was the center for the Anywaa kingdom of Openo during the establishment of Gambella, has much influence on the Anywaa concentration. As observed during the survey, the majority of Anywaa residing in this kebele were all coming from Openo Anywaa or River Bank Anywaa instead of Lul Anywaa. The negative sign has a significant value for Nuer, indicating the extent of clustering in Nuer. The Nuer discovery of a new side in Kebele 04 came after the Nation and Nationality Day celebration in 2016, and the Anywaa residing in this kebele are resistant to other ethnic backgrounds settling in this locality.

For the last category on location preference, increasing settling in ethnic enclaves in Kebele 05 is much different from that in Kebele 01; this indicates that there is less likely influence on the probability of Anywaa ethnic enclaves by 0.71 when compared to highlanders. Ethnic backgrounds of Komo, Nuer, and Opo are less

likely for them to be influenced or for them to settle in Kebele 05 than settling in other Kebele 01 by 53, 110, and 12 compared with highlanders, respectively. This showed that the negative sign for all ethnic enclaves can be either because the concentration of major residents in this kebele is coming from high-land Ethiopia. It is a more redeemer for Opo, 12 times less likely with significant value for them to settle in Kebele 05. This can be because the numbers of Opo are very insignificant, with few in government-constructed rental houses. Therefore, ethnic enclave settlement formation in Gambella city based on locational factors was observed for Komo, Nuer, and Opo in Kebele 02, and the null value was accepted for Anywaa enclave. For Kebele 03, only Opo has significant value in accepting the rest. However, with the exception of Komo in Kebele 04, ethnic enclave settlements based on ethnic groups were observed. Following the same trend, in Kebele 04, the most significant was observed for Opo only, as there is a rare group of Opo residing in this kebele. This implies that there is a spatial effect of ethnic enclave formation in Gambella city based on ethnic background in each residential area of settlement in every kebeles. By doing so, there is demand for policymakers to design for curving the observed form of settlement right away. Because the concentration of residents based on their ethnicity may have a negative effect in the short and long run, further study is needed on this topic.

**Table 2: Multinomial Logistic Regression (MLRM) on the factors associated with the formation of ethnic enclave settlement in Gambella city**

Independent Variables		Dependent variable: Ethnic Enclave Settlement			
Variables Description	Variables Coding	Anywaa (1)	Komo (2)	Nuer (3)	Opo (4)
Ethnicity (Reference Category: Highlanders)					
<b>Ethnicity with Gender (Ref.: Female)</b>	Gender Male	0.302 (0.387)	2.952 (1.824)	-0.802 (1.114)	-17.086*** (0.000)
<b>Ethnic Settlement across Age Groups (Ref.: Yrs18-22)</b>	AgeYrs23-27	-0.86 (0.706)	6.771*** (1.632)	2.035 (1.422)	17.483*** (0.000)
	AgeYrs28-32	-0.648 (0.644)	-42.965*** (0.000)	1.549 (1.339)	1.355*** (0.000)
	AgeYrs33-37	-1.085* (0.621)	6.611*** (0.820)	0.115 (1.347)	26.765*** (0.300)
	AgeYrs38-42	-1.264** (0.635)	4.989*** (0.933)	1.898 (1.355)	-22.188*** (0.000)
	AgeYrs43-47	-1.013 (0.636)	4.551*** (0.891)	1.516 (1.378)	-40.589*** (0.000)
	AgeYrs48>	-2.245*** (0.862)	-62.042 (0.000)	2.938* (1.684)	-37.585*** (0.000)
<b>Ethnic Settlement across education level (Ref.: higher level educ.)</b>	EducDiploma	-0.6 (0.371)	-0.167 (1.286)	-1.048* (0.600)	-62.035*** (0.000)
	EducGr.(1-4)	0.001 (0.720)	-0.492 (1.963)	-2.117* (1.098)	-64.424*** (0.000)
	EducGr.(11-12)	-0.812* (0.478)	-2.997 (2.384)	-0.674 (0.635)	-103.609*** (0.000)
	EducGr.(5-8)	-1.000** (0.480)	-56.973*** (0.000)	-0.752 (0.705)	-89.157*** (0.000)
	EducGr.(9-10)	-0.052 (0.702)	-61.451 (0.000)	-145.098 (0.000)	-73.865*** (0.000)
	EducNo_Schooling	-1.527*** (0.516)	-65.738*** (0.000)	-2.826*** (0.830)	-69.766*** (0.000)
<b>Ethnic Settlement across Age Occupations(Ref. Housekeeper)</b>	OccuptPrivate_Sec.	-1.406*** (0.541)	44.986*** (0.951)	-0.442 (0.961)	-36.804*** (0.300)
	OccuptPublic_sec.	-0.842 (0.530)	44.756*** (0.950)	-0.487 (0.972)	-22.551*** (0.000)

