



**YOM INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
JOINT MASTERS PROGRAM WITH DEBRE MARKOS
UNIVERSITY**

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF REFUGEES'
PRESENCE ON THE ECONOMIC, SOCIO-CULTURAL AND
SECURITIES OF THE HOST COMMUNITIES OF GOG
WORDA, CASE STUDY OF PUGNIDO REFUGEE CAMP.**

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Planning and Management.**

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**February, 2020
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DECLARATIONS

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ACRONYMS

AJS	Acute Jaundice Syndrome
ARRA	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
ASMT	Area Security Management Team
CAR	Central African Republic
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EPRDF	Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front
ERCS	Ethiopian Red Cross Society
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
GPLM	Gambella People Liberation Movement
HEV	Hepatitis E-Virus
HOA	Horn of Africa
ICARA	International Conference on Assistance to Refugee in Africa
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MSF	Medecins San's Frontieres
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRDEP	Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection
OUA	Organization of African Unity
OCHA	United Nations for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RAD	Refugee Aid and Development Theory
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SNNPRS	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
SPLM/A	Sudanese People Liberation Movement/ Army
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
USA	United State of America
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
VOA	Voice Of America

Abstract

This study was carried out to determine socio-economic, cultural and security impacts of refugees on the local community in Pugnido district of Gambella region. Furthermore, the study investigated the relationship between the refugees and the host communities after the settlement of refugees in the study area and the efforts made by the local government and other relief agencies to reduce effects of refugees on the local community. The study was conducted in Pugnido district which has been highly receiving refugees from various places. The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods of research. Data was collected from households and individuals in the refugee and host community people. Other respondents included key informants such as the District Natural Resources Officer, Head of UNHCR Office in Pugnido district and District Medical Officer. Secondary data were documentary materials from the government reports, research reports, village records. A cross-sectional survey was employed and covered 310 host communities' households and 30 households in refugee camps as respondents for the study. The finding of the study found that there was no good relationship between refugees and local communities in the study area. The study also revealed that the opportunities available in the host communities changed in positive ways in agriculture in increasing crop production, business opportunities and source of cheap agricultural labour from refugees. On the negative sides, refugees affects education due to refugees learn in schools of host communities; refugees affects health services of local hosts due to increase in population of refugees. On environmental perspective, refugees affected environment due to destruction of forests in order to get water sources and firewood and charcoal uses. The study revealed the presence of refugees in the study area resulted the crime rate has been increased so that banditry, theft, and prostitution and kidnapping were the major security problems of local communities. Finally, the local communities and other responsible organizations did not involve reducing the impacts of refugees to local communities. The study findings can be used by a wide range of stakeholders and the government of Pugnido to create refugees' policies.

Key words: *assessment, impacts, refugees, host communities, economic, socio-cultural, security*

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Africa is continent where most of the civil wars of the late 20thc and 21thc were erupted. In West Africa, the long civil Wars of Liberia, Sierra Leone and currently Mali, in central Africa in Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola, and in East Africa in The Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Eritrea millions of civilians were displaced and move to another place to escape the danger at home (Wosenu, 2013).

The horn of Africa in general and Ethiopia in particular are in the middle of refugee crisis. The drought and famine, civil war before 1991 and the government intolerance of political opposition in Ethiopia before 1991 caused huge displacement and refugee crisis that led to the migration of millions of Ethiopian to the neighboring nations, especially to Sudan, Somalia and Kenya. In a parallel development the Sudanese Civil War forced hundreds of thousands of South Sudanese to flee their home and to seek refugees in Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. This civil war led an influx of South Sudanese refugees in to the western Ethiopia border areas (Wosenu, 2013)

There was also another development in the eastern border of Ethiopia in this period. With the fall of the central government of Somalia, which was led by Mohamed Siad Barre, the new period of instability and civil war began in Somalia. The direct out-come is the flooding of Ethiopian and Kenyan border areas by Somalia refugees who try to escape the civil war. This influx of refugee is a burden to the countries which has a weak infrastructure for their citizens and struggle to maintain food security.

It is not only civil war that caused refugee crisis in the region, but also frequent drought also another factor. Since the Horn is one of the most drought vulnerable area and an area which is inhabited by a large pastoral societies, who are dependent on their animals which directly affected by the absence of pasture and water.

When we see refugee migration from Sudan the main cause for South Sudanese refugees to flee their home was the civil war which is the longest in Africa. This civil war started in 1955, even before Sudan declared independence from Britain. It started by a group of gun men from South Sudan who feared domination and exploitation by the Northerners. The populations of the North Sudan were predominantly Arabic in culture and Language, Islam in Religion and racially different from the South which is Christian and traditionalist in religion, black in color, linguistically and culturally different from the north.

The Southerners armed rebels of Anya Nya Forces, which started the war in 1955, continued to fight until the 1972 peace agreement of Addis Ababa ends the First Sudanese Civil War. However, the Second Sudanese Civil War broke out in 1983. This creates a huge humanitarian crisis in South Sudan and many South Sudanese migrated to neighboring nation including Ethiopia. In Ethiopia to deal with the raising number of refugees five refugee camps set by Ethiopian government and United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR, 2010). These are Dimma, Bonga and Pugnido Refugee camps in Gambella People's National Regional State and Sharkolle and Yarenja refugee camps in Benishangul Gumuz People's Regional State. Following the end of the Sudanese civil war hundred thousands of refugees began to return to their home so the three refugee camps. Only Pugnido and Sharkole Refugee Camps are functioning until now.

The number of refugees worldwide is on the rise, reaching 22.5 million at the end of 2016 (UNHCR, 2017). The large majority, 84% are hosted by developing countries (i.e. low and middle-income countries), some of them among the poorest countries in the world. Refugees are often perceived as a burden for the host country, putting pressure on public budget and service provision. However, refugees can also contribute to development by providing skills and resources, and spurring production capacity and consumption demand (OCED, 2017).

Host community are the most affected by the refugee influx having less access to services than refugees which is turn lead to tension and potential conflict between refugees and host communities (IRC, 2014). Such conflict takes place for different reasons such as competition over natural resources or services accompanied by humanitarian agencies and others. However, the presence of refugees in the host communities has both positive and negative impacts on the

socio-economic and politics of the host community. The positive impact of the refugees in the host communities makes the area as an important market place for the hosts and the refugees or the funding of various development projects by international aid organizations that have come to the area in response to the refugee emergency (Berry, 2008).

It is clear that the refugees brought their culture; material and intangible culture, with them. In their interaction with the host community they exchange different cultural aspects, even though there are some ethnic and racial similarity between the refugees and the host community. The other issue is that the refugee community outnumbered the host community in Pugnido Refugee camp so in this case there was a significant impact on the livelihood of the host community and in their socio-economic conditions. Therefore, this thesis study examined to assess different socio-economic, environmental and security impacts of the refugee on the host community. Also, it examined to assess the relationship between refugees and host community in Pugnido town of Gog *woreda* in Gambella region.

However, the influx and presence of refugees has also been shown at times to have negative impacts on individuals within a hosting community or even on the community as a whole particularly cause for environmental degradation and natural resource depletion (International Rescue Committee, 2014). The impacts of refugees on the lives of the host community as expressed above can be varying both positive and negative depending on many factors. Moreover, the mass influx of refugees will influence and shape the relationship between the refugees and the hosts: the combination of factors differs greatly in each refugee situation being relied on the above arguments; the focus of this study was to investigate how the influx of South Sudanese refugee impacts the host communities of Gog Woreda in Gambella region. Therefore, this research proposal intended to assess the impacts of South Sudanese refugees on the economic, socio-cultural and security impacts on the host communities of Gog Woreda in Gambella Region, with a particular reference to Pugnido refugee camp.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

It was revealed that in the world the presence of refugees tend to impact adversely on safety of various nation states. This is widely accepted that influxes of refugees in to an area can place

considerable stresses on natural resources, leading to both environmental and socio-economic aspects (Martin, 2005). The problem associated with refugees may not be restricted to a particular area but also have spillover on the internal security situation of the region provide such case (Kurimoto, 2005).

Other researchers such as Regassa (2010) and Dereje (2011) studies focus mainly on the impact of Sudan and South Sudan civil war by fuelling ethnics rivalry in Ggambella without addressing comprehensively the impacts of south Sudanese refugees on the host community in relation to socio-economic and security. Despite the presence of humanitarian organizations reports, little research has been conducted on the impact of refugees on the host community. The arrival of refugees cause environmental problem and competition over the natural resources of the refugee camp area with the local community and in some causes led to conflict which cost lives and still continued to cost. The establishment of the camps, in Gambella led to land based conflicts and caused environmental degradation. This is not the only thing that cause conflicts, the new infrastructure which built for the refugees by international agencies like UNHCR for refugees were not accessible for the local community who didn't have any of those facilities or even if there are not sufficient, in some cases also member from the host community registered as refugee using the ethnic and linguistic similarity between the host and section of the refugee population, to get access to the facilities that were for the refugees. The presence of refugees increase market, business and job opportunities may positive impacts on the host communities and free medical services at clinic in the camp provided by humanitarian organization have become available for the host community. Therefore, this study aimed at investigates the impacts of south Sudan refugees on the economic, socio-cultural and security on the host communities in Gambella regional state in Gog Woreda of Pugnido town.

Meanwhile the camp continued to function that has impacts of the refugees on refugee camp on the host community will remain in Pugnido. It was seen that the relationship between refugees and local community was ethnic based. This resulted in conflict in particular between the local people, host community, and the refugee in and around the camp. As a result, it needs to study the issue with more appropriate and scientific approach. Therefore, this study examined the impact of the refugees and the refugee camp on the host community and tried to identify the root

causes of socio-economic, environmental, security impacts of refugees on local community and the relationship the refugees and the host community in the study area.

There were limited research conducted in the area focusing on refugee camps that were closed and even these studies that conducted in Pugnido refugee camp undertaken by UNHCR and only concerned on the condition of the refugees with in the camp that fail to try to examine the relation of the refugees with the local community and identify the socio-economic, environmental, security impacts of refugees on local community and the relationship the refugees and the host community in the study area.

The researcher believed that the outcome of this study will contribute to the better administration of the refugee camp area and local community help to improve the relationship between the refugees and the host community and solve the socio-economic, environmental, security impacts of refugees on local community and the relationship the refugees and the host community in the study area.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The study aims to address the following general and specific research objectives.

1.3.1. General Objective

- The general objective of this study is to assess the impacts of refugees' presence on the economic, socio-cultural and securities of the host communities of Gog Woreda, case study of Pugnido refugee camp.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

This research study aims to

- ❖ Examine the type of relationships between the host communities and the refugees.
- ❖ To investigate the role of local authorities and international organization in creating friendly relationships between the refugees and host communities.

- ❖ To assess socio-economic, cultural and environmental impacts of refugees in the study area.
- ❖ To describe job opportunities and exchange of good and services after coming the refugee in the study area.
- ❖ To investigate the source of security problem on the host community and refugee in the study area.

1.4. Research Questions

- ❖ What kinds of relationships exist between the host communities and the refugee?
- ❖ What was the role of local authority and international organizations in maintaining good relationships between the refugee and the host communities?
- ❖ What are the roles of refugees for the local development of the host communities of *Pugnido*?
- ❖ What are the security impacts of South Sudanese refugees on the host communities of *Pugnido*?

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study was investigate the impact of south Sudan refugees on the host community in Gambella regional state Gog Woreda; therefore it will contribute theoretically to the critical issue of refugee's worldwide and empirical evidences of the influx of refugees in gambella region in particular. Since there are scanty literatures, this study will fill the gap in the area under study and provides insights with regard to the overall impacts of refugees on the host communities.

The host communities in different parts of Ethiopia are under pressure from refugee presence and lack of intensive intervention of concerned governmental and nongovernmental organizations. So it may serve as a source of information for other readers who are interested on the issues of refugees and donor.

The knowledge of the impacts that is associated with refugees will help those organizations working in refugee related works to implement effective ways and means to alleviate the negative impacts of the refugee concentration on the lives of the locals. In other words, the result

of this study will help those organizations working in refugees to design efficient way of decreasing the negative impacts of refugees on local host communities.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was delimited to assess the impact of south Sudan refugees on the host communities in Gog Woreda Pugnido communities. The study was considered the economic, socio-cultural and security impact of refugee on host communities throughout the last seventeen (17) years onward. The study focus on host communities, since the researcher works in Pugnido the task was easily manageable.

1.7. Ethical Considerations

This study followed certain ethical standards and considerations suggested by (Kvale, 2009). These include informing the participants about the purpose of research, voluntary participation, confidentiality, avoiding dependent relationship and asking for approval. In this regard, all participants informed about the purpose and duration of the interview.

The research conducted after getting full willingness and consent from the participants. In addition, prior to the research agreement also made concerning confidentiality not to expose personal information that could lead to any person experiencing danger or difficulty because of data collected. To tackle different challenges, a recommendation letter from debremarkos university department of economics. Specifying the objectives and duration of the research is prepared and submitted to different government offices. Indeed, the recommendation letter was a powerful instrument in convincing the participants and to collect data smoothly (Hamersley, and Atkinson. 1995).

1.8 Organization of the Study

The thesis is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter has already set out background of the study. The second chapter presents review of related theoretical and empirical literature appropriate to the topic of the research. The third chapter presents the research methodology that includes description of the study area, sampling design and sample size, method of data

collection and analysis. The fourth chapter presents results and discussion. The last chapter presents conclusion and recommendation.

1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

Refugee :a person who owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country (UNHCR, 1967).

A **migrant** is a person who makes a conscious choice to leave their country to seek better life elsewhere before they decide to leave their country, migrants can seek information about their new home, study the language and explore employment opportunities.

Asylum seeker: a person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instrument.

Internally displaced person; person or groups of persons who have been obliged to flee or leave their home or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effect of armed conflict, violation of human rights or natural or human made disasters.

Host communities; refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures with in which refugee live.

Migration; is the movement of people from place to another for different reason.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Study

2.1.1 Kunz's Typology of Refugees

Kunz introduced Majority Identified, Event Related and Self Alienated Refugees as three most important typologies, derived from refugee's attitudes towards their displacement. Majority Identified shared by their fellow (Collins's, 1996). Refugees are those who oppose social and political events in their home country Good examples are refugee from Afghanistan and Pakistan, who because of the social and political unrest in these countries were forced to leave (George, 2009). In the African context, the Majority Identified category can be applied to refugees created in the period of anti-colonial wars. According to Stein (1998), the Majority Identified Refugees had a strong attachment to their home nations and typically wanted to repatriate, and if they did return it would result in less of a burden on the host countries welfare system. Host countries often treat refugees based on the categories they belong to. The UNHCR gives higher priority to refugees leaving countries due to socio-political reasons.

With large-scale migration occurring all over the world, the categorizing of refugees has gained greater attention from theorists. Despite criticism from some researchers regarding the politics of categorization, these theories are still widely used to understand refugee migration (Crosby, 2006; Hyndman, 2000). Kunz's Kinetic Model of Refugee Theory (1981) provides many insights on refugees' attitudes towards displacement (Collins, 1996). According to Kunz (1981), the flight and settlement patterns of most refugees conform to two kinetic type anticipatory refugee movement and acute refugee movement (Collins, 1996).

Anticipatory refugees sense danger early, thus allowing an orderly departure before the crisis occurs. They are often accompanied by their entire family, with their resources intact, and have

prepared for a new life. Anticipatory refugees leave as soon as they find a country willing to take them. Acute refugee movements, on the other hand, are responses to an overwhelming push where people are forced to leave their homeland on a moment's notice. They are unprepared for the journey and concentrate simply on surviving the disaster zone (Kunz, 1981). As little thought is given to the consequences of flight, there is an increased risk of acute refugees experiencing or witnessing traumatic events, and they are therefore more likely to require help coping with their struggles. Once a place of asylum is reached, often in a state of shock acute refugees have a difficult choice to make: return home, seek to remain in the place of asylum, or accept another distant resettlement opportunity in a strange land.

The recent refugee migrations of South Sudan to neighboring countries tend to fit into Kunz's Events Related category. Refugees who have been subjected to discrimination and often outright violence feel that they are unwanted or unsafe in their own homelands. After become refugees, the desire to return home can only be aroused were there to be substantial change at home. These refugees displaced from their home because of ethnic and socio-political conflict between the supporters of ruling government and the opposition groups/parties.

