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**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVELIHOOD
STRATEGIES OF ERITREAN REFUGEES IN ETHIOPIA: THE
CASE OF SHIMELBA REFUGEE CAMP, TIGRAY REGION**

**BY
SHISHAY TADESSE**



**July, 2010
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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**July, 2010
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***Socio-Demographic Characteristics and Livelihood
Strategies of Eritrean Refugees in Ethiopia: The Case of
Shimelba Refugee Camp, Tigray Region***

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List of Abbreviations

ARRA	Administration for Refugee and Returnees Affairs
CBO	Community Based Organization
COD	Cultural Orientation Department
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICARA	International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IRC	International Rescue Community
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OAU	Organization for Africa Unity
PPSS	Probability Proportionate Stratified Sampling
ROCEA	Regional Office for Central & Eastern Africa
TNRS	Tigray National Regional State
UNHCR	United Nation Higher commission for Refugee
WARDO	Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office
WFP	World Food Program
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission
ZOA	Zoud Oust Asia (in Dutch Language) South East Asia

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Abstract

No continent is immune to the problem of mass displacement, either within or across state borders. In contrast to most migrants, all forcibly displaced persons around the world have little opportunities for expanding livelihoods, and are usually faced with realities that refute them a dignified life and fulfillment of their capability. Despite the fact that in many cases access to the local labor market and freedom of movement is restricted, and most camp refugees depend on the distribution of food rations and other goods as a main means of survival, many have developed alternative livelihood strategies. However, this study was limited to Eritrean Refugees found in Shimelba camp in the Northern part of Ethiopia to assess the livelihood strategies they deployed and to identify the determinant factors that influence households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. To achieve these objectives, primary data using questionnaire was collected from a total of 399 sample household heads selected using probability proportionate stratified sampling procedure. In addition to this, FGD was conducted with refugees and officials. Once the data was collected, both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Accordingly, the result of descriptive statistics shows that majority of the respondents were predominantly young adults aged ≤ 33 years (57.9%), males (85.2%), single (45.4%), and came from urban areas (64.9%). Furthermore, out of the total sample covered, 61.2% were involved in gainful livelihood activities and from these 63.5% were engaged in non-farming activities (trade, employments, handicrafts, recreational centers, and selling of fuel wood and/or charcoal), while 36.5% were engaged on farming which constituted livestock rearing, poultry production, and gardening. The result of bivariate analysis indicates that ethnicity, place of residence in their country, and literacy status were found significantly associated ($p < 0.01$) with the types of livelihood strategies refugees employed in the study area. The result of logistic regression also depicts that demographic variables (age, family size, and duration of stay in camp) and livelihood asset related variables (health status, skill training, remittance, and previous employment status of respondents) were found statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) to influence household heads' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. Finally possible recommendations aimed at enhancing refugees' livelihood were also suggested.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In recent years, refugee events have unmistakably come to the forefront, demanding even more attention (Soguk, 1999). Contributing in some measures to this visibility is the forcefully displacement of million of people in the Middle East, the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and regions of Africa. Enormous political, social and technological changes and transformations are triggering most movements of people in search of better and safer place (UNHCR, 1997; Soguk, 1999; Elyas, 2009; Meludu, & Emerole, 2009). While it may be an age old problem, the issue of forced displacement has assumed some particularly important, and in several senses new dimension in the final years of the 20th century: first and foremost the numbers have been staggering (UNHCR, 1997). Furthermore, Martin (2005) stated that incidents of forced migration are likely to present a continued and growing challenge, because the causes of population displacement appear unlikely to diminish in the foreseeable future.

There were some 42 million forcefully displaced people worldwide at the end of 2008. These incorporated 15.2 million refugees, 827,000 asylum seekers and 26 million internally displaced persons (UNHCR, 2008). Further, nearly 25 million people- 10.5 million refugees and 14.4 million Internally Displaced Person (IDP) were receiving protection or assistance from United Nation Higher Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) at the end of 2008.

Evidence indicates that developing countries are both the origins and destinations of sizeable refugees in the world. In relation to this, Gleditsch *et al.* (2002) pointed out that the current and potential causes of forced migration are predicted to impact most on developing countries: most armed conflicts have been located within and between developing countries. According to the UNHCR annual report, developing countries are hosted to fourth-fifths of the world's refugee. Accordingly, Pakistan hosted largest number of refugees worldwide (1.8 million) followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (1.1 million) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (980,000) (UNHCR, 2007). In relation to this, the report reveals that Afghan and Iraqi refugees accounts for all most half of all refugees under UNHCR's responsibility worldwide; one out of four refugees in the world is from Afghanistan (2.8 million) and Afghans are located in 68 different asylum countries. Moreover, Iraqis are the second largest refugee groups with 1.9 million

having sought refuge mainly in neighboring countries. Thus, from these empirical evidences, it is convincible to say that developing countries are the main contributors of the world's refugee population.

Apart from the above idea, UNHCR estimates that half of the world's refugees reside in urban areas and one-third in camps. However, seven out of ten refugees in sub-Saharan Africa resides in camp. This portrays that the problem of refugee is also severe in Africa in general and Sub-Saharan Africa in particular.

The problem of refugee is also common in Eastern Africa countries emanated from civil war, terrorism, human right violations and military conscription which displaced and being displaced hundred of thousand people. As of April 2010, there were 1,216,337 refugees in the region. For instance, there were 379,208 refugees in Kenya, 271,746 in Tanzania, 185,809 in Democratic Republic of Congo and 135,474 in Uganda (ROCEA, 2010).

Despite the existing level of development, Ethiopia provides asylum and protection to refugees who fled from different neighboring countries particularly Eritrea, Sudan and Somalia. Ethiopia is a member of the 1951 international convention as well as 1967 protocol relating to the right and refugee status. And the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in its "Federal Negarit Gazeta" of No 54, 2004 issued a national refugee proclamation establishing procedures for applying asylum. According to the proclamation, refugee or asylum seekers are not refused entry to the country, and returning to any country they would be at risk of persecutions is banned by the Ethiopian refugee law (ARRA, 2009).

As of July 2008, there were some 76,000 registered refugees in Ethiopia, far fewer than in the year before (UNHCR, 2008). The same report pointed out that the reduction was mainly due to voluntary repatriations of more than 28,000 refugees who returned to Southern Sudan from Western Ethiopia in years 2007 and early 2008. Despite this, as of March 2010, there were 146, 211 refugees in Ethiopia who came from different countries, mainly Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan (ARRA, 2010). The refugees have also been living in different camps which are found in Ethiopia.

Though there are several refugee camps in the country, the scope of the research is limited to the Northern camps particularly Shimelba refugee camp. The camp is hosted by Eritrean refugees who crossed into Ethiopia during and soon after the end of Ethio-Eritrea conflict in May 2000.

The refugees were initially settled in a location called “Waalanhibi” in the Tigray region in the Northern Ethiopia, some 1,200 kms North of Addis Ababa. As the location was too close to the border with Eritrea, the camp was relocated to Shimelba. Shimelba camp is found approximately 30 kms Southwest of Sheraro town located in Tigray region, where UNHCR, is presently located with a satellite office.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Since their arrival, Eritrean refugees have been settled in Shimelba refugee camp relying on the generosity of international agencies for food aid and other assistances such as health care and education. Though it does little to restore refugees’ livelihood or enable them to return to a more settled way of life, emergency assistance can safeguard the most fundamental components of human security (UNHCR, 1997). However, the assistance provided is not sufficient to meet all the needs of the refugees. Due to this fact, refugee households or individuals within the households participate in different livelihood activities despite the lower income they earn. Refugees’ desire to earn an income, no matter how infinitesimal, to maintain their former life style and relative independence as well as to overcome the boredom, idleness, and lethargy which are inherent in camp life, is the key finding (Gaim, 1993:340). Thus, refugees like other communities have greater aspiration to involve in different livelihood activities irrespective of the predicaments that exist in the camp. Even though there is a debate on finding alternative way of assisting refugees providing them with sustainable livelihood opportunities has been the central goal (Horst, 2006), attempts by the international community to enable refugees to engage in more sustainable livelihoods are limited but refugees themselves are very resourceful in developing alternative strategies.

Refugees reside in camp have different background, experience and implement various livelihood strategies to earn income, which permits them to purchase needed materials i.e.,

which are not donated by the humanitarian assistance organizations. Evidences revealed that refugees like other individuals are heterogeneous in terms of the skill and experiences they possess even if they came from the same environment. For example, a survey conducted by Knudsen and Halvorsen (1997) in Afghan refugees indicated that Afghan refugees' artisans' skills vary from traditional crafts such as carpentry, blacksmithing and masonry to modern skills such as car mechanics and radio-repairs despite they were produced from the same area. Similarly, according to ARRA (2010) report, more than half (60.2%) of the total refugee population in the study area were from urban areas and more than 64 per cent of the total were found in the productive age group. As a result of this, refugees whose background are from urban areas participate in petty trade, providing service (Barbers, and different recreation activities), informal wage labor and exchanging existing rations or other aids with native people to earn a living. On the other hand, refugees whose background are from rural area involve mostly in traditional economic activities such as collecting firewood, production of coal, rearing of livestock, daily labor in the local community specifically in the harvesting season and gardening activities.

Although all the aforementioned livelihood strategies prevail in the camp, refugees face enormous challenges while they involve in various income generating activities. Though place of refuge is made available by the country providing asylum in order to create an enabling environment for them, the situations are often not the same as many of them find it difficult to regain the kind of lifestyle they had built for themselves over time in their own respective societies (Meludu, and Emerole, 2009). This is because of the fact that many assets have been lost before or during flight, and the displaced find various obstacles to creating a new livelihood once in exile. Similarly, Eritrean refugees in Shimelba camp have been facing numerous challenges while involving in different gainful livelihood strategies in and around the camp. Among the problems lack of transportation is common which impede their daily activities. In other words, they can't travel regularly due to lack of transportation, as a result; they may not be motivated to participate in various livelihood activities. Camp life is especially difficult for women. As the population is overwhelmingly male, there is a great competition amongst the men for women in the camp. Many times women are forced into marriage, face sexual harassment or are raped (COD, 2007).