Independent Variables		Dependent variable: Ethnic Enclave Settlement			
Variables Description	Variables Coding	Anywaa (1)	Komo (2)	Nuer (3)	Opo (4)
Ethnicity (Reference Category: Highlanders)					
	OccuptRetired	-2.022* (1.170)	-20.788*** (0.000)	0.135 (1.167)	6.729*** (0.000)
	OccuptUnemployment	-1.114** (0.535)	43.286*** (1.247)	-1.349 (0.981)	-3.942*** (0.000)
	OccuptUrban_Farmer	-0.379 (0.629)	46.372*** (1.303)	-4.173*** (1.470)	63.322*** (0.000)
<b>Ethnic Settlement with Marital Status (Ref.: Divorce)</b>	MaritalMarried	0.959* (0.567)	78.037*** (0.754)	0.633 (1.108)	9.580*** (0.300)
	MaritalSingle	-0.086 (0.717)	54.960*** (0.000)	0.428 (1.247)	5.483*** (0.000)
	MaritalWidow	1.090* (0.613)	34.927*** (0.000)	0.558 (1.090)	26.507*** (0.000)
<b>Ethnic Settlement across Household Level (Ref.: Five)</b>	HHSFour	0.163 (0.361)	-1.603 (1.371)	-0.962* (0.581)	-28.652*** (0.000)
	HHSONe	-1.180*** (0.450)	-58.364*** (0.000)	-0.947* (0.544)	-38.501*** (0.000)
	HHSThree	-0.428 (0.372)	-1.354 (1.555)	-0.893 (0.587)	-8.585*** (0.000)
	HHSTwo	-0.837** (0.392)	-1.967 (1.407)	-1.025** (0.510)	-26.000*** (0.000)
<b>Constant</b>		1.683* (0.998)	-129.021*** (0.754)	1.751 (2.031)	-31.462*** (0.300)
<b>Akaike Inf. Crit.</b>		967.961	967.961	967.961	967.961
<b>Note: *p&lt;0.1; **p&lt;0.05; ***p&lt;0.01</b>					
<b>Ethnic Settlement across Kebeles (Ref.: Kebele_1)</b>	k01kebele_2	-0.705 (0.492)	-39.771*** (0.000)	-1.614*** (0.467)	45.960*** (0.000)
	k01kebele_3	-0.241 (0.444)	-1.059 (1.986)	-130.366 (0.000)	32.859*** (0.300)
	k01kebele_4	1.063** (0.462)	1.889 (1.773)	-2.566*** (0.584)	24.742*** (0.000)
	k01kebele_5	-0.71 (0.445)	-52.546 (0.000)	-109.756 (0.000)	-12.020*** (0.000)

Source: own survey (2021)

## Discussions

The study aims to explore the underlying reasons behind this controversy and its impact on the formation of the Gambella enclave (Gidey, 2017). This controversy over the meaning of the name "Gambella" highlights the deep-rooted cultural and historical significance attached to the city. It also reflects the complex interplay between different ethnic groups and their perceptions of ownership and identity within the region. The Nuer, Anywaa, Komo, Majang, and Opo communities shared different views on the meaning of Gambella. Some theories suggest that Gambella may have been named by the city's founders and the first settlers, the Arabs, or by Italians (Gambellara). The Arab community from Sudan, which was among the first groups to arrive in the area during the search for new land in 1905–1906 (Maurice, J.K., 1931), suggests that the name Gambella may have originated from the influence of this specific group rather than encompassing all other ethnic communities in the region. Signs and symbols of buildings could include landmarks, natural features, or historical events