This conflict often leads to the creation of Events Related Refugees in Africa in general and South Sudan in particular. Self-Alienated Refugees are those who have to leave their home country due to a variety of individual's reasons, including physical and sexual assault or by some personal philosophy. In Africa, Self-Alienated Refugees have played only a minor role in the larger scale refugee picture (George, 2009). For example Many Ethiopian intellectuals who fled the tyranny Mengistu regime could also be classified as Self-Alienated Refugees (Collins, 1996).

2.1.2 Refugee Aid and Development Theories

The central reason for the emergence of the RAD approach is the perception by developing host state of refugee burden. Since the 1980s, refugee's aid and development (RAD) theories have called for strategies linking refugee relief programs with local economic development policies. Nevertheless host populations continued to be neglected as subjects of analysis and assistance to refugee in Africa in 1984 explicitly sought to assert the refugee assistance should be

development oriented and should take in to account host populations needs(Callmad, 1994; Meyer, 2006 and 2009).

However, a number of factors have impeded for the effective integration of RAD policies, including lack of support in donor and host communities, weak coordination between refugee and development bureaucracies and difficulties in interpreting increasing numbers of refugees in to development plan (Jennings, 2001; Kaiser, 2005). The argument has modified towards a clear understanding of the two dilemmas of underdevelopment and refugee movements, which has led to the statement that (Gorman, 1994). According to Kandoh, as part of UNHCR's obligations, various discussions were made around targeting development assistance for refugee Aid and Development (RAD) argument (Kandoh, 2012).

Refugee Aid and Development (RAD) theory, which identifies the comprehensive links and cooperation between development and refugee is mainly emphasizes on self- sufficiency, building infrastructure capacity to facilitate the hosting of refugee populations as well as identifying the need of refugees assistance to be development oriented, taking in to serious account host populations 'needs (Kandoh, 2012 and Crisp,2001).

Betts (2009) also added that RAD requires an integrated community development approach, which benefit both refugees and local host communities. RAD would involve in finding an integrated services in areas of health and education, investing livelihood opportunities for both refugee and hosting communities and also training refugees to become agent of development rather than burdens on their host countries and building infrastructure in refugee-hosting areas.

The theorists stated that, although refugees generally impose a burden on local economics infrastructure, environment and resources, they can also benefit hosts, though by providing cheap labor to local producers, expanding consumer markets for local goods, and justifying increased foreign aid. Thus, the reception of refugees at times is seen as part of governments broader development plan (Meyer, 2006). This theory raise important question which need to address in this research and they include conceptualizations about the impact of host country on refugee population. This paper will investigate whether or not the host country as a whole benefits or loses from mass influx of refugees.

According to these theories cite evidences that the refugees have a different impact on diverse classes, genders, sectors and regions within the host country. Furthermore the refugee's situation is expected to be vibrant over time; what starts out as a disadvantage may turn into a resource and vice versa. This study will explore the economic, socio-culture and security impacts of south Sudan refugees 'presence for the host communities of Gog *woreda*. The influx of refugees created a new environment in which host intended strategies to gain access to incoming resources and to maintain access to their own resources. The theory is very important to this study because it is not possible to say whether host communities in Gog as a whole gained or lost as a result of the influx of south Sudanese refugees and relief resources. The condition created both positive and negative prospects for local hosts.

In every work of academic research, theoretical understanding of the issue understudy is very necessary to provide a good basis and sharper insight into the research agenda. This chapter therefore, employs an integrative conceptual framework with literature review and conceptual framework based on relevant previous research publications on refugee issues focusing on the impacts of refugees on the host communities. Doing so will help to understand and identify gaps on impacts of refugees on the economic, socio-cultural and security development of the host communities under study.

2.1.3 Post-Colonial Theory

Post-colonialism has been described as a movement to decolonize the mind (Hyndman, 2000). Post-Colonial Theory critiques traditional European philosophy and thought, and tries to put value to history (Philip, 2004). It links the past to the current-day and exposes the social, cultural and political inequalities in the present world.

Post-Colonial Theory also helps explain why the powerful seek to control and contain the movement of people through various policies (Crosby, 2006). Post-Colonial theorists address the role of colonization in the development of social problems in today's society (Douvergne, 2005). They argue that colonization influenced the implementation of neo-liberal economic policies and globalization around the world during the Post-Colonial era, which limited the capacity of governments of poor nations to initiate the necessary economic policies to meet the basic needs

of their citizens (Hyndman 2000; Stein 1981). The consequent shortage of food and the inability of people to feed their children left many with no option but to flee to another country as refugees. At the same time, wealthy nations influenced the internal governance of these poor countries under the guise of humanitarian intervention (Hyndman 1999; Hyndman *et al.*, 2006). Wealthier nations tend to give preference to refugees from war zone countries over economic refugees who leave their home countries due to extreme poverty (Zolberg, 2000).

Post-Colonial Theory is employed to understand the struggles of refugees and the difficulties of displaced persons seeking asylum in industrialized countries. The ultimate decision on whether or not a person is admitted as a refugee most often resides with the host country government's immigration department. The potential for abuse is greater in countries with very restrictive official migration policies (Stein, 1981). A country that neither recognizes the refugee status of asylum seekers nor views them as legitimate migrants will often deal harshly with illegal aliens.

Ruling governments of wealthy nations employ migration policies as a form of population control, in a manner similar to the way countries like Britain and France colonized Third World countries (Hyndman, 2000). As such migration policies often focus on minimizing irregular immigration and strengthening border controls, displaced persons are discouraged from entering these territories to lodge an asylum claim (Haraway 1989). The lack of opportunities to obtain legal asylum often forces refugees to undertake hazardous risks by pursuing illegal entry.

2.2 Empirical Study

2.2.1 Refugee

The issue of refugee is a major and recurrent aspect of human migration to the extent that a discussion of human population movement is incomplete without paying serious attention to the problems of refugees. The world refugee problem and situation is a major issue confronting the contemporary international community. There are various definitions of refugees, but the most recognized and acceptable is the ones specified by the United Nations and the then Organization of African Unity. This definition is more comprehensive and adequate because it determines who qualifies for the protection, legal and physical, that national and international bodies have developed to deal with people pushed across borders by conflict and persecution.

The United Nations Conventions of the 1951 and 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees define a refugee as follows; any person who: owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it (UNHCR, 2010). On the other hand, the regional bodies such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) developed agreements like the OAU convention of 1969, expanded the definition of refugees found in the 1951 Convention to include a more objectively based consideration (Krui, Peter and Mwaruvie, John, 2012). The 1951 definition was inadequate because of the growing number of refugees, especially in the Third World and did not take into account the realities of African politics and the nationalist struggle against colonialism and apartheid in the attempt of obtaining independence which led to the massive exodus of refugees running for their lives.

This forced the Organization to expand the refugee definition of the UN (Boamah-Gyau, 2008). The OAU convention Article 1 sub-articles 2 states refugee as: any person compelled to leave his/her country owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality (OAU, 1969).

The decision of the OAU to make wider the refugee definition divulges the solidarity among African countries during struggles for independence in the period of decolonization. The above definition of refugee by OAU considers the conditions of Africa and includes those people who displaced and forced to leave their country as a result of external aggression and colonialism, this creates good opportunity to address the issues of refugee in the continent (Lucie, 2012). The essence of this turnings on the growing recognition of the masses of people who were fleeing from war or violence due to the upheavals in the continent as a result of the process of decolonization and establishment of new nation-states.

In general, a refugee is someone who has been dislocated for various reasons from his or her home country and fled to another country. There are usually different cogent reasons for fleeing ranging from civil war, conflict, or political violence to persecution or discrimination, including ethnic, social grouping, religious beliefs and political affiliation. Those genuine refugees who seek refuge and safety in another country by crossing international borders either officially or illicitly usually apply for political asylum on arrival in the host country (Dusenbury, 2013)..

Refugee status designation is a state level activity; however, in the absence of dignified national refugee status determination systems, UNHCR exercises its international mandate to assign refugee status through its administered processes. Therefore the definition of who a refugee is may vary in scope although the 1951 UN convention definition is normally taken as the standard for genuine refugee status (Dusenbury, 2013).

For the purpose of this paper, the researcher will use the most standard and acceptable definition of refugee which is defined by the UN and OAU. The rationales for relying on these definition includes, first Ethiopia is a signatory state to the 1951 UN convention relating to the status of refugees and the 1969 OAU convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa. Second, Ethiopia provides different provisions which are necessary to refugees with collaboration to the UNHCR and other charity organizations.

2.2.2 The Host Communities/Nations

Various writers and analysts defined host communities/nations in different ways. According to Sanjugta (2002) host community can be defined as any sovereign nation which whether through proactive choice or through the inability to act, receives asylum seekers and actively allows them to reside within their borders on a long-term basis or acknowledges their existence. Abey (2013) confirmed this definition the host is any person who provides hospitality. Hospitality is the relationship between guest and host, or the act or practice of being hospitable.

According to Sanjugta (2002), the host community is faced with a threefold choice in its response to an influx of refugees. First, it can react positively, providing support and work according to the guiding principles of the UNHCR and fulfill its responsibility in international law.

According to Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) (2011), they are living in harmony with their guests and are generous and often willing to share resources like land for shelter, wood for energy and construction and grass for fodder, fencing and roofing purposes. Second, a host community can do nothing about an influx of refugees which apit borders or it lacks the capability for action. This is phenomenon increasingly within the developing world, thereby leaving asylum seekers to fend for themselves and settle independently without official assistance or recognition from the government and international agencies. Third, the host community can respond negatively toward refugees, sometimes suggesting it holds a fear that refugees might pose a threat to national security (Sanjuga, 2002). Generally in the case of this research the word host will be used to refer to the Pugnido communities that were hospitable to the South Sudanese refugees.

2.2.3. The Difference between Refugees and Economic Migrants

Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors, but also by social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education and transportation factors. It usually takes place because of the push factor of fewer opportunities in the socio-economic situation and also because of pull factors that exist in more developed areas (Thet, 2009). Push factors are concepts that make people migrate out of a country due to overpopulation, religious persecution, lack of job opportunities, agricultural decline, conflict, political persecution, natural hazards, limits of personal freedom and environmental degradation. Whereas, Pull factors are concepts that make people want to migrate to a particular country owing to religion, economic opportunity, land availability, political freedom, ethnic, and family ties and arable land (Parkins, 2011).

Refugees are one type of migrants. When we talk about refugee it is necessary to see what migration means and what types of migrants existed. Migration is a human mobility from the area of difficulty to the area where there is a better condition. The pushing factors could be various like failure of agricultural production and soil fertility, drought, famine, natural disasters, wars, domination by others, religious persecution, unemployment, political operation, etc. on the other side there are also pulling factors that attract migrants to a certain area. These pulling factors are fertile agricultural land, low population density, peace and stability, good employment, etc (Assfaw, 2006).

Economic migrants primarily motivated by pull factors and they allure people to voluntarily move to places where a better life is waiting for them. On the other hand, there are people whose migration is often not of free will, who are forced to move due to ethnical and religious intolerance, lack of job opportunities, wars and poverty. Their unwillingly movement is caused by push factors and does not promise them a bright future (Grinvald, 2010). McKay (2008) attested that refugees responding to push factors of persecution and thus deserving of protection while, economic migrants primarily influenced by the pull factors of attractions present in receiving state, therefore undeserving protection of needs to be challenged. It is significant to differentiate refugees from economic migrants based on their motivation, characteristics of their movement, and their contact with homeland.

According to Cortes (2004), while economic migrant is a person who makes a conscious choice to leave their country to seek a better life elsewhere. They have a plan to travel, take their belongings with them and say goodbye to the important people in their lives. They are free to return home at any time if things don't work out as they had hoped or if they get home sick or if they wish to visit family members and friends left behind. Refugee is forced to leave home due to a fear of persecution and often a life threatening fear of persecution, and thus must make life in the country that gives them refuge.

Similarly Mooney (2005) explained that, refugees are forced to leave their country because they are at risk of, or have experienced persecution. The concerns of refugees are human rights and safety, not economic advantage. They leave behind their homes, most or all of their belongings, family members and friends. Some are forced to flee with no warning and many have experienced significant trauma or been tortured or otherwise ill-treated. The journey to safety is fraught with hazard and many refugees risk their lives in search of protection. They cannot return unless the situation that forced them to leave improves.

It is necessary to understand the difference between migrants and refugee based on the cause, motivation, characteristics of flight and their contact to their home land. Economic migrants are voluntary displaced people and they hope better conditions in the area where they migrated. In contrast refugees leave their home land unwillingly against their wish. They live in the area where they migrated because it is the only choice that they have. Also migrants lived in the area

temporarily until condition at home improve and able to return. The way how they leave their area also another difference. Migrants know their destinations and prepared for it. They have a plan to deal with the possible challenges in the place of migration and to some level are informed about it. They resettle themselves with in the host community and ready to adopt the social and economic environment of the host community. Whereas refugees, move to get a quick escape from the danger to the nearest area where they could get protection. Most of the time they didn't have any idea about the host area. They are in favor of living with their social and cultural identity, reluctant to adopt the culture of the host (Assefaw, 2006).

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Other major difference is that their relation to the area that they left behind. Migrants synchronized themselves with the society that they joined and try to plan their future there. However, refugees in most cases, especially rural refugees, stay in refugee camps and have limited exposure to and contact with the host community and live in the camp temporarily until they are able to get back to their permanent residence (Assefaw, 2006).

Cognizant to the above complex peculiarities between refugee and economic migrants have got debate in today's world. A refugee has already received a positive decision from the authorities on his or her asylum claim. So, firmly speaking the migrants in Gambella are refugees from a UN convention legal perspective. The South Sudanese are seeking refugee outside the border of their native country because of prolonged civil war, violence between various populations along ethnic and political lines and also the people away from their natural residence by powers beyond their control and without the migrants will/consent.

2.2.4 The Distribution of Burdens and Benefits among Local Hosts

The burdens and benefits associated with the presence of refugee are not distributed evenly among local hosts. Some host communities benefited significantly from the presence of refugees and international relief agencies to a large extent, while others struggled to maintain access to even the most basic resources (Whitaker, 2002). As per his observation the extent to which hosts were able to benefit from the refugee presence depended on a number of factors including gender, age, and socio-economic class.

According to Whitaker writes:

The host experiences can also be different from one area to another depending on settlement patterns, existing socio-economic conditions, and nature of the host refugee relations. In the end, hosts who already had access to resources, education, or power better poised to benefit from the refugee presence, while those who were already disadvantaged in the local context became further marginalized (Whitaker, 2002).

According to Harrell-Bond, the sudden presence of refugees and relief resources changed social and economic opportunities for host communities in both positive and negative ways (HarrellBond, 1986). The positive impact of refugees was access to transnational resources provided by other refugees or co-nationals living abroad, which includes social network. While, the demand for food and other commodities will increase, this will lead to price rises in the host state market. The rise of price will somewhat affect the local citizens (Madanat, 2013). On the other hand, this distribution of burdens and benefits was not uniform throughout the host communities. The refugee presence created the opportunity for some but not all host to benefit, others actually worse off (Harrell-Bond, 1986).

Whitaker (2002) substantiate this idea, the changing dynamics associated with the refugee presence also created different opportunities for local hosts depending on their age and physical health. Young adults were most able to take advantage of the business and job opportunities while the elderly and the disabled are likely to suffer. He also stated that the host experiences with the refugee situation vary depending on socio economic class. To end with he concludes

that with respect to the overall economic development the refugee presence opened both positive and negative opportunities for the local host communities.

2.2.5 Overview of Refugees in Ethiopia

Refugee influx to Ethiopia is not a recent phenomenon. Its history dates back to at least 615 AD when Prophet Muhammad's earliest disciples and of course with his daughter Makiya, have sought refuge in Ethiopia (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, 2011; Wondwosen, 1995). According to Wondwosen (1995), since the beginning of the world war first quite a number of refugees from Europe and even Asia have come to live in Ethiopia. The African struggle against colonialism was also another factor which drove numerous refugees to Ethiopia. The crisis in Somalia and the civil war in the South Sudan are also the very recent factors which caused Ethiopia to become a sanctuary for hundreds of thousands of refugees (Momodu *et al.*, 2014; UNHCR, 2015).