Refugee women particularly those belong to kunama ethnic group encounter the problem of sexual harassment while they collect firewood and produce coal by traveling long distance from the camp.

Other problem related to livelihood is the problem of freedom of movement. Freedom of movement has direct bearing on the livelihood of refugees in general and for those dwelling in camp in particular (Horst, 2006). Ethiopia has signed the 1951 international convention as well as the 1967 protocol related to refugees' right. But in practice refugees are banned to move out of the camp limit. Generally, refugees have very limited livelihood related rights, even though various articles in the 1951 Geneva convention includes provisions that should enable refugees to rebuild their livelihoods (Devriese , 2006; Horst, 2006). Research shows that enabling refugees existing initiatives would generally be much cheaper than seeking to provide them with all needs, but will require some fundamental shifts in restrictive attitudes in refugee policy (Gaim, 1993; Wilson, 1992). The international community in recent years has realized that refugees should be "assisted to assist themselves", and could become agents of development in the regions that host them. The examination of Congolese livelihoods in Nairobi clearly reveals that they were an asset, not a burden, to the city and its residents (Cambpell et al., 2006).

In Ethiopia, there are ten refugee camps located in different parts of the country. To date, few researchers have attempted to explore the impact of refugee settlement on the environment at different refugee camps. For instance, the environmental impact of refugee settlement in kebribeyah camp (Elyas 2009), 'Ethanol fueled Household energy initiatives in Shimelba refugee camp' (Amare, Murrend and O'Berien 2006), 'Refugees and the environment in Bonga refugee camp' (Teketel 2003) and "The need for integrated natural resource management in and around Shimalba camp' (Hailesslasie, 2007) were the major studies that were conducted in some of the refugee camps. As it can be seen, the above four studies have been conducted around one issue: the impact of refugee settlement on the environment. So, there is a little or no research related to socio-demographic characteristics and livelihood strategies of refugees in Ethiopia in general and the study area in particular. Therefore, the researcher's intention was to fill this gap in knowledge as well as to recommend for policy intervention by means of which the livelihood of refugees will be improved and the above mentioned livelihood problems will

be mitigated. At last but not at least, this research will attempt to shed some light on refugees are not only depending on food rations but also they are engaging on some income-generating activities which are the main concerns of this study.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

General Objective:

The general objective of the study was to identify the livelihood strategies Eritrean refugees employ and to investigate the factors that affect refugee households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies in the study area.

Specific Objectives:

1. To explain the demographic characteristics of refugee households.
2. To identify the livelihood strategies refugee households used in the study area.
3. To examine household differentials in livelihood strategies refugees' employ.
4. To identify determinants of refugee households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies.

1.4 Research Questions

This study is expected to find out answer for the following primary questions.

- A. What are the livelihood incomes generating strategies employed by refugee households in the study area?
- B. Are there household differentials exist in livelihood strategies deploy?
- C. What determines refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies in the study area?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Increasing awareness about the livelihoods of refugees is one of the points of emphasis recently by international organizations who have the mandate to support and protect refugees. Thus, assessing demographic characteristics in the context of refugees is mandatory because it has direct bearing on livelihood via production activities which is also the function of livelihood assets and other external factors.

In examining the relationship between demographic characteristics and livelihood asset on the one hand and participation in gainful livelihood strategies on the other hand, this study is different from studies conducted previously in the area. This is due to the fact that there is no any study related to the issue at hand in the study area, except some studies related to the impacts of refugee settlement on environment and resources degradation. Hence, though the study is limited to a single refugee camp, its findings will be helpful for more understanding of the livelihood strategies and the relationship of demographic variables and refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies of Eritrean refugees residing in different camps. The result is also intended to have general implication for policy formulation by local governments as well as international agencies that foster refugees' self-reliance and assistance program implementation elsewhere. Besides this, the current study might open door for further research not only in the study area but also in other camps found in different parts of the country.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

The study is limited to Eritrean refugees residing in Shimelba camp in order to assess their demographic profiles, livelihood strategies they deploy and the determinant factors influencing refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Irrespective of the nature of the study, every research is subject to different pitfalls. Similarly, this research had the following limitations. Firstly, in this study, an attempt has been made only to assess the livelihood strategies refugees practiced and to identify the determinant factors that influence refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. However, it would better if it was examined comparative to the local communities. Secondly, there are enormous amount of refugees, settle in different camps, who have come from different countries of Africa, having with different backgrounds and experience. Hence, the result found in this study could hardly be generalized for all refugees found in Ethiopia except Eritrean refugees located in the study area and other camps. Third, the study only emphasized on the effect of demographic parameters and livelihood capitals on refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. However, less emphasis was given on the effects of economic and psychological variables.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 An Overview of Refugees in a Camp

Most of the time, the term refugee is complicated with asylum seekers and IDP or migrants.

However, UNHCR defines refugees as:

Individuals recognized under the 1951 convention, relating to the status of refugees; it's 1967 protocol; the 1969 OAU convention governing the specific aspects of Refugee problems in Africa; those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR status; individuals granted temporal protection (UNHCR, 1997).

Furthermore, Soguk (1999) defined refugee as one who lacks the citizens' unproblematic grounding within a territorial space, and so, lacks the effective representation and protection of a state. While the citizen remains rooted in the territorial space, the refugee is seen as uprooted, dislocated, displaced, forced out, or self-displaced from the community of citizens.

Asylum seekers: are individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined (UNHCR, 2008).

Refugee camps versus settlement: often used interchangeably in various literatures and relate to durable solution. However, Cavaglieri (2005) recognized five parameters used to differentiate these two terminologies.

- i. **Freedom of movement:** the more freedom of movement is restricted, the more a refugee settlement is generally seen to assume the character of a camp.
- ii. **Type of livelihood:** camp dwellers generally are allowed to deal only with limited income generating activities, while self-settled refugees have a tendency to be more integrated into the local economy, be it with or without host country's consent.
- iii. **Type of governance:** this indicates the mechanisms of decision-making within or over the refugee community.
- iv. **Designation as temporary locations:** the term refugee camp marks a group of loading of various descriptions which, because of the poor conditions of the accommodations, are meant to provide temporary shelter.

- v. **Population size and density:** this indicator, coupled with questions of freedom of movement and mode of livelihoods, could also be a useful means to recognize the difference between camp and settlement. According to these five parameters, therefore, the elements characterizing camp based solutions essentially concern the limited freedom of movement, their limited self-reliance in order to implement whatever livelihood strategy and the marginalization caused by separation of refugees from the local population.

Refugees once they crossed international boundaries to seek asylum may self-settle in urban or rural area. But, most of the time refugees are obliged by host governments and international organizations to settle in camps. Governments in many parts of the world prefer refugees to live in camps for two different reasons (UNHCR, 1997; Jacobsen, 2006).

Firstly, they feel that such an approach minimizes the social and political risks involved in hosting large number of foreign nationals. Second, it encourages donor states and humanitarian organizations to assume a greater degree of financial responsibilities for the refugees.

Furthermore, relief agencies have also tended to favor the establishment of camps given the relative ease of providing food, health care, education and other services to refugees when they are concentrated in large settlement.

Refugee camps are often perceived as transient settlements, reflecting the temporary nature of the refugee phenomenon. However, to day, a person uprooted by conflict and other reasons will remain displaced for an average of 17 years (WRC, 2009; Montclos, & Kagwarja, 2000). In popular imagination, refugees are perceived as people who live in sprawling camp where they are dependent for their basic needs on international relief organizations. But, due to the prolonged nature of settlement in camps and reductions of assistance by humanitarian organization, refugees in camp involve in different livelihood activities.

2.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Refugees

It is not easy to make generalization about the socio-demographic profiles of world's refugee populations. Different studies indicate various demographic compositions of world refugee population. For instance, according to UNHCR (1997), the vast majority of refugees were

women and children-an assertion which simply reflects the fact that the vast majority of people in any population particularly in less developed countries are women and children. Contrary to this, single young males contribute the majority of refugees and asylum seeker population worldwide (Jacobsen, 2006:275). The same study on urban refugees indicates that 48 per cent were females; 28 per cent were below the age of 18 and 12 per cent above the age 60 years. Further, a study conducted on Palestinian refugees in Northern Lebanon reveals that most of the refugees in the camp were male (59%), while females accounted 41 per cent (EL-Zein, 2008). Apart from this a study undertaken by Al-Sharmani (2003) on Somali refugees in Cairo reveals that 46 per cent of the participants were males, whereas 54 per cent were females. The study also shows that 79 per cent of the respondents were aged between 20 and 40 years and less than 2 per cent were above the age of 50 years.

Broadly speaking, however, existing information indicates that the profile of refugees varies greatly from country to country in terms of number, gender, and age (Jacobsen, 2006).

There is no clear idea which shows the background of refugees related to their place of birth. But, as Adepoju (1982) pointed out the majority of refugees in Africa were of rural background, and most of them remain in rural areas in the countries of asylum. This rural background of the bulk of refugees also reflects the predominant rural composition of Africa's population. Every three out of four refugees in Africa were from rural areas (Ibid).

2.3 Refugees and Humanitarian Action: A Historical Review

Humanitarian action is a very broad concept, covering a variety of different activities undertaken by many different institutions (UNHCR, 1997). Humanitarian action is most commonly associated with the provision of relief assistances such as food, water, shelter materials and medical care. During a complex emergency or refugee crisis, the rapid and equitable dissemination of such scarce resources can evidently help to save lives and prevent unnecessary human suffering. Despite this, it also acts as independent mediator in case of political or other negotiation either with host governments or refugee producing countries.