that held significance. The naming of Gambella based on these specific influences highlights the cultural diversity and historical connections within the region. The slavery practices that occurred in Gambella further demonstrate the complex history and interplay of different communities within the region. The displacement of the indigenous population by the arrival of the Nilo family, specifically the Anywaa, has had a significant impact on the social fabric and traditional way of life in Gambella. The forced migration to the bush has not only disrupted communities but also led to a loss of ancestral knowledge and practices. The coming of the Nilo family through expansion seems to have driven out the indigenous population, which forced them to stay in the bushes as their weak capacity was determined. This needs further investigation as the location was a trade center for slavery. For Komo and Majang communities seem to have a strong historical connection to the Baro junction, making their claims for originality valid. Their presence in this region dates back centuries as signs that magnified their being in the locality, as they are not migrants compared to Nilo-family residents. Some of the landmarks that caught their attention are the representations they have in Gambella, Zuria, and Woreda, with a unique blend of Gambella City. Signs of assimilation in these communities were all observed and magnified. To foster an inclusive and transparent approach to understanding the historical context of Gambella's enclave, researchers need to encourage a more objective and comprehensive interpretation. This will enable a deeper understanding of the region's heritage through a detailed search. Additionally, conducting research and engaging with local scholars can provide valuable insights into the origins of Gambella, helping to bridge political affiliations and ethnic divisions surrounding the originality of the Gambella enclave.

From the literature, the historical context of the establishment of the Gambella enclave sheds light on its origins as a strategic trade post. The involvement of British and Ethiopian interests in its creation highlights the region's significance in facilitating commerce and fostering diplomatic relations. Understanding this background can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of Gambella's development and its role in regional dynamics. The trading post in Gambella was initially established as a strategic hub for British and Ethiopian merchants to engage in profitable trade activities. This not only boosted economic growth but also played a crucial role in strengthening diplomatic ties between the two nations. Intense competition between the British and Ethiopians overshadowed the ambitious vision for the trading post, which unfortunately resulted in neglecting the needs of residents. This historical imbalance continues to have lasting effects on Gambella's development and perpetuates tensions in the region. The establishment of enclave settlements provided British and Ethiopian interests with exclusive access to resources and power while limiting the economic and political agency of residents. This unequal distribution of benefits and influence has hindered the region's ability to achieve sustainable development and has contributed to ongoing tensions between different groups in Gambella City. Additionally, the presence of an ethnic enclave settlement has also impacted the economic dynamics of Gambella, as it has led to disparities in access to resources and opportunities among different groups. This further exacerbates the existing tensions and hinders the overall progress towards sustainable development in the region.

Understanding the motivations behind settlement patterns in the Gambella enclave can help policymakers develop strategies that promote inclusivity and equal access to resources for all residents. Evident in the case of gender inequality, where the decision-making processes regarding residential location have a significant impact on women's access to resources and opportunities, as amplified by the results in this paper. For instance, in Gambella City, certain ethnic enclaves are predominantly male-dominated. To some extent, it may result in limited economic prospects and social support for women residing in those areas. Therefore, addressing the intersectionality of factors such as age, ethnicity, and gender is crucial for creating a more inclusive and equitable community in Gambella City. These differences may be attributed to historical, cultural, and socio-economic factors that have shaped the settlement patterns of different ethnic groups in Gambella City. Understanding these complexities can help inform policies and initiatives that promote integration and equal opportunities for all residents, regardless of their age, ethnicity, or gender.

Additionally, the findings suggest that familial ties and social support networks play a crucial role in the decision to settle in an ethnic enclave. Understanding the factors that influence the intergenerational transmission of cultural practices within these settlements could provide valuable insights for designing effective interventions and promoting community cohesion. This clustering can be attributed to the desire for individuals to maintain their cultural heritage and identity, as well as the comfort and familiarity that come with living among others who share similar experiences and traditions. Furthermore, the presence of a strong ethnic community can provide a sense of belonging and support, which can be particularly important for immigrants or individuals who may face discrimination or challenges in their new environment. Anywaa and Nuer stayed in the enclave for many years in Gambella. An increase in family size and preference for settling in ethnic enclaves can be attributed to various factors, such as increased access to education and job