Ethiopia has a long history of receiving people displaced by cross-border movements due to droughts, conflicts, political events and civil wars in neighboring countries including Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Angola, Liberia, Djibouti, Uganda and Yemen. However, refugees from Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Eritrea make up the majority (Bezait, 2003). This is mainly conditioned by the fact that Ethiopia is bordered by the most volatile and conflict ridden countries (South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea) in the region Horn of Africa (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, 2011). Ethiopia is also known for mixed migration flows and has continued to be the primary country of origin for economic migrants as well as a transit country for Eritreans, Somalis and other nationalities seeking new opportunities using the north-western and eastern migrant routes (Danish Refugee Council, 2014). Ethiopia has hosting refugees in different parts of the country's border villages, urban refugees are also found in major towns from different neighboring countries.

Eritrean refugees continue to arrive in Ethiopia increasing in numbers from time to time. The influx of Eritrean refugees increased from 1,000 per month to 5,000 per month during the last quarter of 2014. At the end of January 2015, there were 126,363 Eritrean refugees residing in Shire refugee camps (Shimelba, Mai Aini, Hitsats and AdiHarush) Tigray Region and in Aysaita

and Barahle refugee camps and within host community in Erebti, AyneDeeb and Dalol in Afar Region with a number of urban refugees in Addis Ababa and Mekelle (UNICEF, 2015). Somali refugees began arriving in Ethiopia following the Ogaden war of 1977–78 and again after the fall of the SiyadBarre government in Somalia in 1991. The refugees mainly settled amongst their clan members in Ethiopia–Somali land since clan territories span the border between Ethiopia and Somalia. Since 1997, the eastern programs have mainly focused on repatriation. So far six Somali refugee camps Hartishiek B, TeferiBer, Darwonaji, Daror, Rabasso and Camaboker have been closed with the successful repatriation of 222,033 people (Bezait, 2003). Somali refugees living in Aw-barre, Kebribeyah, Shedder, Bokolmany, Melkadida, Kobe, Hilaweyn and Buramino camps and a small number in Addis Ababa, who sought protection in Ethiopia due to insecurity in Somalia or arrived as a result of the famine in Somalia in 2011 (UNHCR progress, 2016).

According to Bezait (2003) most of the Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia in the early 1980s. Sudanese refugees fleeing fighting between the Sudan People’s Liberation MovementNorth and the Sudanese Armed Forces in Blue Nile State of Sudan who live in three camps in the Assosa area in Benishangul Gumuz region and South Sudanese refugees in the Gambella region or in host communities most of whom fled from Jonglei State to escape inter-ethnic conflict (UNHCR Global Appeal, 2014-15). New arrivals continue to flow into the country due to continued conflict in their country.

Generally, Ethiopia currently hosts more than 732, 709 refugees from neighboring countries including Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen and other nationalities. This country is faced with a significant influx of refugees, mainly from South Sudan (283,007), Eritrea (153,531), Somalia (251,049), and Sudan (38,535) and also from Other Nationalities (5,178) (UNHCR progress, 2016). The country has been kind in granting to people in need of refugee and protection irrespective of their nationality, religion or race. The government has been allocating land for the 18 existing camps, including in Somalia, Tigray, Afar, Assosa and Gambella, and for new camps to be opened as the majority of existing camps have reached their maximum capacity. In addition, the Government provides police forces in the camps and facilitated customs clearance for internationally procured items (UNHCR Global Appeal, 2014-15).

Table 2.1: Total Population of Refugee and Asylum seeker in Ethiopia as of February 26, 2016.

Camp/ Site	South Sudan	Somali	Eretria	Sudan	Yemen	Others	Total	Camp/ Site (%)
Addis Ababa	407	804	4, 813	83	1, 409	922	8, 438	1.15%
Mai-Aini	10, 437	10, 437	1.42%					
AdiHarush	8, 100	8, 100	1.11%					
Shimelba	5, 432	5, 432	0.74%					
Hitsats	11, 323	11, 323	1.55%					
Tigray	458	458	0.06%					
Aysaita	10, 325	10, 325	1.41%					
Barahle	9, 135	9, 135	1.25%					
Erebti*	542	542	0.07%					
Dalool*	7, 446	7, 446	1.02%					
AyneDeeb*	4,442	4, 442	0.61%					
Pugnido	62, 925	50	14	62, 989	8.60%			
Kule	48, 451	15	2	48, 468	6.61%			
Pugnido II	16, 506	1	2	16, 509	2.25%			
Okugo	7, 700	1	7, 701	1.05%				
Tierkidi	53, 384	4	53, 388	7.29%				
Jewi	48, 486	3	48, 489	6.62%				
Gambella Main Entry Points**	29, 903	29, 903	4.08%					
Other Location Gambella*	3, 122	3, 122	0.43%					
Sherkolle	4, 723	6, 083	675	11, 481	1.57%			
Bambasi	20	15, 454	15, 474	2.11%				
Gizan/Ad- Damazin	7	2, 573	2, 580	0.35%				
Tongo	1, 259	10, 435	11, 694	1.60%				
Tsore/ Arusha	6, 114	3, 840	9, 954	1.36%				
Ken- Borena	3, 556	3, 556	0.49%					

Aw- barre	12, 391	12, 391	1.69%					
Kebribeyah	13, 536	13, 536	1.85%					
Shedder	12, 090	12, 090	1.65%					
Bokolmanyo	42, 474	42, 474	5.80%					
Melkadida	45, 039	45, 039	6.15%					
Kobe	43, 025	43, 025	5.87%					
Hilaweyn	42, 715	42, 715	5.83%					
Buramino	38, 975	38, 975	5.32%					
Dollo Ado	0.00%							
Eritreans Spontaneously Settled Ethiopia	81, 078	81, 078	11.07%					
Total	283, 007	251, 049	153, 531	38, 535	1, 409	5,178	732, 709	100.00%
%	38.62%	34.26%	20.95%	5.26%	0.19%	0.71%	100.00%	

Notes:

* Refugees living within host communities.

**Refugees at entry points. Available at: mutueran@unhcr.org

Source: UNHCR progress as of 29 February 2016.

The Government of Ethiopia is generally maintains open borders for refugees seeking protection in the country and is a signatory to the 1951 UN refugee convention and its 1967 Protocol, and is also a signatory to the refugee convention endorsed in 1969 by the then OAU (Danish Refugee Council, 2014:28). The protection of Refugees is being implemented in accordance with the provisions put in the Ethiopian refugee proclamation in 2004 (proclamation number 409/1996) and the core international human rights treaties that have been ratified by Ethiopia guides its operation in relation to refuges and its partners (UNHCR, 2012:1). The main objectives of refugee operations in Ethiopia are:

- ✓Protection and provision of care and maintenance assistance
- ✓Promotion of voluntary repatriation: and
- ✓Recovery programs including school feeding and environment-focused food-for-work programs (ARRA, 2011).

United Nations Higher Commissions for Refugee (UNHCR) has the main office in Ethiopia as well as sub and field office located in five regional states in charge of coordination of assistance in the various camps (UNHCR Factsheet, 2015). UNHCR continues to maintain and strengthen its relationship with the Government of Ethiopia mainly through its counterpart, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) to ensure the preservation of a favorable protection environment that allows asylum seekers to continue to gain access to the Ethiopian territory on a prima facie basis (UNHCR, 2016). The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), an institution established by the Ethiopian government and part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, is the main implementing partner of UNHCR. ARRA is in charge of food distribution, security issues in the camps and other programs on health, education and other provision of social services etc. Through its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Project number 6180 (operational since 1 April 2000), World Food Programs (WFP) provides general food rations to refugees (UNHCR, 2012).

2.5.1.1 Brief History of South Sudanese Refugees in Gambella Regional State

The violent civil war in South Sudan erupted in December 2013 which seriously affected East Africa, which continuously suffer from conflict and displacement. For the local and international humanitarian community, as well as the Ethiopian Government providing protection to those seeking refuge on its territory, the overwhelming volume and speed of the migration of refugees to Gambella region would be continued (The Lutheran World Federation, 2014). According to UNHCR (2016), Ethiopia will continue to receive asylum seekers from neighboring countries struggling with droughts, political events and civil wars due to its geographical proximity, as well as environmental and geo-political developments in the region. The country is also likely to continue to receive asylum seekers from neighboring countries in 2014 and 2015 (UNHCR Global Appeal, 2014-2015). Some of the arrivals are third generation asylum seekers, repeating a tragic cycle that began already in the 1960's (The Lutheran World Federation, 2014).

The first Sudanese civil war began in 1955, and after just 11 years of peace, the second one ranged from 1983 until the peace deal in 2005, paving the way to South Sudan's independence in 2011 (The Lutheran World Federation, 2014). During the first civil war of Sudan the Gambella region of Ethiopia hosted several thousands of Southern Sudanese refugees and served as

military training base for guerillas, the spillover of the conflict in Southern Sudan was a considerable impact on the Gambella region of Ethiopia (Shin *et al.*, 2013). The region has been shelter for several hundreds of thousands of the South Sudanese refugees and insurgents fleeing from the devastating civil wars that affected the Southern Sudan for decades (Regassa, 2010). The Southern Sudanese refugees fleeing to Gambella region in 1969 settled in the area, with successive influxes following in 1983, 1987 and early 1990's (Borchgrevink *et al.*, 2009). By the 1969s, there were 172,000 Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries. These refugees distributed in Ethiopia 20,000, Central Africa Republic (CAR) 19,500, and Congo (DRC) 66,000 and Uganda 71,500. Since the most war affected region was the area nearby to Uganda and Congo (DRC), these countries received large number of Sudanese refugees (Assefaw, 2006).

By the late 1980s, it reached about 350,000 out of 450,000 Sudanese refugees fled to Ethiopia. Most of them settled in camps in western Ethiopia, especially in the Gambella region of Illubabor, where they had earlier settled during the first Sudanese civil war (Markakis, 2011). This is not only because of the support to SPLM/A by Ethiopian government but also because of the area where the rebellion started in Sudan and most affected by the civil war was close to Ethiopian border (Regassa, 2010). By early 1985, about 72,000 refugees from South Sudan had sought asylum in Ethiopia (Assefaw, 2006). In the early 1990s the number of refugees peaked, with the UNHCR and Government of Ethiopia hosting about 550,000 Sudanese refugees, who outnumbered the local community by a ratio of about 3:1. This became a critical challenge for the host society, particularly since the refugees altered the multiethnic composition of Gambella: the majority of arrivals were Nuer, along with a considerable portion of Anuak refugees, along with Dinka and Shiluk, amongst others (Borchgrevink *et al.*, 2009). By late 1991 most of the refugees had fled back to the Sudan owing to the political changes taking place in Ethiopia at that time (Mengistu, 2005).

In 1991 government change in Ethiopia, the Itang camp was evacuated and refugees returned to Sudan under difficult conditions (Borchgrevink *et al.*, 2009). In July 1995 the number of refugees had reached 57,225. They settled in Bonga, Pugnido and Dimma with their respective populations of 15,469, 31,704 and 10,052 (Mengistu, 2005). This was a result of two factors. The first factor was the civil war in the northern Congo that forced tens of thousands of Sudanese refugees to return in to Sudan. The second factor was the strength of the SPLM/A. The military

capacity of the SPLM/A grows stronger and was able to provide protection for many civilian in large areas (Assefaw, 2006). Following the end of the civil war in 2005, most of the refugees returned home.

The 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) indicates the conclusion of the agreement between the government of Sudan and the SPLM/A. One of the provisions of the CPA is the repatriation and resettlement of the Southern Sudanese refugees displaced during the long civil war (Shin *et al*, 2013). On February 27, 2006 the government of Ethiopia, Sudan and the UNHCR signed an important tripartite agreement to facilitate the returns of over 70,000 Southern Sudanese refugees from western Ethiopia to the devastated regions of Sudan (Regassa, 2010). After the signing of the CPA, the UNHCR, in cooperation with ARRA and International Agencies repatriated more than 20, 815 Southern Sudanese refugees willingly to their homeland between March 31, 2006 to March 2007. These included Uduk, Nuer and Dinka from the three refugee camps in Gambella, amongst them 10,065 from Bonga, 5, 257 from Dimma and 5, 493 refugees from Pugnido (Regassa, 2010). By late 2007 and early 2008 many refugees from Dimma , Bonga and Pugnido returned to their home land in an organized repatriation assisted by the government of Ethiopia and Sudan as well as UNHCR, IOM and other international agencies (Regassa, 2010). There are at least two critical challenges to the ongoing voluntary repatriation program: one relates to uncertainty regarding what to expect, the other to citizenship.

Most of the refugees have lived the major parts of their lives in refugee camps, some even their whole lives. Leaving a life as refugees, they are now anxious as to what to expect upon return, and if the CPA of 2005 has brought lasting peace to Sudan. However, having lived in Gambella camps for decades there is a concern over how the situation is in their home community indeed, if the community even exists (Borchgrevink *et al*, 2009).

The other challenge is the issue of citizenship, provides a challenge for repatriation as there have been reports that some Ethiopian Nuer have enrolled in the refugee camps by claiming Sudanese citizenship. By claiming refugee status, these persons try to gain access to the services and resources provided in the refugee camps, seen as better than what is available in the local communities. Both these challenges show that the camps are seen by refugees and locals alike as relatively peaceful havens that offer better services than do their home communities in Ethiopia

or Sudan. Following South Sudan's independence from Sudan in July 2011, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of South Sudanese refugees most of whom had been living in refuge in Ethiopia for about two decades. Since the mid December 2013 the influx from South Sudan started after President SalvaKiir and RiekMachar, his former vice president, fell out. The fighting broke out on ethnic lines between the Dinka ethnic group of President SalvaKiir and the Nuer ethnic group of his former ally (Momodu *et al*, 2014).

By December 15, 2013, more than 218,700 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Ethiopia's Gambella region. So far in August, 3,448 new arrivals have been registered. In July, more than 7,200 South Sudanese arrived in Gambella; an increase from the 2,500 arrivals in June. People are fleeing generalized violence and food insecurity in South Sudan. More than 90% of refugees are women and children; arrive in Gambella Regional State in Western Ethiopia in need of protection and humanitarian assistance, with alarming nutritional conditions (UNHCR Global Appeal Update 2015). Capacities of camps receiving refugees are overstretched. More than 13,000 new arrivals are awaiting transfer to a new camp that is being developed (UNHCR b-caps note, 2015).

Table 2.2: South Sudanese Refugee Population in Gambella Region

Camp Names	Children(ages<18 years)		Adult(age>=18years)		Total	%
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Pugnido	20,907	19,678	7, 268	15, 111	62, 964	27%
Tierkidi	18,661	18,027	4, 341	12,355	53,384	22%
Kule	15,566	14,891	6,399	11,595	48,451	20%
Okugo	2,358	2,191	1,028	2,123	7,700	3%
Jewi	17,892	17,199	2,607	10,788	48,486	20%
Pugnido II	5,848	5,436	3, 844	3,844	16, 506	7%
Total	81,232	77,422	23,021	55, 816	237,491	100%

Source: UNHCR Gambella, Ethiopia: 04 March 2016

2.3 Conceptual Framework

2.3.1 The Relationships Between Refugee with the Host Community

The remote arid area of Kakuma is located in the Turkana County in north-west Kenya near the border to South Sudan. The inhabitants of Kakuma belong to the pastoralist tribe known as Turkana. The changing reality for Turkana's in Kakuma of becoming a hosting community to a refugee population significant larger than their own population has brought on many changes, challenges and opportunities (Aukot, 2003).

In this regard, Martin's (2005) conceptual model on Environmental Conflict between Refugees and Host Communities is worth considering. In this conceptual work, there is a growing concern that scarcity-induced insecurities can contribute to an amplification of perceived significance of ethnic differences and inequalities, creating the conditions for unproductive conflict. The author showed that influxes of refugees into an area can place considerable stress on natural resources, leading to both environmental and social impacts, as was confirmed by Black and Sessay (1997). Martin (2005) further explains that resource demand can dramatically increase following the creation of settlements, leading to accelerated conversion of forest agricultural land, collection of firewood, extraction of surface and ground waters, fishing and hunting. That is why many case studies argue that large numbers of refugees place stress on fragile local resources in the reception areas and this leads to over-exploitation of common property resources such as wood, charcoal and water, among others.

In this paradigm, refugees are increasingly perceived as a burden, creating a recipe for bad refugee-host relationships as most refugee experiences have shown. , made this observation in the Great Lakes region and vividly found that the process of settlement in camps gave further impetus to the depletion of forest resources. Certainly refugees would depend on the forest to find fuel-wood for energy and building materials. This eventually leads to serious deforestation which has direct and indirect consequences for the host community.