After the two international conferences, ICARAI and ICARAI (International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa) which were not fruitful, humanitarian organizations were stressed the importance of linking humanitarian aid and development. However, and despite the renewed interest expressed at ICARA II, the refugee aid and development discourse lost momentum as in the aftermath of ICARA II attempts to attract the required funding failed (Devriese, 2006).

In contrast, the first years of the new millennium have shown a renewed interest in refugees' population, refugee livelihoods and self-reliance. Therefore, currently, there is a tendency to place greater emphasis on a livelihood approach to enhance the productivity of forced migrants, promote greater self-reliance and help people to either regain sources of living lost during displacement or cultivate new ones (Horst, 2006). Despite this fascinating issue, often enhancing productivity and self-reliance in the context of refugee in camps is mostly unattainable (UNHCR, 2005) because of imposed barriers such as legal obstacles and restrictions on refugees' freedom of movement, employment and access to land.

2.4 Refugees' Livelihood Strategies

To date, no clear definition on refugee livelihoods has emerged, illustrating the complexity of the concept (DeVriese, 2006). However, a widely accepted definition of "livelihoods" is given by chambers and Conway (1992); "a livelihood comprises the capacity, asset and activities required for a means of living." Essentially livelihoods refer to the means used to maintain and sustain life.

The livelihood strategies that displaced households develop to secure a means of living depend on how they can strategically utilize their livelihood assets, respond to vulnerabilities they face in unstable context in which they live, and the policies, institutions and processes that have an effect on their lives and livelihoods.

Despite the fact that in many cases access to the local labor market and freedom of movement is restricted, and most camp refugees depend on the distribution of food rations and other goods as a main means of survival (Bruijn, 2009), many have developed alternative livelihood

strategies. These range from subsistence farming, to trade, production and services, to receiving incentives from aid agencies and remittances from family members abroad. Although every refugee population and situation is different, an attempt is made to determine general trends in refugee livelihood strategies hereunder.

2.4.1 Receiving Humanitarian Assistancess

Humanitarian assistance provided to refugees is the main sources of livelihood for refugees, in general, and camp refugees in particular. Thus, humanitarian aid becomes a component of a refugee's livelihood strategies. The arrival of humanitarian assistance following a refugee influx creates a new set of livelihood resources in the refugee host area (Cavaglieri, 2005). The author further explained that these resources appear in two forms: firstly, formal livelihood support programs, like income generating activities, which are directly implemented by aid agencies in camps and official settlements. The second way in which livelihoods are supported by humanitarian assistance is through indirect economic stimuli to the refugee host area. Even though humanitarian organizations supply livelihood resource for refugees, Guarnier (2004) in Devriese, (2006) warns that:

livelihood interventions must be based up on careful analysis of the current availability and accessibility of food, and the impact that food aid would have on policies, institutions and process that influence livelihood strategies particularly market.

2.4.2 Employment

Refugee population displace from their habitual place of residence to escape from the ravaging situation at the place of origin and mostly support their lives by the aid provided. However, in few circumstances if condition allowed, refugees start to work in waged employment in different humanitarian organizations. For instance, Brees (2008) found that 14.7% of the Burmese refugees in Thailand were engaged in wage employment in the camp for one of the international non-governmental organizations.

Employment with humanitarian agencies, or incentive work where formal employment is not allowed, provides a share of refugees with a regular income. Positions occupied by refugees refer among others to teachers, nurses, community workers, office staff, cleaners and cooks

2.4.3 Engaging in Trade and Service Provisions

Although in some situations any income generating is formally banned, in most camps, refugees carry on a wide range of small business activities in various sectors (Bruijn, 2009). Trade and service activities are usually the most important, including petty shops, drug stores, trade in food rations and non-food items distributed by relief organizations, small restaurants and bars, maintenance (bicycles and radio), hairdressing, phone services, security services, language tutoring or interpreting. Refugees involve in such activities either in groups or independently. In some cases, cooperatives can increase purchasing power with economies of scale in the purchase of materials and also reduce marketing cost.

2.4.4 Subsistence Farming

The possibility of agriculture becoming a major contributing factor in improving the welfare and livelihood security of refugees and local people can not be overlooked (Stone, and Devrise, 2004:35). Refugees living in camp rely on access to common natural resources like water, forest and range land to support themselves, and eventually to earn income. Wild products are either used for subsistence (especially in the initial stages of arrival) or for trade. But, as (Bruijn, 2009) Pointed out, the development of refugee livelihoods such as agriculture and pastorals depends on the availability of and access to natural resources. Hence, in most cases, refugees reside in camp have limited opportunity to cultivate land for crop production. But, they involve in other farming related activities other than crop production. For instance, a study undertaken by Brees (2008) on Burmese refugees in Thailand depicts that to enhance the taste of the food rations provided they engaged in vegetables grown around the house, animal-raising and foraging, and hunting outside camp.

2.4.5 Relying on Social Networks and Solidarity

The growing global interconnectiveness, improving communication and ties with relatives and/or friends living abroad help refugees to survive the harsh conditions of their displacement. Assurances from family and friends abroad can include both financial as well as material resources (Jacobsen, 2006). There are different transnational livelihood strategies that refugee exchanges to secure their livelihood. However, the main focus currently in both academia and policy is remittance (Al-Sharmani, 2004; Horst, 2006).

Refugees in camps and urban areas have access to remittances and social capital through transnational communities (i.e. Co-nationals resettled in third countries who send money), and information to friends and relatives (Cavaglieri, 2005). Thus, social net works and the resultant flow of financial as well as material resources permit refugees to diversify livelihood activities. While there is extensive research on the contribution of migrant remittances to development in sending countries, there is much less research on refugee remittances. More understanding and data about refugee remittances flows and their impact on host communities would help understand their role in refugees' livelihoods, and the contribution they make towards underpinning human security in host areas (Ibid).

2.4.6 Investing in Education and Skills Training

Skill training and education are not luxuries. A society's level of economic growth and prosperity is intimately linked to the quality of education and training. Education and training should not be seen as ancillary but vital, primarily and no less important than the provision of food and health care (DeVriese, 2006).

2.5 Theorizing Refugees Livelihoods: Livelihood Framework

A livelihood framework is a way of grasping how households derive their livelihoods (Chamber and Conway, 1992). Livelihood framework comprises an analysis of the assets and strategies refugees use to attain desired outcomes, and the institutional or structural context's sometimes called the vulnerability context or processes, institutions and policies which constraints or enables access to these assets and strategies. A theory of refugee livelihoods needs to address the specific vulnerability of refugees, the resources and strategies they employ to reduce this vulnerability (Jacobsen, 2006).

The livelihoods framework is a useful starting point in developing such a theory, and it is beginning to be used to analyze the experience of refugees and other conflict-affected people (DeVriese, 2006). Although there are several livelihood frameworks such as CARE, Oxfam and UNDP frameworks, the Department for International Development (DFID) adapted livelihoods framework with its emphasis on the concept of vulnerability and its attention to power

relations, is particularly useful for understanding the situation of urban refugees (Jacobsen, 2008). The following paragraphs present a detailed discussion of the main theme of the framework.

2.5.1 Vulnerability Context

It is evident that livelihood opportunities can be enhanced or limited by factors in the external environment. These factors determine the vulnerability context in which households have to operate. The vulnerability context is the range of factors in the external environment that make people vulnerable (DeVriese, 2006). The external environment is an important influencing factor on a refugee's livelihood. Vulnerability denoted the shocks, trends and seasonality factors that people are prone to in choice of livelihood options (Addo, 2007; WRC, 2009).

In the context of this study, the forced displacement of refugees to unknown country with different social structure and the resultant problems encounter can be classified as forms of shock (Jacobsen, 2002). Refugees do not only have to cope with the often traumatic experience of flight and displacement, but also often end up with only limited resources due to loss of assets and capabilities (DeVriese, 2006).

Therefore, this study will investigate how far these refugees have dealt and cope with these vulnerabilities by exploring how they earn a living by practicing different activities.

2.5.2 Livelihood Assets

An easy way of thinking within a livelihood framework is using the household triangles of assets, capabilities and activities. Household assets refer to owned, controlled, claimed or in some other means accessed by the household (Addo, 2007; DeVriese, 2006). Assets are also referred as resources which allow people to participate in production, labor market and exchange with other households possessed different assets. DFID recognizes five categories of assets (capital) upon which livelihoods are built. These are natural, social, human, physical and financial capitals.

Financial capital denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. It incorporates saving, supply of credit or regular remittances which provide them

with different livelihood option (DFID, 2000). Physical capital comprises the basic infrastructure (transport, shelter, water, energy and communication) and the production equipment and means that enable people to pursue livelihoods. The human capital represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their intended livelihood objectives. Social capital is taken to mean the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. They are developed through networks and connection, membership of more formalized groups and relationship of trust (Ibid). Natural capital represents the natural resources stocks from which resources flows useful for livelihood are derived (land, water, wildlife, biodiversity, environmental resources).

This study will analyze and assess the various assets available and their implication on household heads' participation in gainful livelihood activities in the context of refugees residing in a camp.

2.5.3 Transforming Structure and Processes

Transforming structures and processes within the livelihoods framework are the institutions, and organizations that shape livelihoods (Addo, 2007). The DFID sustainable livelihoods framework also realizes that laws, policies, and governmental institutions can all shape the way in which people support themselves. They operate at all levels from household to the wider community (Ibid).

In the context of this study, the researcher is expected to assess the influences of host government polices and laws related to refugees under the research question of what are the determinant factors influencing refugees' participation in gainful livelihood activities in accordance with other factors as seen in the frame work below.

2.5.4 Livelihood Strategies

Strategies refer to the range of activities undertaken by refugees to access and mobilize needed resources (Jacobsen, 2002). Livelihood strategies are the ways in which households deploy assets and use their capabilities in order to meet households' objectives (DeVriese, 2006).

The household strategies that displaced households develop to secure a means of living depend on how they can strategically utilize their livelihood assets; respond to the vulnerabilities they face in the unstable context in which they live, and the policies, institutions and processes that have an effect on their lives and livelihoods.