opportunities. However, there are counterarguments. Advancements in technology and communication have made it easier for individuals to maintain connections with their cultural heritage and traditions, even if they choose to live outside of ethnic enclaves. This magnified that enclaves because of culture are getting lost. Individuals who settle in ethnic enclaves often have access to specialized resources and support networks that can aid in their educational and career advancement. This, in turn, contributes to their upward mobility in education level. However, it is important to note that the impact of enclave settlement on individual education and job opportunities can vary depending on various factors that demand further research. In this paper, we suggest that individuals with higher levels of education are more likely to seek out and reside in enclaves, potentially due to the opportunities for upward mobility and social connections within these communities. It is worth considering that the presence of enclaves can also have a positive effect on the overall educational attainment and job prospects of residents in surrounding areas, as they may serve as hubs for knowledge exchange and economic growth. This education about job opportunities could be attributed to the strong sense of community and support within these ethnic enclaves. Residents may actively share information and resources, leading to a higher awareness of available jobs and career paths. Furthermore, the presence of educated individuals within these enclaves can inspire and motivate others to pursue higher education and strive for better job prospects, creating a positive ripple effect in the surrounding areas.

In addition, the presence of educated individuals in government offices or as political appointees can also contribute to the overall development and progress of the city. Their expertise and knowledge can help shape policies and initiatives that benefit not only the ethnic enclaves but also the entire community. Moreover, their positions of influence can provide opportunities for representation and advocacy, ensuring that the needs and concerns of these enclaves are heard and addressed at a higher level. This concentration can foster a sense of cultural preservation and community cohesion, as individuals can maintain their traditions and customs more easily. The presence of these enclaves can contribute to the diversity and richness of the city's cultural landscape, offering unique experiences and perspectives to both residents and visitors. These factors played a significant role in shaping the dynamics and social structure of the enclave, as they determined the types of businesses and services that were established within the community. For example, younger individuals with higher education levels were more likely to engage in professional occupations, while older residents with larger households often operated family-owned businesses or provided essential services within the enclave. This diversity within the enclave not only fostered economic growth but also created a sense of belonging and cultural pride among its residents.

The Kebele's spatial definition of the Gambella enclave settlement pattern further reinforced the sense of community and cultural identity among its residents. This deliberate clustering of businesses and households within specific areas allowed for easier access to essential services and promoted a strong support network within the enclave. This suggests that Kebele 04 may have a stronger sense of cultural identity and community cohesion compared to Kebele 01. This could be due to various factors, such as historical migration patterns or the presence of cultural institutions and organizations in Kebele 04. Further research and analysis are needed to fully understand the reasons behind this difference in cultural identity and community cohesion between the two kebeles. The higher concentration of the same ethnic group in Kebele 01 may indicate a similar sense of cultural identity and community cohesion. However, it is important to investigate whether this concentration is a result of deliberate segregation or simply a reflection of historical settlement patterns. Since our focus was on determining the historical perspective and factors associated with its formation, understanding the reasons behind these differences can provide valuable insights into the social dynamics and potential challenges faced by these enclaves. By addressing the concentration of a single ethnic group in Kebele 01, 04, and other related kebeles, urban planners, policymakers, and decision-makers can work towards creating a more diverse and inclusive community. This could involve implementing policies that encourage mixed-use development and affordable housing options to attract residents from different backgrounds. Additionally, promoting cultural exchange programs and events within these kebeles can foster greater understanding and appreciation among residents, ultimately leading to a stronger sense of unity and integration in the city.

## **Conclusion**

The Gambella enclave, located along the Baro River and JabJabe stream, was formed due to trade activities between Sudan and Ethiopia. However, the enclave's deteriorating conditions led to increased tensions between the two countries resulting in a decline in the interest in sustaining the development of the enclave. However, the historical context and cultural significance of the indigenous and none indigenous, slave trade were crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the enclave's development. Above all, besides the economic factors that attracted individuals to settle in Gambella, some slight shifts based on personal character and spatial space,

through multinomial logistic regression found they contribute to Gambella enclave formation. future research should investigate the impact of government policies and infrastructure development on the growth of the Gambella enclave and provide insights into the overall development trajectory. Addressing the specific needs and concerns of women in urban areas, investing in infrastructure that prioritizes accessibility and inclusivity, and fostering a culture of acceptance and understanding through educational programs and awareness campaigns can create a more inclusive environment for individuals resident in minority and keep respecting the diverse communities in Gambella City.

**Acknowledgements:** Special thanks to my supervisors assistant Professor Tibebe Assefa (PhD) and Professor Samson Kassahun (PhD). Sarah Douth and Nhial Pal Job, Gatwech Gach Larguan, and Dereje Decasa for their support financially and ideas

**Conflict of interest:** there is no financial or interest that can bias this study.

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