In direct terms, Adisa (1996) observed that local host populations had to adjust to and cope with shortages of fuel and construction wood. This imposed an extra burden on particularly women and children in the local communities who had to travel much longer distances to collect wood

and water for household use at the expense of other activities such as farming or going to school. The indirect impact on sustainability of local farming systems is equally substantial as the depletion of forest resources leads to increased soil erosion, pollution and damage to water resources of the host community. The author concludes that in such cases at worst, conflict following refugee settlements can equally lead to further population displacement, aggravating the very problem to which such settlements are a response.

Chambers (1996) examines the impact of rural refugees and refugee programmes on poorer hosts. The author particularly identifies impacts of refugee situations on people or different groups among the host population, and argues that in rural refugee-affected areas, the better-off and more visible hosts usually gain from the presence of refugees and from refugee programmes. In contrast, the poorer among the hosts can be hidden losers. This is more so now than in the past, especially where land is scarce and labour is relatively abundant. The poorer hosts can lose from competition for food, work, wages, services and common property resources. In general, Chambers (1986) states that, the host-refugee relationship appears to be multifaceted with those hosts who already had access to resources and power being able to exploit the refugee situation and capitalize further while the most disadvantaged hosts struggle to maintain access to the most basic resources.

In the past few years, another dimension of the adversities faced by Liberian refugees in Ghana has been the seemingly strained relationship between the displaced Liberian community and Ghanaian authorities (Chester, 2008). Evidence of such a relationship has been expressed in the forms of protests and other socio-political movements championed by Liberian community leaders at refugee camps. One crucial factor is the relationship between refugees and the indigenous population. Some authors tend to understand this relationship through ethnic affinities but ethnicity as such is misleading, because ethnic affinity does not guarantee a good or a bad relationship between refugees and hosts (Aall, 1967).

Indeed, according to Regassa (2010), on the Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, during the 1960s there was no hostility between the host community in Ethiopia and Sudanese refugees because of cultural and historical relationship. However, in the 1980s hostility began towards the refugees as a result of competition over resources and the actions of some misbehaving SPLM/A soldiers

against the local community. This was not the only source of hostility, as the resources and facilities provided by international aid organizations for refugees like food relief, schooling and clinics were inaccessible to the host community made them jealous (Regassa, 2010).

On the other hand, in Ghana, there has been a good social relationship between the host community and the Liberian refugees. As Sanjugta (2003) has noted in a similar study in Tanzania, their relation is cordial. There have been intermarriages between them and they attend some social events like weddings, funerals, and child naming ceremonies of the other community. This has been possible because large numbers of the refugees are living outside the camp and have been unofficially integrated in the community.

According to Beth Whitaker (2002), the impact of refugees varies within host communities based on factors such as gender, age and class. Whitaker has also observed that the host experiences can also be different from one area to another depending on settlement patterns, existing socio-economic conditions, and nature of the host-refugee relations. In the end, hosts who already had access to resources, education, or power better poised to benefit from the refugee presence, while those who were already disadvantaged in the local context became further marginalized. Whitaker also observed that the extent to which hosts were able to benefit from the refugee presence depend gender, age, and socio-economic class.

2.3.2 Impacts of Refugees on Host Communities

One of the fundamental objectives of this study is to assess the impacts of refugees on the host communities in general. According to Maystadt and Verwimp, the mass influxes of refugees have diverse impact on the socio-cultural, environmental, economic, and political and security of the host communities. The extent to which the refugees impact on the host communities depend on various factors such as demography, existing socio-economic patterns of the host, nature of the host-refugee relations and others.

The known thing is the refugee camps are commonly established in remote areas of poor and underdeveloped conditions where often host populations are struggling to sustain their livelihoods (Maystadt and Verwimp, 2009). This implies that the mass influx of refugee will have an impact on the lives of the people living in the area.

The intellectual contributions of some of these writers will be considered as part of the literature review for the study. Literature will not only be reviewed in light of what the impacts of hosting refugees have been, will also include the magnitude of refugee flow in Africa, the positive and negative impacts of hosting refugees, and problems associated with refugee assistance. Case studies of specific refugee situations and their impact on host communities are reviewed and applied in the context of the host communities of Gog Woreda in Gambella Region

2.3.2.1 Economic Impacts of Refugees on Host Communities

One of the impacts that refugees have on the host country is economic impact. The extent, to which refugees supply the economy is relative to how much they take from it, is one of the most contested issues surrounding asylum policy. The economic impacts that refugees have on the host communities have both positive and negative.

Most of the time refugees not only migrate to places of safety and security, but also to countries of relative stability, wealth and an appreciable level of economic development. From a socioeconomic perspective several governments and citizens alike are concerned that refugee and other migrants-skilled or unskilled, may take jobs and other benefits from the local population, thereby increasing the extent of state sponsored and supported welfare activities and services (Omeokachie, 2013). According to (Alix-Garcia and Saah, 2009; Chambers, 1986) discussed in the World Bank economic review the economic impacts of refugee camps on host communities has both positive and negative impacts. New market opportunities for host communities to sell local products may have a positive impact for some, while at the same time competition over already scarce resources may bring challenges for others.

In contrary to this idea (Washoma, 2003; Whitaker, 2002; OECD, 2001) argued that the influx of refugees and relief resources into any country significantly altered economic opportunities for host communities. They observed that, some refugees in Tanzania use their purchasing power to buy local goods increasing the local market and this automatically led to unexpected upsurge in business, especially trade and real estate, owing to increased demand and disposable income conducted by both local hosts and refugees. Abey (2013) added that refugees in Uganda, entrepreneurs from around the country also flocked to the area where the refugees were settled.

Commercial centers developed in the refugee camps with daily markets and countless shops and restaurants. In the Ugandan case, refugees were perceived as better at doing business than their local hosts. While in Uganda refugee successfully impacted on the local communities through better entrepreneurial skills. :

After the arrival of the refugees following the outbreak of the Second Sudanese Civil War in 1983 the UNHCR with Ethiopian Government set up a camp at Itang. But this camp over populated so seems necessary to open a new camp for the new arrivals. Therefore, there was need that the Pugnido refugee camp opened in 1987. Consequently, basic facilities were built for the refugees. For their economy both the refugees and the host communities are interdependent. The refugees take some of their aid food to the market. They prefer sorghum and maize than wheat which they get from international aid agencies. So they barter their wheat with the local's sorghum and maize. They also sell cattle and buy poultry. The refugees also buy different necessities from market like cloth, vegetables, fruits, etc. (Estifanos, 2010).

Refuges need aid food include beans, rice, wheat flour, biscuits, cooking oil, sugar and varies tinned foods. The refugees sell the surplus of the aid food items in exchange for cloth, vegetable, and different services. Trading in and around the refugee camp attracted many small business owners in to the area. Gambella and other small towns like Abobo, Itang and Pugnido expanded and became trade centers. Many local Anywaas started to abandoned their farm and began to settle near to the camp and some of them registered as refugees in the camp. It is not only the aid foods that attract the local to the camp but also the facilities like schools and health service. With the growing demand of cash for buying different products, taxation, education, transport, bride wealth and other services the Anywaas became uncompetitive. The cheap food items in the market had a devastating impact on their agricultural production and forced many of them to move in to refugee camp area (Regassa, 2010).

Many young people left their home looking for education and better income. Generally speaking, business men and capital owners have the potential to profit from the refugees' consumption of goods and services in the local economy which increases demand and drives up profits. In contrast, poorer hosts can lose from the competition for food, work, wages, services, and common property resources as a result of the refugees, presence. (Regassa, 2010).

2.3.2.2 Social Impacts of Refugees on Host Communities

The social impacts of refugees on host communities are far more difficult to measure. The UNHCR notes that “when large numbers of refugees arrive in a country and especially when they are in a destitute situation and do not share ethnic or cultural linkages with the host community there is always a risk that social tensions, conflicts and even violence might arise” (UNHCR, 2011).

Other studies show that while refugees might be able to economically integrate with ease, social integration can be more difficult (Institute for Market Economics, 1999). Likewise, there are a number of studies that discuss how refugee camps are perceived as increasing social problems and tensions in communities, including alcohol consumption, gambling, prostitution and crime (Codjoe *et al.*, 2013). Additional research revealed that some concern about the long-term mental health impacts on members of the host community, in particular when they are hosting refugees or other displaced groups for long periods of time. However, not all social impacts of hosting refugees or other displaced people are necessarily negative. A study on health systems in Cameroon, for example, found that refugees did not necessarily have negative impacts on health systems, and in some cases, they even contributed to improvements (Tatah *et al.*, 2016). Other research shows that the refugee presence and “pursuit of livelihoods can increase human security because economic activities help to recreate social and economic interdependence within and between communities” (Jacobsen, 2002).

Refugees and host communities can gain through inclusive policies, leading to less aid dependence and more resiliency. Social impacts are also highly contextual: the effects of refugees staying with family members in a host country, versus those in a camp or settlement for decades, might present very different social outcomes for displaced persons and hosts. Other studies on social cohesion, for example, also demonstrate how protracted situations and policies that foster integration can positively or negatively affect social cohesion: when refugees are given greater access to their rights and are better able to integrate, social cohesion is greater within the community (UNHCR, 2010).

2.3.2.3 Environmental Impacts of Refugees on Host Communities

Whenever a refugee camp set up authorized bodies only consider the availability of water supply and security. Here the interests host community, the natural forest or the possible impact on the environment by refugee settlement never taken in to account. Almost all refugees in Africa, particularly those who live in camps cut trees for house construction and fuel. So it is clear that refugees in any areas use the forest nearby to fulfill their timber and firewood consumption. This deforested a forest nearby and causes a serious environmental problem. Soon after the arrival of the refugees at Pugnido the land where the refugee camp set was cleared.. Then the refugees built their own homes by cutting trees from the wild. There was also large scale deforestation by the refugees for firewood (Regassa, 2010).

Hunting and fishing in rivers by the refugees in Pugnido also left little for the host community, and both became difficult when wild animals and fish became scarce in the forest and in the rivers and ponds. Soon after the armed SPLM/A soldiers also hunt animals like buffalo, elephant, giraffe, antelope and gazelle using their modern rifles (Regassa 2010).

The SPLM activities also put a serious threat to the wildlife in the area. The SPLM organized military training centers and soldiers also hunt animals for food, Ivory and Skin. This caused great loss of wild animal population of the country. For the Anywaa people it means that loss of source of food on which they relayed in the dry season when there would not much harvest to consume (Estifanos, 2010).

The large-scale arrival and prolonged presence of refugees can have negative impacts on the environment, including deforestation, de-vegetation, erosion, the destruction, degradation and pollution of water sources and catchment areas; illegal poaching and fishing and overgrazing. In some cases, locals are required to surrender arable land for the construction of refugee camps or settlement areas; forests may be stripped as refugees need poles for houses and latrines, firewood, medicine, thatching and fodder, and fuel wood. Likewise, heavy trucks that transport food and other relief may damage roads (Dzimhiri, 1993). Refugees are also often placed in “already environmentally-hostile arid locations with minimal vegetation and variable access to sufficient water, particularly for livestock and growing vegetables”. Thus, they may be forced to

use what they can and thereby contribute to the further depletion of natural resources (Martin *et al.*, 2017).

Protracted refugee situations, in particular, can exacerbate environmental concerns, including food security and sanitation. Large camps like Dadaab in Kenya or Zaatari in Jordan can have particularly negative effects on the environment, including soil erosion, loss of habitat and wildlife, air pollution, water contamination and water depletion (Martin *et al.*, 2017). They may also be located near national parks or reserves, which can create risks for the conservation of those areas. These remote locations have often been linked to other risks, including risks of sexual and gender-based violence that women may face when they are forced to walk long distances to retrieve firewood (Shepherd, 1995). Likewise, whether refugees are able to self-settle or forced to remain in camps or settlements can determine their environmental impact on the host country. Refugees forced to remain in camps in remote areas as opposed to refugees who choose to self-settle in an urban area would have to use natural resources differently that cause deforesting certain areas (Jacobsen, 1997).

Moreover, scholars urged that caution in arriving at simple conclusions on the environmental impact of refugees, noting that the relationship is complex and relates to a host of wider social, economic and political factors (Black, 1994). Research in Ethiopia, for example, indicates that refugee camps had relatively insignificant impacts to the existing natural resources and conflict and competition in these two camps (Aysaita and Al Addeh) was not as pronounced as previously assumed.

2.3.2.4 Political Impacts of Refugees on Host Communities

The other effect that refugees have on the host country is political impact. Numerous studies show that the political and security impacts of refugees tend to be negative and pose considerable political and security risks for the host governments (Gomez and Christensen *et al.*, 2010). They are a political force for their country of residence and the way they react to the politics of host country. Besides, their political relationship with their indigenous country, have become important factors in influencing the relations between the sending and receiving countries (Madanat, 2013).

According to Abraham (2002) the conflict between the government of Sudan and Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLM/A) has caused for the influx of large numbers of Nuer refugees to cross borders and settle in Gambella region of Ethiopia. The spillover effect of the Sudan civil war has massive impact on the social and political development of the neighboring country of Gambella region. The mass influx of Nuer refugees into Anuak settlements of Gambella region led to violent conflict between Nuer and Anuak ethnic groups (Dereje, 2014:2). The above literature clarifies that the socio-cultural, environmental, economic and political impacts of refugees on the host communities of the world in general. In light of this, it will be very important to study the economic, socio-cultural and security impacts of refugees on the host communities of Gog Woreda of Gambella region in particular.

Local government and administrations, including law enforcement and the judiciary, may face additional pressures upon hosting refugee populations, even if they receive assistance from the UNHCR and other agencies (Rutinwa and Kamanga, 2003). In addition to trying to coordinate different actors and a response, they are also under pressure from host communities to maintain security and stability. At the same time, there are new jobs from international organizations to process, manage and secure refugee areas, which create employment opportunities for host communities. Among Mozambican refugees in Malawi, for example, studies indicate mixed results: there was a significant strain on administration structures and health facilities, but there were also many new jobs (Dzimhiri, 1993).

Likewise, as much as physical and social infrastructure (including roads, bridges, airstrips and school buildings), health, education and water supply may be strained by a refugee presence, they also present political opportunities. New roads, mobile phone service, expanded markets and increased opportunities may all emerge as positive impacts from the presence of refugees, all of which become part of political dialogues and campaigns, as well. In some cases, the large presence of international aid actors that accompany refugee populations can have significant political repercussions, including the rebalancing of power away from local government authorities toward UN or NGO actors. There has also been an increase in the incorporation of refugees into political platforms, which in many cases include negative views of refugees (Rutinwa and Kamanga, 2003).

2.3.2.5 Security Impacts of Refugees on Host Communities

The security implications of hosting refugees are the concerns raised most frequently by host states. Several studies have been conducted on the security impacts refugees may have on their hosts. There is some research indicating that refugees have the potential to destabilize the countries that take them in. This may come in the form of political activists seeking to use the host country as a base for mobilizing and recruiting insurgents (Zolberg *et al.*, 1989). Host countries can also be vehicles of spillover violence, if those arriving bring weapons or militant ideologies with them, or possibly even harbour fighters masquerading as refugees (Lischer 2005; Salehyan and Gleditsch, 2006). Some have even argued that refugees can create tensions or imbalances between local groups, thus contributing to violence or instability.

Local communities also complain of having to share the available resources and services in short supply with these uninvited guests (refugees) (Rutinwa, 1999). Thus, refugees were henceforth viewed as a burden, a source of insecurity and criminality, a source of tension between the sending and the receiving countries and a source of tension between local communities. As Harrell-Bond (1986) pointed out, one assumption which is shared by both host governments and the international humanitarian agencies is that refugees constitute a problem, a burden.

Sources of these conflicts cannot be evaluated in an isolated vacuum. Usually are there combinations of several impacts that create situations of conflicts between host populations and settled refugees. Social and cultural impacts can also play a role in these complex situations. For example some refugees that arrive from neighboring countries have been historically in disputes with their neighbors that now become their hosts. Jacobsen (2002) explains that this is the case in the border area between southern Sudan and Kenya where the majority pursue a pastoralist lifestyle and where cattle-rustling has been a long-standing tradition.

In Northern Ghana, it is local host populations' resentment of these unwelcome changes in their society that has also provoked tension between host population and refugees. In his study of Liberian refugees in Ghana at Buduburam, Dick (2002) associating himself with this observation captures certain attitudes and behaviours of the youth that had some security implications. He

observed certain negative coping mechanisms, including various forms of delinquent, aggressive and antisocial behaviour in the refugee settlement.