Different authors use different terminologies to recognize these strategies. For instance, Scoones (1998) identified four types of strategies; extensification, intensification, diversification and migration; Ellis (1998) identified two types of strategies; natural resource based and non-natural resource based strategies; Addo(2007) recognized four types of rural livelihood strategies: on farm, off-farm, non-farm and migration. However, for this study, the livelihood strategies refugees implement in the camp; mentioned in the preceding section, are classified as farm and non-farm livelihood strategies. In this study, farm livelihood strategies refer to the set of activities implemented by refugees to generate income. It includes livestock rearing as well as vegetation production on a parcel of land. Non-farm livelihood strategy refers to non-farm income sources. In the context of refugees in camp, some sub-categories of non-farm activities are commonly identified. These are trade related activities, employment and daily laborer.

2.5.5 Livelihood Outcomes

The livelihood outcomes that households achieve with their strategies are a result of all these factors their assets, their vulnerabilities and the policies, institutions and processes that either enhance or restrict their livelihood options (Jacobsen, 2006).

2.6 Empirical review of determinants of participation in gainful livelihood strategies

2.6.1 Demographic factors

Age as demographic parameter has significant effect on accessing assets and thereby securing livelihood. A study conducted in Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Amen indicated that more than half of the refugee populations was aged 20 and below and the likelihood to involve in different economic activities was low (Abuhelwa, and Brich, 1993). Moreover, sex of a household head have also direct bearing in pursuing livelihood activities and thereby variation in generating income.

There is a difference between the strategies adopted and the risks faced by men and women (Devries, 2006). The author further pointed out that the propensity of women to participate in different income earning activities is much lower than their men counterparts.

2.6.2 Geographic factor

Year of residency in camp is a geographic variable which is expected to have significant effect on the decision-making of refugees whether to participate in gainful livelihood strategies or not. This is because of the fact that refugees' tendency to engage in income earning activities depend in one part for how long refugees have stayed in camp. In relation to this Meludu and Emerole (2009) pointed out that those refugees who have stayed in the camp for long have the urge to establish livelihood activities because of what they have gone through and adaptation of the new environment. Further, a study carried out by Bruijn (2009) on refugees in six countries: three in Africa and three in Asia reported that duration of refugees' stay in host country is the determinant factor to participate in gainful livelihood strategies.

2.6.3 Livelihood Assets related factors

Livelihood assets are classified as Human, social, natural, physical and financial capitals. Human capitals are mandatory for every individual to carry out his/her daily activities. Human capital is essential as it is the basis for the use of all other types of assets and to achieve a positive livelihood outcome (Brees, 2008). Human capital is the generic term to mean not only life expectancy, but also education and skills. Years of education should be strongly and positively related to livelihood security (Rach, & Sequin, 1983).

Besides this, there is no doubt that the health status of household members has a significant bearing on their participation in gainful livelihood activities.

Social capital is a vital aspect of models for understanding livelihoods and the importance of social networks for gaining access to other forms of capital is widely acknowledged. In the context of refugees, allowing refugees to participate in different institutions like, community based organizations can support the livelihoods of forcibly displaced people. First, by going beyond the traditional relief-based culture of handouts, it offers a more dignified way to support refugees. Second, it offers a range of services those refugees in protracted situations

need and which traditional relief doesn't provided, including credit, savings facilities and even micro insurance (Jacobsen, 2004).

As refugees usually rely heavily on natural resources to meet their basic livelihood need, local agro-ecological potential is crucial (Wilson, 1992). The location of refugee populations in ecologically marginal areas and their concentration in camps, both tend, therefore, to have negative consequences on their welfare because they can not find adequate building materials, fuel wood, gathered food or productive agricultural land. Infrastructure particularly transportation as part of physical capital has significance effect on livelihood activity. The location of refugees relative to transport and trade routes is a key factor as to whether local economic expansion is possible through linkages with regional and national economic development. Therefore the location of refugees in isolated areas generally has negative consequences for refugee livelihood, unless substantial investment in transport infrastructure is made (Ibid).

In addition to the above livelihood assets, financial capital particularly remittance plays significance role in protracted refugee situations. Study conducted by Campbel, *e tal.* (2006) revealed that Congolese refugees in Nairobi received remittance on average US \$ 200 per month regularly. The study further pointed out that the money they have received permits them to invest on different trading activities and purchase materials such as clothes, utensils and charcoals.

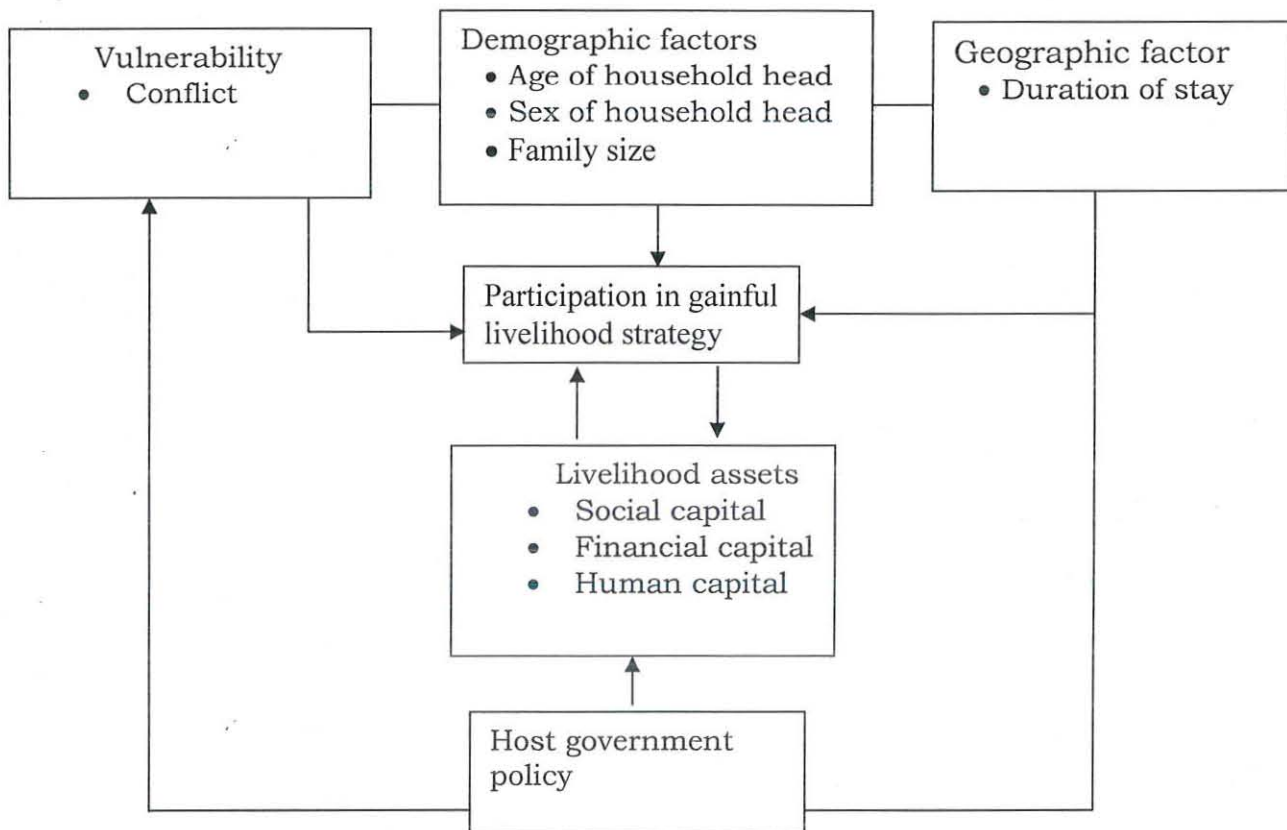
2.6.4 Institution

In this study institution refers to laws, policies and regulations developed by host government and/or by international organizations to govern refugees. Literature reveals that the host country's asylum policy is indeed a defining factor in inhibiting or facilitating the ability of refugees to establish and secure their livelihood (Jacobsen, 2002).

2.7 Analytical Framework

The following analytical framework shows the interrelationship between demographics, livelihood assets, and institution that have significance effect on refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies.

Figure 2.1: Analytical Framework



Source: Adapted from the DFID's sustainable livelihood framework

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Some General Description of the Region and Study Area

Tigray National Regional State (TNRS) is found in the North part of Ethiopia and has common boundaries with Eritrea in the North, Sudan in the West, Amhara National Regional State in the South and Afar National Regional state in the East. It covers an approximate area of 50,078 sq.kms. According to the 2007 population and housing census of the country, the total population of the region was 4,314,456, of whom 2,124,853 were males and 2,189,603 were females. Furthermore, from the total population of the region, 842,723 (19.53%) lived in urban areas while 3,471,733 (80.46 %) lived in rural areas (CSA, 2007).

The region is characterized by varied and highly uneven distribution of seasonal rainfall and by frequent occurrence of drought. The main rainy months of the region ranges from June to September. Majority of the people in rural area practice mixed farming i.e., both production of crops and livestock.

Tahtay Adyabo wereda where the refugee camp located is found in the TNRS. It is one of the woredas of North western zone of the region. As of 2007, the total population of the woreda was 91,379, of whom 46, 371 and 45,008 were male and female population respectively. Furthermore, out of the total population of the woreda 83,791 (91.69%) lived in rural areas, while 7,627(8.30%) lived in urban areas (CSA, 2007). Sheraro town is the woreda's capital, found 1200kms far from Addis Ababa in the north, 50kms away from the Eritrean border in the north and 175kms far from Humera town (Sudan border) in the West. The town is located at an altitude of 1,040 m.a.s.l. and at the geographic coordinates of $14^{\circ} 3' 22''$ N and $37^{\circ} 46' 17.12''$ E (WARDO, 2010)

3.1.1 Background of the study area (Shimelba Refugee Camp)

3.1.1.1 Physical setting of the study area

The study site is located in North Western zone of the TNRS particularly in Tahtay Adyabo woreda. The camp is situated at a geographical coordinate of $14^{\circ} 10.28' 76''$ N and $37^{\circ} 43' 45''$ E and at an altitude of 1,140 m.a.s.l in a semiarid zone.

The camp is found at a distance of 1195kms from Addis Ababa to the North and 30kms from Sheraro town in the Southwest and 80kms away from the Eritrean border in the South. The total area of the camp is approximately 200 hectares (ARRA, 2009). In the north, Sheraro town borders the camp. In the south Dedebit town borders it, while Tekeze River share boundary in the West.

I. Climate

The study site is characterized by extremely high temperature and lack of rainfall. The rate of evaporation surpasses precipitation. According to the Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office (WARDO), the temperature of the area reaches at its climax (above 38 degree centigrade) particularly in the spring season.

II. Topography and Soil Type

The topography of the study area is generally characterized by a flat and gentle slop with relatively scattered vegetation covers. The dominant soil type of the area is vertisol with a dark grayish brown color at the surface. The vertisol has some inherited physical problems, which forms wide and deeper cracks during the dry season and has drainage problems during the wet season.

III. Infrastructures in the camp

The camp is connected with Sheraro town by gravel road. Moreover, there was satellite telephone communications which allows refugees to get telephone service and currently (at the time of the survey) mobile phone was giving service at specific areas of the camp. There are two schools, one for refugees and one for locals. In addition to this there is one pre-school (K.g). As far as health facility is concerned, there was one health center with full human and material resources.

3.1.2 Demographic characteristics of the Refugees

3.1.2.1 Age-sex composition

As one of the demographic characteristics, assessing the age-sex composition of the total refugee population living in the camp is crucial.

Hence, Table 3.1 shows the distribution of total refugee population across different age categories. Their age distribution indicates that the percentage of adult people between 18 and 59 years 64.06 per cent were more, followed by those between 5 and 17 years 18.4 per cent and then those with 0-4 years 14.05 per cent. The proportion of refugee population aged 60 years and above accounted only 3.5 per cent of the total refugee population. In addition to this, the table illustrates the proportion of female and male population living in the camp. A high proportion of the refugee populations 68.4 per cent were males while 31.5 per cent were females.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Refugee Population by Age and Sex

Age category	Sex					
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
0-4	717	52.56	647	47.43	1364	14.05
5-17	1040	58.26	745	41.7	1785	18.4
18-59	4717	75.86	1506	24.22	6218	64.06
60 ⁺	176	51.92	163	48.08	339	3.5
Total	6645	68.46	3061	31.5	9706	100

Source: ARRA, 2010

A. Ethnic Composition of the Refugees

The total refugee population dwelled in the camp was composed of two dominant ethnic groups: Tigrigna and kunama. Both accounted 97.46 per cent of the total refugee population in the camp. The share of other ethnic groups (Saho and Bilen) was almost negligible.

B. Place of origin of refugee population

Table 3.2 presents information about the specific area where refugees came from. Accordingly, 78.3 per cent of the refugees came from Gashbarka and Debub followed by Maekel (17.56%). The proportion of refugees who came from the remaining areas were too small.

Table 3.2 Distribution of refugee population by place of origin

Place of origin	Total	percentage
Anseba	78	0.80
Dehub	3476	35.81
Gashbarka	4120	42.45
Meakel	1705	17.56
North Red Sea	115	1.18
South Red Sea	41	0.43
Others	171	1.76
Total	9706	100

Source: ARRA, 2010

C. Educational Level

Table 3.3 demonstrates the educational level they had attained while they were in their home country. The distribution shows that out of the total refugee populations who have attended formal education, 49.5 per cent have completed grade seven through ten, 33.5 percent grade eleven through twelve.

Table 3.3 Distribution of refugee populations by their educational level

Educational level	Sex					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Grade 1-6	136	3.35	125	3.08	261	6.43
Grade 7-10	1860	45.88	148	3.65	2008	49.53
Grade 11-12	1237	30.57	122	3.01	1359	33.52
University/College stud.	268	6.61	13	0.32	281	6.93
Diploma graduate	52	1.28	5	0.12	57	1.40
Degree graduate	83	2.04	4	0.09	87	2.14
Master degree	1	0.02	0	0	1	0.002
Total*	3637	89.70	417	10.30	4054	100

Source: ARRA, 2010

*It only refers to the educational level they had at the time of arrival

3.2 Sample Size Determination

Sample size is usually determined based on the required precision, variability of the characteristics to be measured and the resources at hand (Kummar, 1996). Hence, based on the following formula, and considering 5% non response rate, 403 sample households were taken and the head of each sample household was included for responding the questionnaire.

$$\text{Sample households (nh)} = \frac{Z^2 \alpha/2 * P (1-P)}{(e)^2}$$

Where nh= sample size of households

Z= standard value or confidence interval (Z= 1.96)

P=proportion of households participated in gainful livelihood strategy.

(P= 0.5) because, there is no previous study

e= Allowable error (e=0.05).

$$\text{Then nh} = \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.5(1- 0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384.16 = 384 + 19 = 403$$

nh= **403** minimum sample size households.

3.3 Study Design and Sampling Procedures

A cross-sectional study design was applied to accomplish the research work at a given time and cost. This design is best suited to studies aimed at finding out the prevalence of a phenomenon, situation, problem, attitude or issue, by taking a cross-section of the population (Kummar, 1996).

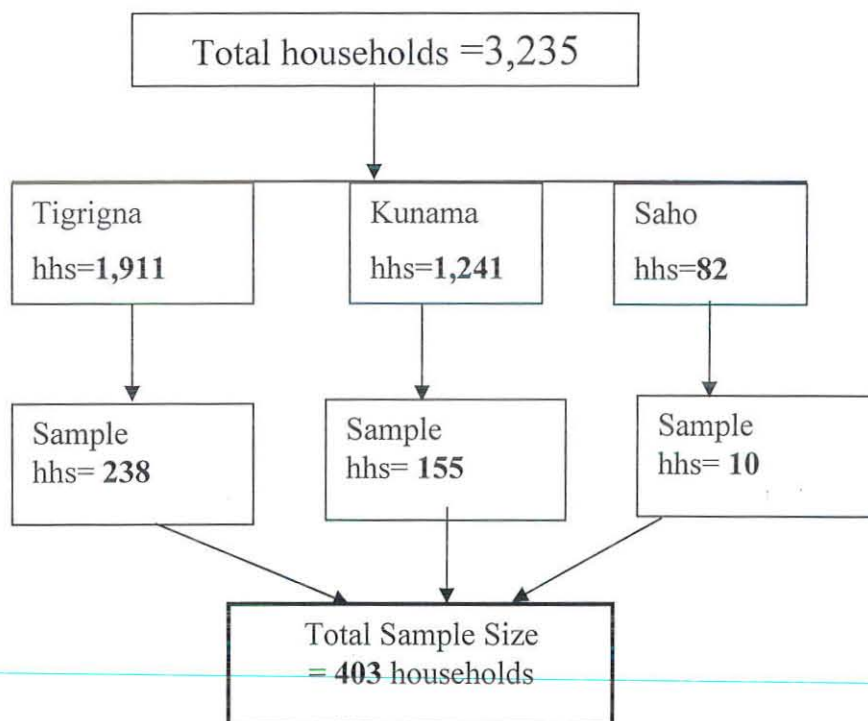
The target populations of this research were all Eritrean refugees who settled in Shimelba refugee camp. The total refugee population was 9,706, of whom 5,737 were Tigigna, 3,723 were Kunama and 246 were Saho (ARRA, 2010). Since the unit of analysis for this research was at household level, an attempt was made to identify and to determine the total number of households. Thus, the target population of this research was all 3,235 refugee households lived in the camp who were identified from the ration card statistics. In this case household refers to those who live in the same house, who may or may not makeup a family.

To get representatives, the total households were stratified into three mutually exclusive strata based on their ethnicity. The main reason behind stratification of the target population into

strata was that as mentioned one of the objectives of this study was to examine household differentials in the livelihood strategies refugees used to generate income. One parameter considered to assess differentials was across ethnicity. Hence, to do so there must have representative samples from each ethnic group.

Once each household was placed into appropriate stratum, the required sample size was determined using Probability Proportionate Stratified (PPS) sampling procedure. This is a sampling procedure which considers the size of each stratum before selecting the cases (Ibid). Finally the head of each sample household was incorporated in the study to provide the necessary information required.

Figure 3.1: Selection of sample households



Source: Own developed

hhs =households

3.4 Sources and Methods of data collection

The researcher used both primary and secondary data to carry out the investigation. Primary data pertaining age of respondents, marital status, religion, sex of the household heads, educational level, family size, livestock ownership, duration of stay in the camp, participation in community based organization (CBOs), participation in skill training programs, remittance, and on the types of livelihood strategies refugee household employed to generate income was collected from the target respondents.

3.4.1 Instruments of primary data collection

A. Survey questionnaire

Survey questionnaire was the main tool used to gather the necessary data from the target respondents. Well-organized and structured questionnaire was developed to capture the desired information from the informants. Initially, the questionnaire was developed in English, then after, it was translated into local language so that, the accuracy and consistency in wording was ensured. The questionnaire consisted of structured questions and was divided in to two types: dichotomous choice and multiple category questions. The dichotomous choice questions offer only two alternatives, i.e. yes or no; and the multiple category questions had more than two alternatives.

The data collection process had the following components of activities in order to obtain a quality data with in the available resources.

- i. Recruitment of 6 (5 males and 1 females) data collectors and 2 supervisors with minimum requirement of grade 10 completed and some experience of data collection was made. In order to assist the respondents whenever they encountered some difficulties on filling out the questionnaire, especially for Kunama and Saho ethnic groups, the data collectors were taken from each ethnic group: three from Tigrigna, two from kunama and one from Saho.
- ii. Data collectors were given a necessary training for one day on how to collect the data ethically, clarification of the objective and significance of the study.