Ethnic and group identification on the basis of cultural identity is frequently, though not always one variable involved in the chemistry of conflict (Smith, 2001). On this basis, host societies may sometimes find refugees socially unacceptable for various reasons. These reasons according to Smith may range from cultural incompatibilities to economic fears relating to such things as employment or land and other resource usage.

Both Aukot (2003) and Crisp (2003) have identified the absence of security in Kakuma where UNHCR is expected to provide security for the refugees also in relation to the host community. Bartolomei *et al.*, (2003) are equally supporting the views of the Kakuma security situation as critical and affecting the relationship between the hosts and refugees. Further Bartolomei *et al.*, (2003) and Crisp (2003) reveal that tensions between the local Turkana and refugee community are high. In addition is the presence of weapons such as AK-47 high and violent incidents also resulting in death between the two groups are frequent. Aukot (2003) recognizes the camp presence as an area of growing locality of social conflict, economic decline and political abuse. In that respect, one should for no reason underestimate the possible impacts of refugee camps on host communities.

Likewise, when solutions remain elusive, protracted refugee situations can pose a host of other security issues. These may be contained to the local host area or may relate to broader security complications for the region. Resettlement countries have also invoked security concerns, in particular as relates to terrorism and countering violent extremism. The evidence, however, suggests that many of these security concerns may be exaggerated, or exacerbated by the conditions in which refugees are hosted. While there can never be a security guarantee, the real risks of hosting refugees are very low, particularly in countries with rigorous screenings (Byman, 2015).

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY

3.1. The Study Area

The study area is Pugnido town, which found in Western Ethiopia, Gambella Regional State, in Gog Woreda. Gambella People's National Regional State share borders with Benishangul Gumuz and Oromiya Regional States to the North, the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS) in south east and the Republic of South Sudan in the west. It is located west of Ethiopia, and it is 777km from Addis Ababa (GWAB, 2015). Pugnido town found 111 km from the regional capital, Gambella town, which itself 777km from Addis Ababa. Pugnido refugee camp is now a home to more than 28,700 refugees and was the largest of refugee settlements in south-western Ethiopia's Gambella Region (ARRA, 2012), where a total of 85,000 Sudanese are sheltered. The camp was first opened in 1987 but closed in 1991 in the aftermath of civil war which broke out in Ethiopia. The refugee camp reopened again with the raising of South Sudanese refugees that cross the Border in to Ethiopia following the intensification of the Sudanese civil war.

Gog *Woreda* is one of the *Woreda* in the Gambella Region of Ethiopia and part of the Agnuak Zone. Gog is bordered by Akobo River and different *Woreda* of Gambella Regional State. Gog *Woreda* bordered, on the south by Dimma *Woreda*, on the southwest by the Akobo River which separates it from South Sudan, on the west by Jor *Woreda*, on the east Mengeshe *Woreda* and on the north by Abobo *Woreda*. The major town in Gog *Woreda* is Pugnido. Gog *Woreda* is astronomically located at about 7° 20' N to 7° 50' North latitude and 33° 57' E to 34° 58' East longitude. It is situated in Southwestern of Addis Ababa, 876 km. The *woreda* capital Pugnido is about 111 km from the regional capital Gambella (EMA, 2013).

The exact location of the town of Pugnido is 7.64° North of latitude and 34.21° East of longitude. The town's elevated 459 meters above sea level. The annual rainfall of the town is about 900 mm. The average maximum and the minimum temperature of the town reach about 41°c in March and 200°c in July.

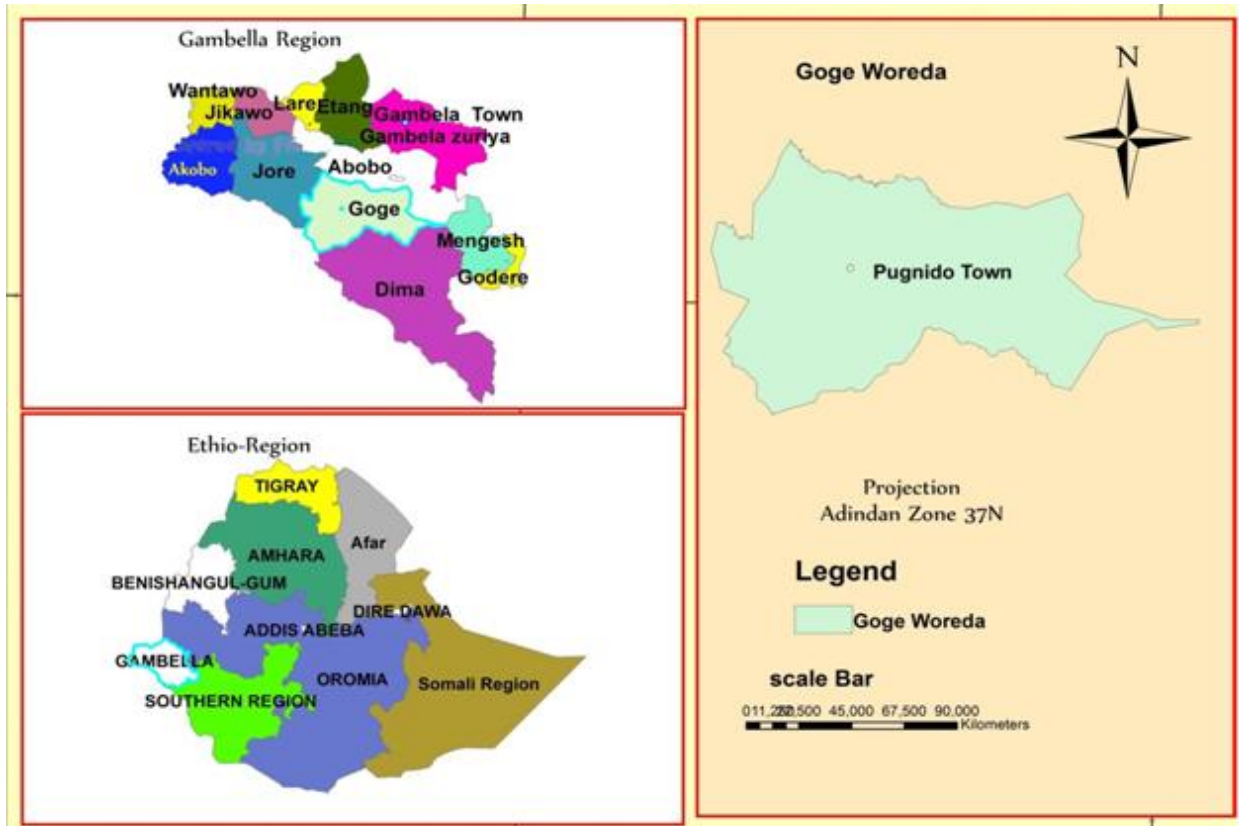
Over the year, there was a socio-cultural conflict between the Anuak and the Nuer ethnic groups mostly related with sedentary and pastoral resources (Medhane, 2007). These two main Neolithic speaking groups of the Gambella region were traditional enemies. The historical root of the conflict is traced back to the eastward expansion of the eastern Jikany Nuer groups Gaajak, Gaajok and Gaagwang who were forced by the Shilluk to abandon the Sobat river shortly before 19thc. the Gaajok Nuer lived on both sides of Sudan and Ethiopian border. Then, fighting in southern Sudan during the civil war had accelerated their migration into the Gambella region of Ethiopia, which intensified their occupation to take the Anuak territories (Regassa, 2010).

The Gambella region contains 129,014 hectares of cultivable land but only 2.4 percent of this is being cultivated (Gambella State Council, 2010). Cultivation in the region involves three farming systems: sedentary rain-fed cultivation, moisture cultivation and shifting cultivation. Of the total cultivable land, 65% is savannah, 30% forest land, and 4.5% marshland. In this fertile land, the Anuak and the Nuer harvest maize and sorghum twice a year (Dereje, 2006). Grazing land is another important key resource in the region. The plains of Gambella are one of the most suitable areas for cattle production. Major sources of livestock feed are the open woodlands, riverine forest and woodland during the wet season and the savanna grass land during the dry season. No other food supplement is provided to livestock. The relatively scarce pasture type is the savanna grassland which provides the main source of animal feed during the dry season. Livestock production is sustained by transhumance between wet season villages and dry season camps.

Depending on the availability of grazing lands, the movement might also entail a third temporary dry season site in some parts of the region. Fish is another important source of food particularly at the height of the dry season when cereal and dairy food sources are in short supply. In some parts of Gambella, there is commercial fishing in the form of sun-dried fishes. Gambella is one of the main riverine fishing regions of the country, next to the Rift Valley lakes. The availability of fish in the river and the various lagoons created by the overflow of the rivers is one of the pull factors for the seasonal population movements in the region (Dereje, 2006). Additionally, Gambella has rich potential for cotton, groundnut, sesame, oil seeds; mining and construction materials are other important areas of natural resources for investment. The region also has vast water resources like Baro, Alwero, Akobo and Gilo rivers which flow throughout the year (Ethiopia Country Study Guide, 2009). Despite the presence of immense exploit able natural

resources in the region, it has not been fully assessed and documented in a way to attract the potential investors. As a result of lack of information on the availability of resources and other factors the participation of private investment has not been encouraging (Gambella Regional State Council, 2010).

Figure 1 Map of the Study area



3.2 Research Design

Research designs are types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research design. Others have called them strategies of inquiry. (Denzin and Lincoln, 2011 cited in Creswell, 2013). The researcher selected mixed methods approach that consists of convergent parallel, explanatory sequential, exploratory sequential and embedded mixed methods designs types. The researcher used embedded mixed methods design that includes either the convergent or the sequential use of data. However, the basic and important objective is that a bigger design embeds a smaller design

of either quantitative or qualitative data and the data sources have a supporting activity in the overall design (Creswell, 2013).

3.3 Research Methods

The researcher has used both qualitative and quantitative types of data. Qualitative studies aim to provide clarification and understanding of complex psychosocial issues and are most useful for answering humanistic 'why?' and 'how?' questions (Marshall, 1996) and need to be analyzed to make sense about the situation, noting patterns and categories (Cohen & Manion *et al.*, 2000 cited in Ali, 2010). Whereas, a quantitative research predominantly assumes a positivist worldview (Ali, 2010).

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

3.4.1. Sample size

Samples of 310 household heads local community in the study area were selected as respondents for the study. Thirty household heads from refugees' camps selected for interviewed to make a total 340 respondents. One focused group discussions comprised of four people (one respondent from each kebele) were chosen in the study area. Three key informants one District Natural Resource Officer, one District Medical Officer and one the head of UNHCR official were chosen.

3.4.2 Sampling Techniques

The researcher purposively selected 4 kebeles in the study area. These were Ulegn, Agegna, Ukedi and Andpuljay. The total numbers of households in these four kebeles were 13946. The sample household heads of these selected kebeles are 108, 66, 76 and 60 respectively. From the total household heads the sample size for the study was determined based on the following formula given by Yamane (1967) formula as

$$.n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2} = \frac{1387}{1+(1387)(0.05)^2} = \frac{1387}{1+3.4675} = \frac{1387}{4.4675} = 310$$

Where: n= is desired sample size

N= is target population of the study

e = is margin of error=0.05

Therefore, n = 310 were sample size of the study

Based on this, about three hundred ten (310) sample household heads were selected.

Table 3.1: The Sample size distribution and sampling techniques

Name of kebele	Total household heads	SHHs Percentage	Sampling techniques	Sample HHS Selected
Ulegn	485	34.97%	Random sampling	$\frac{485 \times 310}{1387} = 108$
Agegna	295	21.27%	Random sampling	$\frac{295 \times 310}{1387} = 66$
Ukedi	340	24.51%	Random sampling	$\frac{340 \times 310}{1387} = 76$
Andpuljay	268	19.32%	Random sampling	$\frac{268 \times 310}{1387} = 60$
Total	1387	100%		310

Source: Computed based on data from CSA (2007)

Accordingly, 108, 66, 76 and 60 household heads were selected from Ulegn, Agegna, Ukedi and Puljay respectively. About 22.35% of the total household heads from local community were taken as a sample size for this study.

A random sampling technique was adopted for the study in order to choose respondents from refugee camp for the interview. This approach was used to choose as a wide range of people as likely to provide the researcher further contacts and reduce selection bias. Hence a total of 30 interviewees and three key informants were selected and used for the respondents of the study. In order to understand the different impacts of South Sudanese refugees on the host community, initially identifying the people around the refugee camp who have information on the economic, socio-cultural and security impacts of refugees after the establishment of the refugee camp.

Lastly the researcher conducted observation to assess the representativeness of the responses of the respondents.

Other respondents included key informants such as the District Commissioner who is in charge of Government affairs in the District, District Natural Resources Officers, and Head of UNHCR Sub- Office in Pugnido who provided information on the mitigation of the effects which have been caused by the refugees were selected purposefully.

3.5 Source of Data and Methods of Data Collection

3.5.1 Source of Data

For the purpose of this research, the researcher employed both primary and secondary source of data. The primary sources mainly include data collected using structured questionnaires to 310 host community respondents from the study area, the empirical data gathered from the interview of refugee camp respondents, the data collected from the key informants and focused group discussion of local community respondents. To supplement the primary data the researcher consulted secondary sources such as documents of various organizations, newspapers, magazines, conference papers, monographs and tertiary sources including books and journal articles.

3.5.2 Methods of Data Collection

In order to address the basic questions of the study the researcher carried out a structured questionnaire for sampled host community respondents. Then an in-depth interview was employed for refugee camp respondents. Supporting the data gathering instrument Kalewongel (2008) indicates in-depth interview enable the researchers to gain insights about people's opinion, feelings, emotions and experiences in detail. In light with my basic research questions, the researcher prepared semi-structured in-depth interview question to explore the views of the respondent by preparing some semi-structured questions which covered the major themes of the refugee camps economic, socio-cultural and security impacts in the study area. Finally the researcher employed observation as a tool of data collection.

3.6. Methods of Data Analysis and Interpretation

After the quantitative data was collected from closed-ended questionnaires, the researcher carefully sorted, coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, etc were used to elaborate the analytical results and helped in answering the research questions in the study. Following this, the data obtained in qualitative form (open ended questions) were organized in their similarities, interpreted and then a meaning was given. Side by side, the data obtained from the interviewees (qualitative data), focused group discussion and personal observations were vigilantly interpreted in line with the responses gathered via questionnaire. Furthermore, the data was cross checked with the findings of other scholars and researchers engaged in related topics. Different ideas collected, rearranged, summarized, and then converted to descriptive form in such a way helped to generalize the results of the respondents. In general, quantitative (frequency, percentages by using tables) and qualitative (to analyze results obtained from the interviewees and the open-ended questionnaires) methods of data analysis were used.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses and presents the economic, socio-cultural and security impacts of refugees on the host communities of Gog Woreda in Pugnido town. The paper focused on the impacts in terms of economic, socio-cultural and security aspects. The analysis and findings are presented on the basis of the above features. The interaction between the refugee and host community has brought a tremendous impact on the hosting community.

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Host Community Respondents

Table 4.1 Host community respondents' socio economic characteristics information

Characteristics	Categories	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	196	63.3%
	Female	114	36.7%
	Total	310	100%
Age	18-25 years old	15	4.8%
	26-35 years old	84	27.1%
	36-45 years old	121	39%
	46-55 years old	53	17.1%
	>55 years old	37	12%
	Total	310	100%
Educational status	No education	98	31.6%
	Primary school education	132	42.6%
	Secondary school education	61	19.7%
	College/university	19	6.1%
	Total	310	100%
Marital status	Married	193	62.2%
	Single	45	14.5%
	Divorced	34	11%
	Widowed	38	12.3%
	Total	310	100%
Household size	1-3 persons	153	49.4%
	4-6 persons	116	37.4%
	>6 persons	41	13.2%
	Total	310	100%
Household head occupation	Crop production	189	61%
	Business	105	33.9%
	Government wage employed	16	5.1%
	Total	310	100%
Estimated income per month	Below Birr 1000	87	28.1%
	Between Birr 1000-3000	145	46.8%
	Between Birr 3000-5000	65	21%
	More than Birr 5000	13	4.2%
	Total	310	100%

4.2.1 Sex

The study found that the majorities (63.3%) of hosts' respondents were male and 36.7% of respondents were female.

4.2.2 Age

The study shows that 4.8% of hosts' respondents were at the age of between 18-26 years; meanwhile 27.1% were in the age group of 26-35. The majority (39%) of the respondents' age was between 36-45 years old. The researcher noted that, majority of respondents were under an age group which supply labor in the production of commodities for their households.