B. Focus group discussion (FGD)

Focus group discussions were held to generate qualitative data so as to supplement the data collected quantitatively. It was conducted to collect data pertaining livelihood strategies of refugees, problems encountered while involving in different activities, local rules and regulations governing refugees in the camp, and the role of international NGOs in facilitating refugee livelihoods. In total, two FGDs were conducted: One with officials of the organizations found in the study area and one with refugees. Each FGD held had six members. The establishment of FGD with the refugees considered both sexes and refugees from different ethnicity. Furthermore, discussants were selected purposely with the intention that they can provide the necessary information required. Thus, refugees who have stayed longer time in the camp and involved in any livelihood activities were taken.

The discussions were held based on the voluntary of the participants and on the appropriate time the participants agreed. In addition to the researcher one note taker and one moderator were nominated so as to keep the consistency of the information forwarded by the discussants. The note taker and moderator were informed how to take notes and how to manage the discussion respectively.

C. Direct observation

The researcher used this instrument to observe the livelihood strategies employed by the refugees in and around the camp. Moreover, this tool was used to observe some problems that refugees faced while involving in different livelihood strategies during the survey time.

3.4.2 Secondary data sources

The secondary data used for this study was gathered from published and unpublished works of governmental, non-governmental organizations and individuals that had direct or indirect relevance to the study. Furthermore, documents taken from ARRA, ZOA refugee care and IRC were used to substantiate the primary data collected from the informants. These data were found very crucial to conceptualize and provide clear idea to analyze the research work.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

Following the data collection in the field using different tools, editing, data entry, and cleaning processes of all questionnaire was made. The analysis process involved both descriptive as well as inferential statistics.

3.5.1 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics are important to have clear picture of the characteristics of sample units (Kummar, 1996). By applying descriptive statistics one can compare and contrast different categories of sample units with respect to the desired characteristics. In this study, descriptive statistics such as mean, percentages, frequency of occurrence and cross tab were used along the econometric model to analyze the collected primary and secondary data. Specifically, descriptive statistics was used to assess the socio-demographic characteristics of sample household heads as well as to examine the livelihood strategies deployed by the respondents.

3.5.2 Inferential Statistics

In this study, inferential statistics particularly bivariate analysis (chi-square test) and multivariate analysis (binary logistic regression) were used. The bivariate analysis was used to assess differentials in the livelihood strategies sample household utilized to earn income in the study area, while logistic regression was applied to identify the factors that influences household heads' participation in gainful livelihood activities.

3.5.3 Econometric Model Specification

One of the objectives of this research was to identify the determinants of refugee household heads' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. To do so, primary data pertaining demographic characteristics, livelihood asset, and strategies households or individuals within the households employed to sustain their lives was gathered from the respondents.

The out come variable of the study was dichotomous: yes or no type. For such variable with dummy responses, an econometric model called binary logistic regression is applicable (Wright, 2004). Unlike linear regression model in which the dependent variable is metric, linearly related to a set of explanatory variables and are estimated using least squares, the

outcome variable of logistic regression model is dichotomous which takes the value of 1 for success and 0 for failure. Hence, the dependent variable in this case, participation in gainful livelihood strategy, was a binary variable which took a value one if a household head participated in gainful livelihood strategy, zero otherwise.

The Cumulative logistic probability model can be econometrically specified as:

$$P_i = F(Z_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\alpha + \sum \beta_i x_i)}} \quad (1)$$

Where p_i = is the probability that an individual is being participated in gainful livelihood activities given x_i

X_i = represents the i^{th} explanatory variables.

α and β_i are constant and regression parameters to be estimated respectively.

e = is the base of the natural logarithm.

For ease of interpretation of the coefficients, a logistic model could be written in terms of the odds and log of odd. The odds ratio is the ratio of the probability that an individual or household would be participated (P_i) to the probability of a household would not be participated ($1 - P_i$). That is;

$$\left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} \right) = e^{Z_i} \quad (2)$$

And taking the natural logarithm of equation (2) yields;

$$\ln \left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} \right) = Z_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Then, } Z_i = \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i X_i$$

The parameters of the model, α and β can be estimated using the maximum likelihood (ML).

3.6 pre -testing of the questionnaire

Initially, the developed questionnaire was commented by the advisor. Then after, it was pre-tested in the refugees who were not included in the sample so as to keep the validity of the questionnaire. On the basis of the feedbacks all sort of corrections were made before disseminating to the respective respondents.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

Ethical consideration was made in this study. Initially, letter of support was written by institute of population studies of Addis Ababa University based on which the Administration for Refugee and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) was written letter of support to its respective office found in the study area. Finally, the sample household heads or representatives were informed before responding to the questions that their response will be kept confidential and will not be used for other purposes than the objective of the study.

3.8 Variable Identifications

The dependent variable of the model

The dependent variable in this study was participation of refugee household heads in gainful livelihood strategy. The dependent variable for this study has binary categories, that is, the dependent variable took the value 1 with a probability of success when the respondents participated in gainful livelihood strategy, or the value 0 when a given refugee household head did not participate in gainful livelihood strategies.

Participation in gainful livelihood strategy is operationalized as the involvement of a refugee in any income earning activities by exerting available resources so as to supplement the food rations provided. Moreover, in the context of refugees, those who did not participate in gainful livelihood strategies were operationally defined as; those who did not involve in gainful livelihood activities, but they lead their lives by the food rations provided by the humanitarian organizations.

The independent variables of the study

The independent variables that were expected to influence refugee household heads' participation in gainful livelihood strategies can be of many types. Those independent variables are explained below:

Age of the household head

Age is a continuous independent variable indicating the age of the household head in years. A household head whose age is in the middle age group is more likely to participate in gainful livelihood activities compared to those in the other age groups.

Education of household head

This is a dummy variable classified as literate and illiterate. In this study, it was expected that households headed by literate persons had more probability of participation in gainful livelihood strategies compared to their counterparts.

Health problem

There is no doubt that the health status of household members has a significant bearing on their participation in income-generating activities. To obtain data related to this, respondents were asked, did you encounter any health problem and unable to participate in gainful livelihood strategies in the last twelve months prior to the survey year. Based on this, a dummy variable was assigned that represents whether any member of the refugee household was able to participate in gainful livelihood strategies or not.

Family size

This variable is a continuous explanatory variable and refers to the total members in the family the household has in number. It is assumed that households with larger family size were expected to participate in gainful livelihood activities compare to those with small family size. Therefore, family size is expected to have positive influence on households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies.

Sex: the sex of household head is another predictor variable which is dichotomous in nature. Since the male-headed households have more access to opportunities, it was assumed that males are more likely to participate in gainful livelihood strategies relative to females.

Duration of stay in camp: this is an independent variable which shows the amount of time refugees have stayed in camp given in years. Refugees who have stayed for a long time in the camp are more likely to participate in gainful livelihood activities relative to those who have stayed less.

Participation in skill training program

This is a dummy variable representing whether refugee household head has undertaken any training in handicraft and other skills or not. As a human capital attending skill training is mandatory for refugees which allow them to promote skill, by means of which they can involve in gainful livelihood strategies. Hence, refugees who have ever attended skill training programs since their arrival were relatively more participants than their counterparts.

Membership in community based organizations (CBOs)

Participation in community based organizations is crucial which permits refugees to gain benefits. Specifically, they can lend money from the institution in which they are members and invest in different livelihood activities. Thus, refugees who are members of CBOs are more likely to participate in productive livelihood strategies relative to their counterparts.

Previous employment status

This refers to the employment status they had in their home country. Household heads' previous experience may likely influence his or her attitude on participation in gainful livelihood strategies in the camp. Refugee household heads who had employment at the place of origin are more likely to involve in gainful livelihood strategies relative to those who had not.

Remittance

Remittance is one of the financial capitals that individuals or households receive from relatives and/or friends living abroad. Hence, refugees who have received remittance were more likely to involve in gainful livelihood strategies compared to those who did not receive.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the results of the study. The first section provides a description of the socio-demographic characteristics of the sample household heads. The second section presents the livelihood strategies refugees deployed in and around the camp. The third part displays the issues of differential in livelihood strategies vis-à-vis some socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. Finally the correlates of household heads' participation in gainful livelihood strategies are presented.

In this study, out of 403 sample household heads drawn from the refugee camp, a total of 399 household heads who completed the questionnaire were taken for the analysis.

4.1 Some Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The propensity of refugee household heads to participate in gainful livelihood strategies depends upon the socio-demographic characteristics of the household heads and their access to livelihood assets. Hence, before examining the relationship between household demographics on the one hand and their access to livelihood assets on the other hand with participation in gainful livelihood strategies, the overall characteristics of the sample respondents in relation to some features are illustrated hereunder.

4.1.1 Age-sex composition

As far as the age composition is concerned, more than half (57.9%) of the household heads' age were less than or equals to 33 years, and the percentage of respondents aged greater than or equals to 34 years were 42.1. This result has been corroborated by different researchers. For example, a study conducted on Eritrean refugees in Cairo reveals that over 70 per cent of the refugees were below 30 years old (Ajygin, 2010). Moreover, a survey carried out on Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in Khartoum shows that over 60 per cent of the heads of the household were found between 20 and 30 years, whereas about 29 per cent were over 40 years (Gaim, 1996). Further, in this study, the grand mean age was 34 years. This is slightly higher than the average age of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in Khartoum, which was 31 years. However, in the current study, there was disparity in the mean age between the three ethnic groups.

The mean age for each tribal group: Tigriana, Kunama, and Saho were 29.5, 42.6 and 27.5 years respectively. Hence, household heads belong to Kunama ethnic group were on average 13 years older than Tigriana ethnic group and 15 years older than Saho ethnic group (see table 4.1). The mean age difference between ethnic groups was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). By any standard, this clearly shows that the overwhelming majority of the refugee population in the study area was young adults. The age composition of the refugees in the study area reflects the flow of young people leaving Eritrea might be due to indefinite military conscription. Agyin (2010) in his study on Eritrean refugees in Cairo reported that 38 per cent of the respondents stated having fled Eritrea due to the policy of military conscription.