4.2.3 Education Level

The majority (42.6%) of the host respondents had attended primary school, where as (31.6%) have no formal education.. Apart from that 19.7% of the hosts respondents had attended secondary education up to Advance level certificates and the rest (6.1%) attended College or University education (Table 4.1). The education level of respondents is an important determinant of household economic characteristics.

Households whose members have attended secondary education to University level have more chances of having good economic conditions in their households than those who attended primary education or with no education. According to the UNHCR (2009), education levels of the household head are among the most important characteristics of the household because they are closely associated with other socio-economic factors as well as reproductive behavior, use of contraception, fertility, infant and child mortality and the health status of children as education is not only a means of access to economic resources as manifested in household income and welfare but also encouraging involvement of those individuals in development skills.

4.2.4 Marital Status

The study found that the majority (62.2%) of the respondents were married. Only few (11%) of hosts respondents were divorced, The rest (14.5%) of respondents were single, 12.3% of respondents were widowed as shown in Table 4.1.

4.2.5 Household size

The study shows that almost half (49.4%) of hosts respondents have 1-3 persons in their households where as 37.4% of respondents have 4-6 persons in their households. The rest (13.2%) have more than 6 persons in their household (Table 4.1).

4.2.6 Household Heads Occupation

The respondents (household heads) were requested to mention their main economic occupation whether they were engaged in farming, livestock keeping, wage employment, business or others. Accordingly, the findings of the study in Table 4.1 reveals that the majority (56.1%) of hosts respondents were engaged in agriculture where as only few (4.8%) of the respondents. were engaged in livestock production. The rest (33.9%) of the respondents were engaged in business activities and only few (5.1%) of the respondents were government wage employed.

Respondents in the local hosts' communities reported that refugees provided cheap labour force in the hosts' farms. This helped the host communities to employ refugees in their farms hence increased their plot sizes as a result increased production. The local communities cultivated food crops such as maize, beans, etc. Mixed farming systems have been noticed by a researcher in the study area in which cattle keeping is undertaken. However, animal husbandry is not well flourished in the study area compared to crop production activities.

4.3 Relationships Between Refugees and Host Communities

Table 4.2 Types of relations between refugees and sampled host communities

Categories of relations	Frequency	Percentage
Bad	123	39.7%
Poor	78	25.2%
Hostile	61	19.7%
Very cordial	48	15.5%
Total	310	100%
Yes	56	18.1%
No	254	81.9%
Total	310	100%

The finding of the study in Table 4.2 revealed that the majority (39.7%) of the host respondents described that the relationship between the host community and refugee population was bad. While 25.2% of the respondents described that there was poor relationship between the host communities. The rest (19.7%) and (15.5%) of the respondents responded that there was hostile and very cordial relationship between the host community and refugee population respectively. The respondents who described their relationship as bad elaborate that the relationship is featured by conflicting and sour relations which results in violent interactions between the two groups in most cases. The respondents who characterized their relationship with the host community as good argue that the relationship is featured by uncertainty. They have experienced both situations of conflict and relations without problems. Additionally, the majority (81.9%) of the host respondents replied that the host community members have not married with refugees. Many of these respondents argue that they live in fear of being assaulted by people from the camp. This indicates that the host community members have no good relation with refugee members. The rest (18.1%) of host respondents responded that they married with refugee members. This group also reported that some have created friendships and inter married with refugee members.

4.4 The Role of Local Authorities and International Organizations

4.4.1 Role of Government and NGOs in Mitigating Refugees' Impact on Local Community

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondents on the role of government and NGOs in reducing refugees' impact on local community

Are there institutions that reduced refugees' impact on local community	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
	Yes	114	36.8%
	No	196	63.2%
	Total	310	310%
Role of local government and NGOs	Access energy source	16	14%
	Construct schools	14	12.3%
	Access Water sources	20	17.5%
	Access raw materials for house construction	8	7%
	Make good relationships between host and refugees	18	15.8%
	Access food sources	31	27.2%
	Access economic benefit	7	6.1%
	Total	114	100%

Local community respondents were asked if there were institutions that deal with reducing the impact of refugees. Accordingly, the majority (63.2%) of the host respondents responded that institutions didn't reduce the negative impact of refugees on the host communities in the study area. The rest (36.8%) of the respondents replied that institutions didn't reduce the impact of refugees on the host communities in the study area. Among those respondents that said institutions reduced the impact of refugees, the majority (27.2%) mentioned that those institutions reduced the impact of refugees in accessing food sources for refugees in the study area. Very few (6.1%) of the respondents mentioned that the institutions accessed economic benefit for refugees in the study.

Table 4.4 Distribution of respondents on the measures taken by local government and NGOs to address refugees' impacts on local community

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Measures taken by local government and NGOs to address refugees' impacts	Return back to their home country	2	1.8%
	Prevent to cross border to their camp	5	4.4%
	Environmental management education	36	31.6%
	To take in court law breakers	18	15.8%
	Rehabilitation of roads	24	21.1%
	Supply medicine to refugees hospitals	29	25.4%
	Total	114	100%

The findings further showed that slightly more than one third (31.6%) of respondents mentioned that the strategy of environmental management education measure was taken by local government and NGOs to address refugees' impacts. On the other hand 25.4% of the respondents responded that local government and NGOs supplied medicine to refugees' hospitals. Few (4.4%) and (1.8%) of the respondents mentioned that prevention of refugees to cross borders of their camp and sending back refugees to their home country were the measures taken by the local government and NGOs to address refugees' impacts respectively.

The focused group discussion result revealed that the presence of different international and national organizations gives high emphasis for refugee and would not seem to reflect the

consideration of the host community rather than the local people malnourished.¹ In the area of the study, loss of land has a negative impact on the host community due to the presence of South Sudanese refugees. Most of the local people respondents claimed that many people lost their villages and grazing lands that were used for their cattle, because of the influx of refugees and as a result the local people relocated from their home to other areas for the purpose of refugee camp settings. According to UNHCR (1997), the economic impact of refugees on the host community is not necessarily negative. Different national and international organizations like ARRA, UNHCR closely cooperates with sister agencies such as IOM, OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, NRC, Regional Health Bureau, Plan International, Help Age International, IRC, MSF, Save the Children, DRC and ERCS to improve the living standards of refugees in Gambella region and in this case, the South Sudanese refugees living in Pugnido refugee camp as well as the surrounding community are also beneficiaries from the aid. As explained in chapter three, UNHCR provides a wide range of community based support through its implementing partners in the areas of health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection and community services, shelter, education, core relief items, logistics and site planning, environment and food.

According to the data gained from the response of refugee interviewees found that the presence of refugee international agencies, different researchers, visitors and NGOs from different parts of the world come to Gog woreda for different purposes.² According to UNHCR (1997:4) the presence of refugees attract the development agencies to the host areas. While infrastructure is developed in the initial stage primarily to facilitate the work of host governments, UNHCR and its implementing partners in the refugee affected areas, believe that it can also serve as a catalyst to 'open up' the host region to development efforts that would otherwise never reach these 'marginal' areas.

As of the field observation the UNHCR and different Non-Governmental Organizations provided support for the host community of *Gog Woreda* by constructing different social services such as school, health center, constructing road from refugee camp to *Pugnido* town and within the refugee camp. The presence of refugees brings economic stimulus for the host community. This stimulus takes place among other things, local purchase of food, non-food items, shelter

¹ Result of the response of focused group discussion from host communities June, 07 at 4:00AM.

² The response of refugee interviewees on June 05, 2019 at 3:00 AM.

materials supplied by relief agencies, payments made by aid workers, the assets brought by refugees themselves as well as employment and income added to local population directly or indirectly through assistance project for refugees. Accordingly the community service officer at Pugnido refugee camp stated that:

“The refugee camp has its own contribution for the development of the communities by providing different services to the people such as involving in small business which is conducted by both refugees and host communities, any social services provided by UNHCR and sister organizations provide extra services, 25% for the host community and 75% for refugees respectively. But, when we look at the case practically there is no limitation on the host community especially in the areas of health service.”³

Based on the field observation and interviews made, some of the South Sudanese refugees were participating in small business activities. As a result they created a market for pursuing their livelihood by selling of firewood’s and other items. These created businesses and income generating opportunities for themselves in particular and for the host communities in general. The result of focused group discussion from local people, it was found that hundreds of small businesses were created including retail shops, bakeries/*Sambussa* and tea rooms and others have been established since the beginning of the refugee’s arrival. ⁴

According to UNHCR (2016) report, start from 2015 the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) distributed cash to 400 beneficiaries in Pugnido refugee camp to improve their livelihood and business, each of ten groups of 20 people received 4000,00 Birr (US\$ 134). NRC also distributed woods and nails to 150 beneficiaries to construct their business area and the distributions are ongoing. On the basis of field observation, the influx of huge number of South Sudanese refugees concentrated on small areas of land has the effect of stimulating local demand for consumable and non-consumable resources. Within and around the refugee camp small businesses are flourished. These include restaurant, groceries, shops and tea rooms. Also there

³ Result of field observation and response of Refugees respondents interviews in June, 05 at 4:00 A.M.

⁴ The result of focused group discussion from local people in June, 07 at 4:00 A.M

are increasing of second hand clothing and services such as Bajaj and shoe repair services are also some of the expanding small businesses in the area. The small marginalized region of Ethiopia (Gambella region) is hosting thousands of South Sudanese refugees has earned an international reputation as generous and hospitable host people.

The UNHCR constructed road from refugee camp to *Pugnido* town and within the refugee camp, school from grade 1-8 and boarding school for kids. ARRA coordinated with different local officials constructed different social services for the community in order to create smooth relationship between refugees and the host communities. According to Plan international of Ethiopia refugees has positively impacted the host communities by facilitated the establishment of permanent nurseries, primary schools in the refugee settlements. There is therefore evidence that there are many refugee students in primary cycles of education in Gambella region in general and Pugnido refugee camp in particular. Some of the teachers who teach in these schools are refugees themselves. UNHCR and Plan International Ethiopia assisted for the establishment of these schools in the camp and hence provide logistics. Accordingly, one of the respondents explained that, sometimes International refugee agencies deliberately make relief assistance available to local people so as to increase the receptiveness of the host community to refugees. This is intended so as to reduce tension between refugee and local communities.

4.5 Social and Economic Impacts of Refugees on the Local Communities

4.5.1 Water Sources

Table 4.5: Distribution of respondents by source of water (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Source of water	Traditional wells	154	49.7%
	Ponds	35	11.3%
	River	121	39%
	Total	310	100%
Do refugees negatively impact on water?	Yes	269	86.8%
	No	41	13.2%
	Total	310	100%
Way of impact on water sources	Cultivate near water source	78	29%
	Cut forest near water sources	191	71%
	Total	269	100%

Respondents were asked about the main water sources and whether the presence of refugees affects water sources in the study area. Accordingly, the majority (49.7%) of the respondents use traditional wells as the main source of water, 39% use rivers as the second major water sources and only few (11%) of respondents used ponds as their main source of water. On refugees negative impact on water, the majority (86.8%) of the respondents replied that refugees affect host communities' source of water. From them, the majority (71%) of the respondents said that refugees destroy forests near water sources. The rest (29%) of the respondents claimed that refugees cultivate land near water sources and cut down forest near water sources.

4.5.2 Education

Table 4.6: Distribution of respondents on the impact of refugees by education (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Refuges study in school	Yes	114	36.8%
	No	196	63.2%
	Total	310	100%
Does it affect local schools?	Yes	198	63.9%
	No	112	36.1%
	Total	310	100%

Table 4.5 revealed that the majority (63.2%) of the respondents revealed that refugees study in the residents schools while the rest of them (36.8%) of respondents said that refugees study on the separate in their schools located in the camps. It was concluded by the majority (63.9%) of the respondents that refugees had positive impacts on education in the study areas, meanwhile for those few (36.1%) respondents said that refugees affect schools of the local community.

4.5.3 Health Services

Table 4.7: Distribution of respondents' response on refugees' impact by health services (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Health centre presence in refugee camps?	Yes	89	28.7%
	No	221	71.3%
	Total	310	100%
Does a district have hospital?	Yes	310	100%
	No	---	---
	Total	310	100%
Way of impact of refugees on health services of local communities	Used medicine of Pugnido hospital	89	28.7%
	Increase population in hospital	172	55.5%
	Refugees given priorities than residents	49	15.8%
	Total	310	100%

Study findings show that, majority (71.3%) of respondents said that these health centre in the refugees' camps did not provide adequate health services to all refugees hence others get services at Pugnido district hospital as shown in Table 4.7. Most of them complained about negative effects of refugees to health services due to increased population in the district hospital (55.5%), followed by uses of residents medicine (28.7%) and then priorities given to refugees in the hospital than the residents (15.8%).

4.5.4 Employment Opportunity

Table 4.8: Distribution of respondents' response on the impact of refugees by employment opportunity (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Employment Opportunities	Yes	106	34.2%
	No	204	65.8%
	Total	310	100%
Type of employment	NGOs dealing with refugees	31	29.2%
	Increase business	41	38.7%
	Roads construction and building	34	32.1
	Total	106	100%

When asked about employment opportunities after influx of refugees, the majority (65.8%) of the hosts respondents said employment in the study areas was no increased as the result of the presence of refugees, while few (34.2%) of them said there was an increase in employment opportunities. Among them, the majority (2.4%) said that there was an increase in employment of opportunity for host community due to increased business opportunities by refugees. Others (32.1%) said refugees secured jobs in road construction and building. The rest (29.2%) of respondents said that there was an increase on employment opportunities due to NGOs dealing with refugees.

4.5.5 Business Opportunities

Table 4.9: Distribution of respondents' response on refugees' impact by business opportunities (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Refugees positively impact on business opportunities	Yes	162	52.3%
	No	148	47.7%
	Total	310	100%
Ways of refugees' impact markets of hosts	Increase market needs	70	43.2%
	Increase market prices	50	30.9%
	Roads improved hence easy transportation of goods	42	25.9%
	Total	162	100%

Table 4.9 shows that, the majority (52.3%) of the respondents said refugees increase business opportunities in the study area, while the rest (47.7%) of respondents said there is no any business opportunity improvement in the study area. Among those who said business opportunity increased, the majority (43.2%) responded that said it was due to increase in market needs, 30.9% of the respondents said due to increase in market prices and the rest of them (25.9%) said that there was an improvement in business opportunities because of improved roads from relief organizations fund hence easy transportation of goods.

According to UNHCR (1997), the refugees compete with the local citizens over the scarce resources such as land, water, housing, food and medical services. These significantly change the flow of goods and services within the society as a whole and their presence impacted the host

country's balance of payment and price of different services, which may cause inflationary pressures on prices and depress wages. The majority of refugee interviewees responded that the presence of international aid agencies drive up the price of house rent, accommodation for office and residential purposes for locally engaged staff workers, increasing price of restaurants, demand for food and other commodities rise in the market which stimulated the local economic activity and the price of some products beyond capacity of the local people. They added that refugees have contributed for the increased number of aid agencies operating in the camp which in turn leads to the increment of the price of local commodities.⁵ At the same time the demand for goods and services which desired by the refugees is increased. Contrary to the burden placed on the local poor host community with regards to price increase of food items, crop food farmers on the other hand are benefited positively from the increment of food items price. However this price situation has a negative impact on the majority of poor local hosts.

The finding obtained from the respondents of the local community found that the presence of refugees changed the availability of goods and services on the market. The presences of refugees seriously affected the livelihood systems of the local farmers. Some of the farmers continuously sell their products to the refugees and drink alcohol. This consequently exposes the farmers to hunger, family and community problems at large in which a number of people continuously rely on aid for food stuffs. In order to diversify their diets, refugees sought other types of food, including meats, vegetables and grains. This pushed up prices of commodities, encouraged farmers to sell even more of their crops, and thus created famine within the local communities.

The refugee settlements in Gambella are endowed with vast areas of fertile land. As stated in chapter three, the study area is an agricultural based area and the land is mainly used for farming and grazing activities. However, other people also acquired land for other purposes such as construction of houses and market places for sale of different items. The refugees used vast areas of land. As the majority respondents from the host community explained, the local host people lost some of their ownership of land because of the government takes our land for the setting of refugee camp. The host community left without any compensation and do not have access to

⁵ Interview with refugees at Pugnido camp, 07 June, 2019 at 2:40pm.

sufficient relief programs. Most of the local people claim that the presences of refugees are irrelevant to the local people without refugees relocated from our land. ⁶

Even though most of the people at the local Pugnido market are highlanders, the few local people are taking the opportunities for making a living by the camp market and elsewhere around the camp. For the purpose of market interaction both refugees and host communities are highly interdependent to each other. Kurimoto (2005) noted that the refugees sell some of their aid food to the market. They choose sorghum and maize than wheat which they get from international aid agencies. So they barter their wheat with the local's sorghum and maize. They also sell cattle and buy poultry. The refugees also buy different necessities from market like cloth, vegetables, fruits, etc. According to the resident informants many highlanders from different parts coming to the area after the establishment of the camp and settle around the camp especially in *Pugnido* town in search of market. The same issues were explained by the local merchant in *Pugnido* town: The Anuak ethnic group produces different products to the local market such as mango and tomato while the host community group produces and sells items like cattle, milk and maize. Similarly the refugees sell blankets, cooking oils, salt, sugar, UNHCR tents, wheat flour and soaps which are obtained from the international aid agencies.

The data obtained through observation found that the refugee camp some women are weaving mats and baskets that they sell on the local market. Small trading is very common in Pugnido camp. The income that they generate helps the refugee community to improve their food consumption and diversification of their nutrition system. On basis of field observation and information gathered from the local host community respondents, it was found that some host local communities and the highlanders took advantages from the presence of refugees to commercialize their different goods and services with refugees.⁷ Local people benefited from their products such as mango, tomato, milk, maize and other products which were highly in need and they made money out of it. Farmers are now earning extra income from their commercial products in the research sites due to the presence of refugees. In addition to the above mentioned positive impacts, the presence of South Sudanese refugees created many temporary job

⁶ Questionnaire with local host community respondents in Pugnido town, 02 June, 2019 at 2:40pm.

⁷ The result obtained through observation from the refugee camp in June 05 at 3:00 A.M.

opportunities for local communities like temporary employment opportunity to assist and reach refugees. Local people hired as medical assistant, camp administration, relief administrators, watchmen, project supervisors, extension staff, car drivers, teachers and construction workers in different areas like roads and small houses constructions. Generally, the refugees made impact on the economy positively while brought some negative impacts on the lives of the host community.

4.5.6 Source of Food

Table 4.10: Distribution of respondents' response on the impact of refugees by source of food (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Food ration is only source of refugee survival	Yes	133	42.9%
	No	177	57.1%
	Total	310	100%
Additional food requirements provided from local villages	Yes	131	42.3%
	No	179	57.7%
	Total	310	100%

The host community respondents were asked if food ration given to refugees is the only source of refugees' food for their survival. Accordingly, the result from table 4.5 shows that, the majority (57.1%) of hosts' respondents said that food ration is only source of refugee survival. The rest (42.9%) of the respondents replied that food ration is not the only food source for refugees but they also depend from local communities' food. Hence many farmers sell food to refugees or exchanged with other products from refugees, these benefited both sides as farmers get money to buy other products and refugees exchanged foods that provided through ration in order to obtain food variety for their diet.

The finding from the community service officials of ARRA revealed that even though the refugees are receiving rations from the international relief agencies, they continued to depend on local crops and livestock. Both food and non-food aids are traded in the local markets of Pugnido town and expanding consumer markets for local goods and justifying increased foreign aid.

He added that the food aid includes maize, beans, rice, wheat flour, biscuits, cooking oil, sugar and several types of tinned foods which became available at local market at very cheap prices. The refugees sell the surplus of the aid food items in exchange for cloth, vegetable and different services.⁸ Trading in and around the refugee camp attracted many small business owners in to the area. Gambella and other small towns like Abobo, Itang and Pugnido expanded and became trade centers. In these towns there were small kiosks, butcheries, tea and coffee shops, bars and restaurants and hotels of mud walls. The same issue was raised and discussed with the local communities. Farmers who have been producing sorghum, maize, vegetables and others found it difficult to find market for their products. However, now the refugee presence in the area has created market opportunities and new jobs for the host communities.

4.5.7 Labour Force from Refugees

Table 4.11: Distribution of respondents' response on the impact of refugees' labour force (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Causal labor	Yes	223	71.9%
	No	87	28.1%
	Total	310	100%
Increased crop production	Yes	203	65.5%
	No	107	34.5%
	Total	310	100%
Ways of refugees impact on labor force	local people farms increase acres cultivated	137	67.5%
	increase farms size to meet markets	66	32.5%
	Total	203	100%

The finding of study in table 4.11 found out that, the majority (71.9%) of respondents said that refugees provide labour force to local peoples farms, while only few (28.1%) of respondents said there is no refugee's contribution to labor power/force for local community. Furthermore, the majority (65.5%) of respondents responded that refugees increased crops production of the host community. The rest (34.5%) of the respondents said that refugees did not increase the host

⁸ The response of community service officials of ARRA in the study area February 25, 2019 at 9:56 pm

communities' crops production. Among the respondents who said refugees increased the host communities' crop production, the majority (67.5%) of respondents replied that refugees increased crop production because they supplied labour to local people farms. The rest (32.5%) hosts respondents claimed that refugees' cheap labour helped the local people to increase the size of their farms. The result concluded that the increase in the size of local people's farms helped to produce more crops to meet demand for food crops which was high as a result of refugees' influx.

4.6 Environmental Impacts of Refugees

Table 4.12: Distribution of respondents on environmental impacts of refugees on local communities (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Refugees have affected forest badly in Pugnido district	Yes	258	83.2%
	No	52	16.8%
	Total	310	100%
Water resources have been affected by the coming of refugees	Yes	269	86.8%
	No	41	13.2%
	Total	310	100%

The finding of study in table 4.12 found out that, the majority (83.2%) of respondents said that refugees affected the residence forest badly in Pugnido district. Very few (16.8%) of the respondents replied that refugees did not affect the forest badly in Pugnido district. Furthermore, the majority (86.8%) of local community respondents responded that the coming refugees affected the water resources. Few (13.2%) of respondents responded that refugees did not affect the water resource of Pugnido district.

According to the UNHCR (1997) the addition of an extensive groups of refugees to an existing population creates a sudden and massive demand for scarce natural resources such as land, fuel, water, food and shelter materials with long-term implications on their sustainable re-generation. Moreover, according to Martin (2005) the refugees in Bonga camp of Gambella region, natural resources such as land, forest and wild life have now much scarcer than before and they blamed

the refugees for this situations. They also complained about refugees stealing their crops, water, destroying their irrigation channels, using illegal fishing methods and spoiling their traditional grazing lands. The focused group discussion of the host community explained that their forests were highly depleted due to tented camps were converted into refugee villages, household consumption and refugee's high competition with our local communities for scarce resource such as land, jobs and environmental resources. They added that the presence of South Sudanese refugees affected the natural resources of the area such as land, fuel, water, food and shelter materials and considered the refugees as leftovers their land for erosion and decreased their soil fertility.⁹ Their production highly deteriorated due to the increased of land grabbing from the host community for the purpose of refugee camp. According to the information gathered from the local community respondents, most of refugees relied on firewood for cooking, the cutting of trees had intensified cause deforestation. On the contrary, the majority of the refuge interviewees it was found that there was cutting of trees long before the arrival of the refugees to the host community. This indicates that they should not totally blame the refugees for the situation of deforestation in the community. The deforestation caused by the increased population in size and the prevalence of agricultural investment land in the area. Many local people are brought domestic animals which grazed near the refugee camp, this adding the problems of over grazing and acceleration of soil erosion in the area. As Kurimoto (2005:8) mentioned, the sudden change to the human environment also had a profound impact on the local wild life. Hunting had long been an important economic activity for the Anuak in particular and the Gambella region of Ethiopia in general. After the 1983s onwards, the rich abundance of the region wild life was almost exhausted and the Anuak lost their primary source of dietary meat.

According to land rent contractual agreement made between Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development indicates that the government provided the land measuring of 42,088 hectares of land in Gog *district* to the Agro Products for the development of palm, cereals and pulses farm. During the field study I was able to observe the extent of deforestation caused by agricultural investment land and refugees. For me it is difficult to quantify the deforested land but there was able to see large area of forest land was cleared from the refugee camp to Pugnido and the forest

⁹ Focused group discussion respondents response from local respondents February 24, 2019 at 9:14 pm

along the road from Pugnido to Gambella town. This significantly contributed for the deforestation of the natural resources of the area.

In the Gambella region of Ethiopia just as in most African countries fuel wood and charcoal is the affordable source of energy and hence dependable source of fuel by most residents. Refugee presence certainly increases the population resulting in a significant increase in the use of these environmental resources. The focus group discussion result revealed that the charcoal sellers were increased as well as the demand for fuel wood and charcoal. This serves as a means of income for the refugees and the local people. The refugee influx has increased the population in the area. The observation result around the Pugnido refugee camp and interviewed refugees highly rely on natural resources for the purpose of economic activities like charcoal making, collecting firewood and selling of a grass for roof covering can overburden water supplies and local people show antipathy towards this use of resources. The natural resources of the area were managed by the Gambella Regional State Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau. But there is no adequate mechanism of controlling fire wood collectors and charcoal makers of the area.

From the observation in the refugee camp it was found that shelter service coverage remains inadequate this also has an impact on the environment, as refugee cut indigenous trees to construct and maintain their houses. In addition to inadequate shelter, the traditional three-stone fire using firewood is the most commonly used cooking method in the camp and result in the loss of significant amounts of wood energy.¹⁰ Rapid deforestation is occurring in and around the camp. Accordingly, the refugee interviewees explained this issue as the energy saving stove that have been distributed by UNHCR partners in the camp are inadequate, at the same time the size of the stoves is not fit to cook meals for a large family. Conflict over natural resource is the main source of tensions between the refugees and host communities. There is a threatening conflict with the host communities on the areas of land, sharing water points, school facilities and toilets.

However, according to the officer of Pugnido refugee camp mentioned that in there is an environmental protection program which is remarkable since the arrival of refugees to make the point of keeping the natural resources of the area and using them as a shade and shelter. The

¹⁰ Interview with refugee camp respondents, 01 June, 2019 at 9:00 A.M.

program is Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection (NRDEP) which is launched by UNHCR, ARRA and other organizations to conduct the rehabilitation program to save the natural resources of the area. The NRDEP planned to conserve and protect the forest from destruction during the presence of refugees and after the releasing of refugees from the camp up to 18 years with collaboration to ARRA. However the program could not shoulder their responsibility in a proper manner due to this the natural resources of the area has seriously destroyed by the refugees without any limitations from the concerned body.¹¹

The presence of large influxes of refugees has also been associated with environmental impacts on land, water, natural resources and slum growth. The finding of the study confirmed with various studies that provided examples of different types of environmental impacts related to the influx of refugees and their long term presence (Kurimoto, 2005; Martin, 2005; Regassa, 2010 and UNHCR, 1997). The refugee presence in Gambella region has affected the availability and access to local environmental resources of the region. As refugee presence increases the population in the host communities, it would consequently place intolerable pressure on and competition for the environmental resources such as land, water and fuel wood as these would be shared. According to Regassa (2010) refugees in any areas use the forest nearby to fulfill their timber and firewood consumption. These deforested a forest around the camp and cause a serious environmental degradation.

4.7 Refugees’ Impact on the Security of the Host Community

Table 4.13: Distribution of respondents on security impacts of refugees on local communities (N=310)

Items	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Is it true to say that refugees have increased crime rates in Pugnido district?	Yes	234	75.5%
	No	76	24.5%
	Total	310	100%
Refuges’ security problem impacts	Banditry	75	24.2%
	Theft	165	53.2%
	Prostitution	53	17.1%
	Kidnapping	17	5.5%
	Total	310	100%

¹¹ Interview response of the officer of Pugnido refugee camp, June 15, 2019 at 3:30 AM.

Local community respondents were asked to give information whether refugees have increased crime rates in Pugnido district or not. Accordingly, the finding of study in table 4.5 found out that, the majority (75.5%) of respondents said that refugees have increased crime rates in Pugnido district. Only few (24.5%) of respondents said that refugees have not increased crime rates in Pugnido district. Furthermore, the majority (65.5%) of respondents responded that the type of crime observed in the study area was theft. The next crime observed in the study area that was revealed by 24.2% respondents. Very few (5.5%) of the respondents said that kidnapping crime was observed in Pugnido district.

The presence of large number of refugees in different parts of Gambella region, both in urban and rural areas who were mixed freely with the local inhabitants, are shown to have had adverse security impacts in certain cases. The finding obtained from focused group discussion of host community respondents revealed that many refugees are being involved in domestic politics, leading to political tensions, violence and attacks against others ethnic groups.¹² With the political instability of South Sudanese resulted a lot of insecurity in the area is more prevalent. A lot of resources have been diverted to attending refugees and in stalling the problem of security. They added that security problems in the study area were due to complicated weaponry have found their way into the area promoting banditry, cattle rustling and violence in the area is more common.¹³

As information gathered from the focused group discussion of the local people, the conflict that arose between the Anuak and the Nuer ethnic groups at Gambella expanded to its surrounding and to the Pugnido refugee camp. This conflict highly affected the innocent women, children and the aged at the refugee camp and also affected other people outside of the camp. This is highly intensifying the security and stability of the camp and also affected the security and safeties of the small size refugees of Anuak people in the camp and the surrounding areas. These complexities have resulted in higher than the usual police presence in town, revision at check

¹² Focused group discussion respondents response from local respondents February 24, 2019 at 9:14 P.M.

¹³ Ibid

points, restriction on UN staff travel and accompanying travels.¹⁴ According to Regasa (2010) after the mid-1980s hostility towards the refugees/SPLA grow among the Anuak due to the arrogant behaviors of SPLM/A refugees. There were military activity of SPLM/A, its soldiers atrocities against the host community, the facilities that build for refugees. This creates a sense of jealousy.

Some respondents from the host community explained that the presence of refugees is a source of tensions in their day to day relations between the Anuak and Nuer ethnic groups in the Pugnido district. They gave the reason that the suspicion from the refugees organized by the Nuer host communities and providing support for attacking other groups of people.¹⁵ Some respondents from the local people agreed that refugees pose security threat for the host community. Respondents explained that some local officials use refugees as a political force as a country of their residence and react equally with other people as a native citizens of Ethiopia.

Most of the respondents of the host community clarified that the security impacts of refugees are negative on the host community. They are a political force for their country of residence and the way they react to the politics of the host country and poses insecurity risks on the local administrative structure.¹⁶ According to focused group discussion respondents explanations, it was found that the recent conflict that took place in Gambella region some of the refugees in Lare on the border of *Itang woreda* were waving the South Sudanese flag and expressed their sense of belongingness to their home country of South Sudan.¹⁷

As Dereje (2014) tried to explain some of the refugees didn't settle in the refugee camp and they are started life with Ethiopian Nuer and some Nuer political elites are using the refugees to gain political advantage by issuing Ethiopian ID cards to Nuer refugees. The same issue was explained and raised by the local people indicates that some of the refugees who lived in Gambella region, take identity card from the local officials indirectly and this pave the way for

¹⁴ *ibid*

¹⁵ Questionnaire response of respondents from the host community, June 03, 2019 at 3:30 local time.

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ Focused group discussion respondents response from local respondents February 24, 2019 at 9:14 pm

acquiring dual citizenship. This helps the refugee to have equal right to get job opportunity with host community, because they know each other and most of the refugees are communicate in one language across the Gambella region of Ethiopia. Additionally, the majority of refugees are Nuer ethnic group and it has strong ties with the host communities and some residents live in the refugee camp for the purpose of obtaining aid from the donor organization. Some interviewees were also explained that the political problem in the area is manifested in terms of ethnic groups. They added that there was manipulation of ethnicity by those in a position of government power was seen refugee as a tool for holding government office in the area. These refugees described the way in which some local officials use refugee as a primary tool to hold government office by facilitating different conditions for refugees.¹⁸

The security situations in Gambella region continue to deteriorate both in camps and in different locations across the region. Inadequate border security also poses a big security threat on the host communities of Gambella region. According to the informant's explanations, insecurity is widely spread among the refugee population, which obviously had a significant spillover effect in the host communities. As the local people respondents explained there are cases of refugees coming with arms and army uniform to the area.¹⁹ Sometimes there is inter-ethnic tensions which are being witnessed and the recent clashes have left a number of people dead and injured. Movements and presences of illegal weapons have been observed in and out of camps, with shooting incidents being witnessed in different areas. According to the information obtained from the interview of refugees, small and medium size arms in the possession of refugees were used, but it was for self-protection' against their coworker refugee enemies. Even some refugees often consider each other belonging to different warring factions or political groupings back in their home countries based on the conflict that provoked their mass departure.²⁰

According to the security officer of the camp, the presence of some armed refugees flow creating serious security threats for refugees, host communities, local authorities and humanitarian workers. The task of identifying rebel refugees within a mass influx of refugee is made difficult by the humanitarian workers. According to the official, some rebel's refugee groups rarely

¹⁸ Interview of refugees Pugnido refugee camp, June 03, 2019 at 3:30 local time.