Sex is one factor that affects individuals' participation in a given economic activity. Among 399 respondent household heads, 340 (85.2%) were males whereas; the rest 59(14.8%) respondents were females. This is because of the fact that the proportions of female refugees in general and female headed households in particular were limited in size in the camp. This result has been supported by many investigators. For instance, more than three-fourth of Congolese refugees in Durban were males while, 24.4 per cent were females (Amisi, 2006).

Of the male-headed households, 215 (63.2%) were participating in gainful livelihood strategies. The corresponding result for the female household heads was 29 (49.2%).

Table 4.1 Distribution of respondents by age and sex

Age category in years	Sex of respondents				Total	Percentage
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage		
<33	186	46.6	45	11.3	231	57.9
≥34	154	38.6	14	3.5	168	42.1
Total	340	85.2	59	14.8	399	100
Average age of respondents in years for each ethnic group						
Tigriana	29.5(6.3)		37.20	<i>F-value</i>	<i>p-value</i> 0.000	
Kunama	42.6(12.4)					
Saho	27.5(5.2)					
Grand mean	34.4 (11.14)					

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Values in parenthesis are standard deviations

4.1.2 Family size of sample households

Concerning the family size of respondents, 54.1 per cent of the total respondents had family size of less than or equals to three families, while 45.9 per cent had family size greater than or equal to four. In contrast to this, a study conducted on Palestinian refugees in Aman, Jordan shows that over one-third of the respondents contained more than ten persons; two-thirds had more than seven persons (Abu Helwa, 1993). In the current study, even though nearly half of the respondents were single, 54.1 per cent of them had family size less than or equal to three members. This is due to the fact that two or three refugees who did not form family were lived together in one house. The average family size for the whole respondents was 3.49 members per household.

Table 4.2 Distribution of respondents by household family size

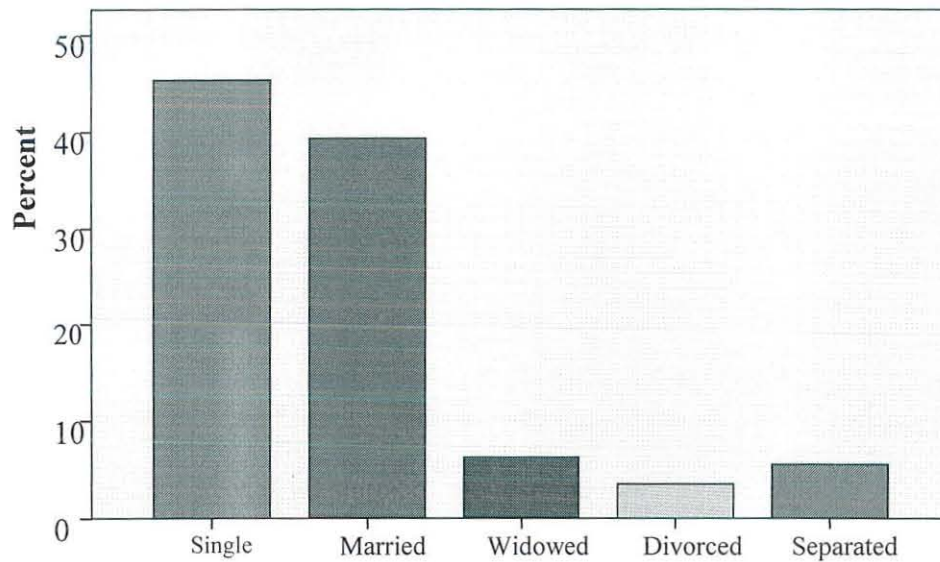
Family size	Frequency	Percentage
≤3	216	54.1
≥4	183	45.9
Total	399	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

4.1.3 Marital Status

With regard to the marital status of the respondents, 45.4 per cent of them were single, while 39.3 per cent of the respondents were currently married. The proportion of the participants who belong to other categories (windowed, divorced and separated) was only 15.3 per cent. Similar to the current result, for example, a study on Congolese refugees in Durban reveals that 50 per cent of the refugees surveyed have never been married, 26.6 percent were married, 13.2 separated and the remaining were widowed or divorced (Amisi, 2006). In this study, as it clearly shown in the chart below, single refugees, including widowed, divorced, and separated constituted 60.7 per cent of the refugees surveyed. One of the reasons might be that it is easier for single to travel without travel documents from their place of departure to host country compared to married couples and/or married couples with children.

Figure 4.1: Marital status of the respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2010

4.1.4 Literacy Status:

To get data concerning literacy status, respondents were asked, “Have you ever attended formal or informal education?” following this item, respondents who have ever attended formal education were asked to specify the highest grade they have completed. Then after, respondents who have attended informal education and can read and write as well as those who have attended formal education were classified under the category of “literate”, while those who have not attended formal or informal education and those who were not able to read and write were assigned to “illiterate” category. Based on this, the distribution of the literacy status of the refugees shows that 80.7 per cent of the respondents were literate, while 19.3 per cent of them were illiterate. In addition to this, the table below illustrates the proportion of respondents by their place of origin. Slightly less than two-third (64.9%) of the total sample respondents came from urban areas, while 35.1 per cent came from rural areas. A study undertaken on Eritrean refugees in Cairo, similarly to the current study, depicts that 70 per cent of the sample surveyed were from urban areas in their background, whereas 30 per cent were originated from rural areas. Though military deserters are equally documented in both urban and rural areas, Eritrean in urban areas are likely to be more readily able to flee the country (Ajygin, 2010).

This might be due to the fact that urban populations, both in Eritrea and elsewhere in Africa have greater access to education. Greater education boosts peoples' awareness about the prevailing political system. Finally this behavioral change could allow them to decide on their future lives.

Table (4.3) further presents the duration of residency of refugees in the camp. The distribution of their years of residency shows that 53.1 per cent of the respondents have stayed less than or equals to five years in the camp, while 46.9 per cent of the respondents have stayed in the camp greater than or equals to six years. This clearly shows the protracted nature of the refugees and lack of durable solutions despite the current efforts which has been undertaking to resettle the refugees in Western countries. More or less, similar finding on refugees in Nigeria shows that 42.9 per cent of those interviewed have stayed on for up to four years, 36.2 percent have stayed on as refugees for more than five years (Meludu, and Emerole, 2009).

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondents by literacy status, duration of stay and place of birth

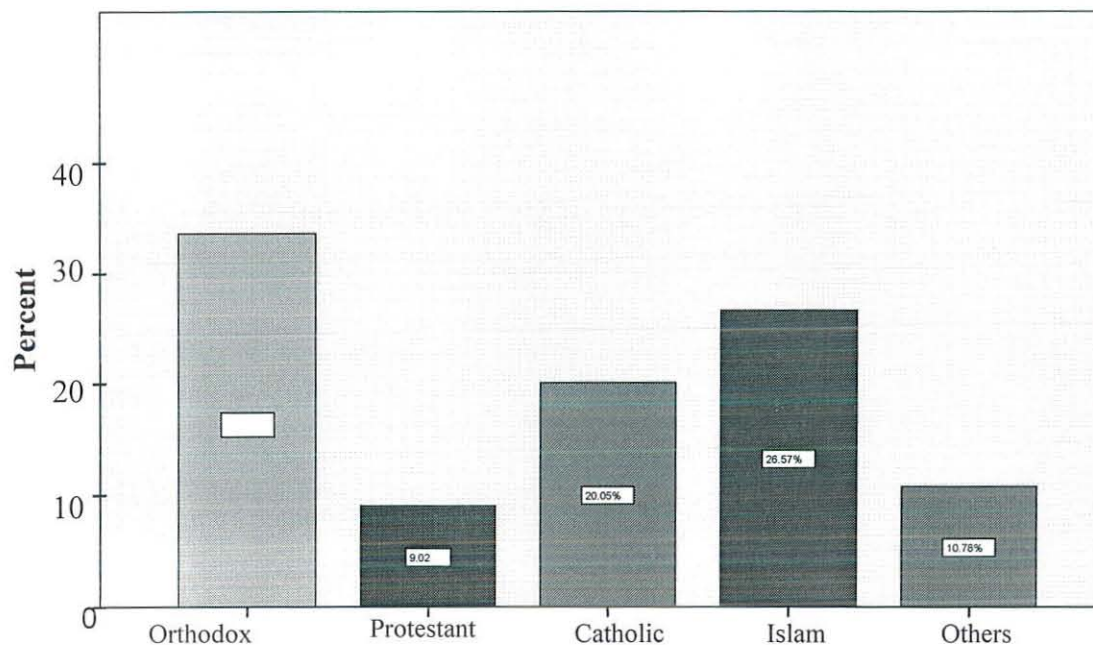
Literacy status of respondents		Frequency	Percentage
	Literate	322	80.7
Illiterates	77	19.3	
Total	399	100	
Place of origin of respondents	Urban	259	64.9
	Rural	140	35.1
	Total	399	100
Duration of stay of respondents in camp	≤5	212	53.1
	≥6	187	46.9
	Total	399	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

4.1.5 Religion

The bar chart below demonstrates the proportion of respondents interviewed by their religion. From the total respondents interviewed slightly more than one-third (33.58%) were followers of Orthodox Christianity followed by Islam (26.57%) and Catholic (20.05%).