¹⁹ Host community respondents response from local respondents February 21, 2019 at 9:14 pm

²⁰ Interview of refugees Pugnido refugee camp, June 03, 2019 at 3:30 local time.

identify themselves, and often hide their weapons in order to mix together As per the officials explanations: the main difficulties are separating the honest/ real refugees and war displaced people from combatants and criminals means that rebel forces or criminal often live among refugees.²¹

In addition other difficulties in the camp are crimes go unpunished because there is no officially appointed body to back up what rule of law does say. The other security problems of the area are the majority of those refugees are women and children. As refugee interviewees explained, most residents of this refugee camp are women and children so who are at risk in defending themselves and there is no adequate police or military personnel there to minimize the threat and take any action whenever necessary.²² As UNHCR (2014) report that the Pugnido detainees do not have access to legal counsel, there is no division between the men's and women's areas, and there is no secure area for private counseling. According to the report indicated, 17 refugees were detained, the majority of whom had been detained for fighting and disorderly conduct on a public road. Among the 17 refugees, four (4) of them are detained for theft at a store in Pugnido refugee camp.

According to UNHCR (1997) the presence of a large number of refugee populations in host communities inevitably also means a strain on the local administration. Host country, national and regional authorities divert considerable resources and manpower from the pressing demands of their own development to the urgent task of keeping refugees alive, alleviating their sufferings and ensuring the security of the whole community. As the interviewees of refugees in Pugnido camp explained, the UNHCR and its key partners have established the Area Security Management Team (ASMT) structure and recruit some refugees from the camp and provided training in order to serve as *Chursa*. (Community Police) in the refugee camp to protect the securities of the camp and its surrounding from different illegal acts such as thief, insult, sexual harassment, stolen of ration card, handle incidents of gender-based violence and identify the refugees from non-refugees by their identity card. The role of *Chursa* is providing immediate medical care, psychosocial support and legal counseling not to isolate themselves from others, if a woman is raped by other refugees. Generally speaking conflict occurred between refugees and

²¹ Interview of the security officer of the camp, 10 June2019, at 5:00 AM.

²² Interview with refuge camp respondents, 01 June2019, at 9:00 AM.

their hosts as well as among refugees themselves. Refugee-host conflict arises as a result of competition over resources as well as from socio-cultural disparities among the Nuer and Anuak ethnic groups. Conflict among refugees tends to cause anxiety and insecurity in the refugee camp as well as the host communities. The attitude and behaviors of refugees whilst in camp mostly reveal a relationships to the warring factions even though they lived within the same camp as refugees. Insecurity therefore, played a negative role in the psychology of the local host community.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In chapter four the major findings of the study were presented and discussed. The results gave evidence of socio-economic, cultural and security impacts of refugees on the local community of Pugnido town in Gog woreda of Gambella Region. Based on the findings of the study the main conclusions reached were presented in section 5.1. Then, the study recommendations are listed in section 5.2.

5.1 Conclusions

The study was carried out with broader objective of assessing the economic, socio-cultural and security impacts of massive presence of South Sudanese refugees on the host communities of *Gog Woreda* by focusing on a case of Pugnido Refugee Camp in Gambella region. One of the peripheral regions of Ethiopia, Gambella, has been predominantly characterized by presence of large but also ever increasing number of refugees from South Sudan.

In this study the researcher studied socio-economic, cultural and security impacts of refugees on the local community in Pugnido town. The presence of refugees created both positive and negative opportunities for local community in the study area. The study found that there was no good relationship between refugees and local communities in the study area. The study also revealed that the opportunities available in the host communities changed in positive ways in agriculture in increasing crop production, business opportunities and source of cheap agricultural labour from refugees. On the negative sides, refugees affect education due to refugees learn in schools of host communities. In health services refugees use district hospital as referral hospital hence increase population of patients in the district hospital and there is perception among local population that the refugees obtained better services in the district hospital than indigenous people. Also the study concluded that the presence of refugees in Pugnido town was initially a burden on the health infrastructure contributed to negative health service on host communities due to refugees used medicine of in Pugnido hospital, increase of population of refugees and refugees were given priorities than residents. On environmental perspective, refugees affected

environment due to the destruction of forests in order to get water sources and firewood and charcoal uses. The study revealed the presence of refugees in the study area resulted the crime rate has been increased so that banditry, theft, and prostitution and kidnapping were the major security problems of local communities.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the finding of this research, the following recommendations were forwarded:

- ❖ The researcher hoped that this study could contribute to an additional perspective in the field of international relation on the issues of the socio-economic, cultural and environmental impact of refugees on the neighboring countries in general and Pugnido camp in particular.
- ❖ Both refugees and host community members should create a peaceful co-existence to alleviate the security problems in the area. For this to be effectively, international agencies operating in Pugnido should create and implement strategies for incorporating the local community in the existing education, skills-building, medical and psychosocial projects in the refugee camp. They should research and introduce projects that address the solutions on the negative impacts of refugees that concern the local community. So to designate a better part of their yearly spending towards projects that will nurture peaceful co-existence amongst the two groups.
- ❖ ARRA and Ethiopian government should reform camp policies which necessarily defend the security, cultural and socio economic condition of the local communities who are living around the camp.
- ❖ ARRA and UNHCR should strongly control the robbing behaviors of the refugees by making strong relation with the local leaders.
- ❖ The supporting agencies also should supply the alternative means of energy and build the home of the refugees by other material rather than grasses to maintain hostility on natural resources.
- ❖ ARRA should strongly control the local youths who are developed drug addiction and participate to theft and robbing with the refugees.

- ❖ The local government and other organizations should improve refugees' infrastructure by taking into consideration of local needs and priorities.
- ❖ Government and NGOs should maximize current environmental program and alternative energy sources should be investigated other than firewood.
- ❖ The International community should extend assistance to Ethiopian refugee camps to enable the country to eliminate negative effects caused by refugees on local communities.
- ❖ The government, NGOs and other partners should invest in social services and take into consideration local people needs and priorities.
- ❖ A special committee should be established to assist both the governments and refugees to facilitate voluntary repatriation with a view to solve problems related to security of people and property.
- ❖ Ethiopia is one of the leading countries in Africa for receiving many refugees. Yet there are few studies on socio-economic, cultural, environmental impacts and related issues of refugees on the host communities. It recommended that other studies should carry out from where this study has ended because this study did not go into details in many aspects and where possible, each study should look into a single aspect.

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APPENDICES

Appendix One

Questionnaire for Household in Host Community

Dear Sir/Madam, I am a student at the Yom Institute of Economic Development Joint masters program with Debre Markos university on the assessment of the impacts of refugees' presence on the economic, socio-cultural and securities of the host communities of Gog Woreda, case study of Pugnido refugee camp.

The researcher asked you for help to respond to self- administered questionnaires. Your response is important for the result of the research. Participation in this research is voluntary and you have an absolute right not to participate or to interrupt during the process of the research. Nonetheless, it would be useful if you answer the questions. You also have a right not to respond to questions which make you feel uncomfortable or are not relevant to you. Furthermore, your answers are confidential and anonymous and will be used only for this research.

A. Background information

1. Sex: Male Female

2. Age (Years)

3. Marital status

Single

Divorced

Married

Widowed

4. Level of education attained

No formal education

Secondary school education

College/university graduated

Primary school education

Others (specify).....

5. What is your family size?.....

6. What is your occupation?

Agriculture

Business

Livestock keeping

Employed

Others (specify).....

7. What is your source of income?

Farming

Salary-wages

Off-farm activities

Others (specify).....

8. What is your estimated income per month?

Below Birr 1000

Between Birr 3000-5000

Between Birr 1000-3000

More than Birr 50000

B. Information about Refugees

9. How long refugees have stayed in your district?

Less than a year One to five years Six to ten years More than ten years

10. How do you feel staying with refugees in your area?

Not very comfortable Not comfortable Comfortable Very comfortable

11. What is relationship between you and refugees?

Bad poor

12. Are there benefits obtained from refugees Yes No

13. If the answer is yes, what are these benefits?

.....

14. Is there any rehabilitation being done to mitigate the negative impact caused by the refugees?

Yes No

15. If YES or NO, why?.....

16. Is there any member of your village who has married refugees? 1. Yes 2.No

17. Do you have women in your village who have been married by refugees? 1. Yes 2.No

18. Is it true to say that refugees have increased crime rates in Kibondo district? 1. Yes 2.No

19. If yes, which among the following is committed by refugees in your village or else where in

Pugnido town?

Banditry

Prostitution

Theft

Kidnapping

20 If yes, what do you think is the reason for this punishment?

.....

C. Economic Impacts

21. Do refugees increase employment in the host area? Yes No

22. If yes, mention how the local people have secured employment as a result of the coming of refugees.....
23. If No, why.....
24. Do you think refugees have affected business opportunities in the district? 1=Yes 2=No
25. If Yes, how.....
26. Do the refugees have markets in their camps? Yes No
27. If yes, where do they get commodities?.....
28. Usually refugees are given some food ration to sustain their life do you think this ration is the only source of their survival? Yes No
29. If No. where do they get addition food requirements.....
30. Do you think refugees have increased price of local commodities? Yes No
31. Have you ever seen refugees' causal labor in the local people farms? Yes No
32. If yes, do you think refugees causal labour have increased crop production in your village?
Yes No
33. If yes, explain how.....
34. Do you think refugee causal labor has affected the local causal labour? Yes No
35. If Yes explain how?.....

D. Social Impacts

36. Do you have any source of water in your village? Yes No
37. If yes what is your main source of water in your village?
Traditional wells Ponds River
38. Do you think refugees have impacted negatively your source of water? Yes No
39. If yes, give reasons.....
40. Is there any primary or secondary school belongs to the refugees? Yes No
41. If yes, do you think all refugees student belong to the refugees? Yes No
42. If No, what places else do they get school education.....
43. Do you have local teachers who teach refugees school? Yes No
44. If yes, do you think this action have affected your local school? Yes No
45. Is there health centre/hospital belongs to the refugees? Yes No
46. If yes, are those health centre/hospital capable of providing health services to all refugees?
.....

47. If No, where do they get health services apart from their health centre?
.....

48. Do you think refugees have negative impact on health provision in your area? Yes No

49. If yes, explain how?.....

50. Are there measures to address the effects of refugees in your areas? Yes No

51. If yes, what are they?.....

52. Are they effective in solving the problems of refugees?.....

53. Do you know any institution which deals with the process of reducing the effects of refugees in your district? Yes No

54. If yes, can you mention them?.....

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix Two

Individual Semi-structured Interview Checklist for Pugnido Refugee Camp Interviewees

1. Education Level.....
2. Sex.....
3. Age.....
4. Years of Living in the Area-----
5. What were your main income sources for living before the camp was established in your area)?
6. Do you observe a change in your income sources for life since refugees came here? If yes, how?
7. How do you find your income for you and your family now?
8. Do you own lands to grow crops and vegetables? If yes/ no, how or why?
9. Have you lost your own income source of lands because of refugees are camped here? If yes, explain it.
10. Can you get enough amount of water from river for irrigation if you need? If yes/ no, how?
11. Do you have scarce of water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing clothes? If yes/no, elaborate it.
12. How do you get firewood for your own benefit?
13. How do you get woods for your house construction?
14. Can you fish and/ or hunt animals for food? If no, why?
15. If you are engaged in animal farming, do you have enough grazing land for your livestock? If yes/no, why?
16. Do you get medical services in your area when you get sick? If yes/no, how?
17. How do you or your children get access to school?
18. How do refugees get medical services when they get sick?
19. How do refugees get fire-wood? How do refugees construct house?
20. Are refugees engaged in - farming? - fishing? -rearing livestock in your area? If yes, how?
21. Do refugees use water for their different services from the same place of local people use? If so, what happen to the water content?
22. Did you face some sort of conflicts between host and refugee communities? If so, why?

23. What Non-Governmental Organizations working for refugees have done for the host communities living around the camp?
24. What are the contributions of NGOS in infrastructure such as road, clinic construction for the host, creating jobs, providing health, education, water services for the host; in protecting soil, natural forest, wild animals?
25. What are the roles of NGOS to create peace between refugees and host communities?
26. What have local governments done to create coexistence between refugees and host communities?
27. What are your benefits because refugees settled around the area your live?
28. How do you perceive the constraints of refugees being camped here?
29. Do you support the policy of refugees to integrate into host communities in Gambella including your areas? Why?

Appendix Three

Checklist for Focus Group Discussion

1. Do you know what refugees are?
2. Do you have them in your district?
3. Do you prefer them to continue staying in the area?
4. What is the relationship between you and them?
5. Do you have people in your village who have married refugees
6. Are refugees helpful in production, business and employment opportunities in your area
7. Do you have any robbery or banditry occasion which involved refugees in your village?
8. Mention social effects which have been resulted by refugees' influx in your district/village?
9. Mention economic effects brought about by refugees.
10. Is there any organization that help to initiate the effects which are brought about by refugees in your area (mention them).
11. Are there measures taken to integrate the effects of refugees successful in your district?
12. Give suggestions on the migration efforts to be done to reduce the effects brought about by refugees?

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix Four

Interview Guide for NGOs

1. What is the name of the non-governmental organization (NGO)?
2. What does your organization do in the camp?
3. How long has the organization done for in this camp?
4. How do you describe benefits of the host communities from the presence of a refugee camp in this area, especially from your organization?
5. How do you explain the coexistence between refugee and host communities?
6. If there is conflict between refugee and host, how does it settle down?
7. What strategies do organizations apply to create peaceful environment between refugee and host community?

Appendix Five

Overview of Refuge Respondents

No.	Place of Interview	Date of Interview	Nationality	Sex
1	Pugnido Camp	04 June,2019	South Sudan	M
2	Pugnido Camp	30 May,2019	South Sudan	F
3	Pugnido Camp	29 May 2019	Ethiopian	F
4	Pugnido Camp	05 June2019	Ethiopian	M
5	Pugnido Camp	13june 2019	Ethiopian	M
6	Pugnido Camp	12 June2019	Ethiopian	M
7	Pugnido Camp	07 June2019	Ethiopian	M
8	Pugnido Camp	06 Jun2019	Ethiopian	F
9	Pugnido Camp	02 June2019	Ethiopian	F
10	Pugnido Camp	06 June2019	Ethiopian	F
11	Pugnido Camp	07 June2019	Ethiopian	M
12	Pugnido Camp	09 June 2019	Ethiopian	F
13	Pugnido Camp	07 June2019	Ethiopian	F
14	Pugnido Camp	04 June2019	Ethiopian	M
15	Pugnido Camp	11 June2019	Ethiopian	M
16	Pugnido Camp	10 June2019	South Sudanese	F
17	Pugnido Camp	01 June2019	Ethiopian	M
18	Pugnido Camp	08 June2019	Ethiopian	M
13	Pugnido Camp	07 June2019	Ethiopian	F
14	Pugnido Camp	04 June2019	Ethiopian	M
15	Pugnido Camp	11 June2019	Ethiopian	M
16	Pugnido Camp	10 June2019	South Sudanese	F
17	Pugnido Camp	01 June2019	Ethiopian	M
18	Pugnido Camp	08 June2019	Ethiopian	M
19	Pugnido Camp	04 June2019	Ethiopian	F
20	Pugnido Camp	13 June2019	Ethiopian	M
21	Pugnido Camp	04 June2019	Ethiopian	M
22	Pugnido Camp	02June2019	Ethiopian	F
23	Pugnido Camp	02 June2019	Ethiopian	M
24	Pugnido Camp	09 June2019	Ethiopian	M
25	Pugnido Camp	10 June2019	Ethiopian	M
26	Pugnido Camp	11 June2019	Ethiopian	M
27	Pugnido Camp	07 June2019	South Sudan	M
28	Pugnido Camp	06 June2019	South Sudan	F
29	Pugnido Camp	04 June2019	Ethiopian	M
30	Pugnido Camp	04 June2019	Ethiopian	M