Figure 4.2. Religion of respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2010

4.2 HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Households in the study area pursue a wide range of livelihood strategy portfolios in their day-to-day struggle to earn their living and to fulfill their aspirations for improved and better livelihood outcomes while pending durable solutions. In line with this, discussants in the FGD reported that though the income they earned was small, they were participated in different gainful livelihood strategies to supplement the meager food ration provided to them. More importantly, participants pointed out that refugee in the camp involved in different gainful livelihood strategies to fulfill the non-food requirements which are not granted by humanitarian organizations. Hence, in this section the proportion of sample household heads participated in gainful activities beyond passive receiving of food rations were identified. Following this, the types of livelihood strategies refugee households engaged in were illustrated. To do so, respondents were asked to provide their primary livelihood strategy used to generate income

using their available resources. Finally, different livelihood activities in each livelihood strategy are assessed.

The result shows that out of the total household heads covered, 61.2 per cent were participated in gainful livelihood strategies, while 38.8 per cent did not participate. Similar study on Eritrean refugees in Cairo confirmed that over half of the respondents were participated in formal and informal money making activities (Ajygin, 2010).

It is know that receiving food rations is one of the livelihood strategies (Horst, 2006) as far as it sustains the lives of the refugees in camp. But, all refugees whose status was recognized as refugees have received food assistances. Thus, in this study, the livelihood strategies household heads engaged in by exerting their available resources to supplement the assistances provided to them are presented hereunder.

By modifying the categories of rural households' livelihood strategies that Ellis (1998:54) identified as farming, off-farming, non-farming, and migration; in this study, the overall livelihood activities implemented by the informants were classified into two broad categories as farming and non-farming livelihood strategies. Considering this classification for the purpose of analysis, the result reveals that from the whole household heads participated in gainful livelihood strategies, slightly more than one-third (36.5%) were participated on farming livelihood strategies, while 63.5 per cent were participated in non-farming livelihood strategies. Similar finding among camp refugees in Somalia shows that among the 899 randomly selected sample household heads 28.2 per cent were engaged in agricultural production which constitutes small scale irrigation system and animal husbandry (Gaim, 1993). Furthermore, a study conducted on refugees in Nigeria shows that from the total respondents interviewed 11 per cent were involved on farming activities particularly livestock rearing and crop production (mixed farming) but, 52 per cent were engaged in non-farming livelihood strategies (Meludu, and Emerole, 2009).

The result, in the current study, indicates majority of the respondents were engaged in non-farming livelihood strategies. This could be as mentioned above, majority of the refugees were

originated from urban areas, and hence, they could not easily adjust themselves to the hardships of rural life and were unable, for instance, to subsist in an unfamiliar rural environment by working in farm related activities. In addition to this, refugees have limited access to environmental resources particularly land which prohibited them to involve in farming production activities. However, even though urban refugees have not actively participated in farm related activities, it should be noted that they might have diverse skills and educational experiences, which could allow them to engage in various non-farming livelihood strategies.

4.2.1 Farming Livelihood Strategies

Farming livelihood strategy in the study area encompasses livestock rearing, production of fruits and vegetables through traditional irrigation systems, and poultry production. Table 4.4 presents information about the number and proportion of household heads engaged in different types of farming livelihood strategies.

Table 4.4: Household heads engaged on farming livelihood strategies.

Activities	frequency	percentage
Livestock rearing	48	58.9
Gardening	21	23.6
Poultry production	20	22.5
Total	89	100

Source: field survey, 2010

The distribution shows that out of the total respondents involved on farming activities, more than half (58.9%) involved in livestock rearing and selling followed by poultry production (23.6%) and gardening (22.5%). Similarly, Elyas (2009) in his study on Somali refugees in kebribeyah refugee camp reported that more than half (53.8%) of the respondents were participated in livestock rearing to generate income.

I. Rearing of livestock

The data obtained from the questionnaire reveals that livestock rearing such as Camel, Cattle, goats, and Donkey were commonly practiced in the camp particularly by Kunama ethnic

group. Though livestock rearing was prevailed in the camp, almost all of the subjects (93%) who had livestock reported that the size of livestock possessed has been declined from time to time due to recurrent drought particularly in Winter Season and shortages of water and grazing land.

II. Gardening

Gardening was among the farming activities practiced in the study area. Refugees performed this activity using traditional irrigation system around the camp. Refugees engaged in gardening to improve their diets as well as to generate income by selling in the market found in the camp. Home gardening provides a low-cost, sustainable strategy for increasing household food security through dietary diversity and the introduction of micro-nutrient rich foods. Gardening improves the direct access to food, and when it does not depend too heavily on imported and costly inputs; it increases the self-reliance of households. Vegetable plots in combination with animal husbandry provide supplementary foods with high nutritive values, including proteins and vitamins, which are especially important for vulnerable groups (malnourished children, pregnant and lactating woman, and sick people). In addition, excess produce can be easily marketed locally.

As can be seen from table 4.4 above, 23.6 per cent of the respondents involved on farming were engaged in production of vegetables and fruits. Similar study conducted on Burmese refugees in Thailand reported that since the rations they receive do not contain fresh fruits and vegetables, refugees were obliged to find alternative means and 32 per cent of the respondents were participated in gardening activities (Brees, 2008).

III. Poultry production

Poultry production was one of the means refugees used to earn income in the camp. Refugees participated in poultry production either in group or independently. As it can be seen in the above table (4.4), 22.5 per cent of the respondents participated on farming engaged in poultry production. To carry out this activity, refugees were given necessary trainings, as well as material support by ZOA refugee care. This allowed beneficiaries to improve their diet and earn income.

4.2.2 Non-Farming Livelihood Strategies

The non-farm sources of livelihood for the sample households were many and diverse, which include, petty trading, employments, recreational centers, daily laborer, handicrafts, and selling of fire wood/charcoals. As presented in the table below, from the total respondents considered and participated in gainful livelihood strategies, 155 (63.5%) involved in different income earning activities classified under non-farming livelihood strategy. This result also shows that respondents participated in non-farming activities were more compared to those participated in farming livelihood strategies (see table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Respondents involved in non-farming activities

Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Selling of firewood/charcoal	9	5.8
Daily laborer	16	10.3
Recreational centers	21	13.5
Employments	37	23.9
Trade	53	34.2
Handicrafts	19	12.3
Total	155	100

Source: Field survey, 2010

Hereunder an attempt has been made to elaborate some of the dominant non-farming livelihood activities practiced in the camp.

4.2.2.1 Trade

Engagement in various types of trading activities is an important supplementary occupation for refugees in camp. As it can be seen in table 4.5, trade accounted slightly more than one-third (34.2%) of the various non-farming livelihood activities. This result corroborated with other findings done in other refugee camps. For instance, a study undertaken on Somali refugees in Kebribeyah portrays that slightly less than half (46.9%) of the refugees involved in income generating activities were involved in trading activities (Elyas, 2009). Moreover, finding by Helwa (1993) on Palestinian refugees in Jordan indicates that the most of the household heads were engaged in trading related activities, mostly jobs involving little skills. In this study,

trading activities in the camp incorporates vendor, selling of local beverages, hotels, restaurants, retail shops and mini- supermarkets. Result from the qualitative data also reveals the same thing. For instance, one discussant reported her story on how she earned a living by saying:

I am a trader, I sell food and local drinks, and this is what I have been doing for the past two years since I arrived. When I arrived here in 2007, I started to work just after one year because the food ration and other things UNHCR give us are not sufficient for me and my children. This is my second job, I started plaiting hair, and now I sell food and local drinks here.

Though the livelihood activities related to trading and employment could be done all year round, the income earned was low. In relation to this, participants in the FGD further elaborated that trade was an effective way to earn income but requires significant cash outlay for stocks and was highly dependent on the purchasing power of the refugees and local communities. Since earning power of the refugees was seasonal, many purchase on credit so the refugees involved in this activities were left with out much cash at the end of the month to pay for their own stocks.

4.2.2.2 Employment

In this study, employment was found as the second dominant livelihood activity next to trade. It accounted 23.9 per cent out of the various non-farming livelihood strategies. Respondents in this sector participated in teaching, and employed in local and international organizations (for instance, ARRA, IRC, and ZOA). Refugees employed in these organizations temporarily while pending permanent solutions. Similarly, a study by Brees (2008) in Burmese refugee camp in Thailand revealed that over 20% of camp residents were engaged in wage employment in the international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) found in the camp as teachers, social workers and medical personnel.

4.2.2.3 Recreational centers

This activity was found in third place from the different non-farming livelihood strategies following trade and employment. In this study, recreational centers include video show, DSTV, and pool games. From the total subjects involved in non-farming activities, 13.5 percent earned their income by running these sources of income. And these activities were highly demanded because those refugees who did not involve in any income generating activities spent their time in these recreational centers.

4.2.2.4 Handicrafts

Handicrafts and artisans' work in the camp include shoe making, tailoring, weaving, and hairdressing. Handicrafts accounted 12.3 per cent following recreational centers. Discussants in the FGD reported that they had got training from ZOA refugee care, and when the training was completed, trainees were given start up capital and other necessary materials. The following quotation is an answer to the question on what sort of help the refugees have been received from ZOA to assist them with their economic activities:

...now I am a tailor. Just one year after I arrived here, ZOA refugee care provided three months training on tailoring for ten refugees. I was the one from those ten individuals. After we completed the training, the organization provided us material and financial support to start our business in the camp. By now, we are giving service for refugees and local communities and we are benefited a lot from this.

But, discussants further pointed out that the program has been deteriorated from time to time due to low demand and increasing cost of raw materials.

4.2.3 Remittance

Remittance is one of the financial capitals refugees rely on to sustain their livelihood. From the total households covered, 68.4 per cent received remittance from their relatives and/or friends who have resettled in Western countries either from that camp or directly from their country. In line with this study, Al-Sharmani (2003) found that 78 per cent of Somali refugees in Cairo were received remittance from their family members lived mostly in Western countries. In the

current study, as can be seen clearly in the Table below, from the total refugees who have received remittance, 71.5 per cent were received greater than or equal to 351 birr per month, while only 28.5 per cent have received less than or equals to 350 birr per month. From this data it is convincible to say that remittance was one of the livelihood strategies refugees in the study area used to supplement the non-food requirements.

Table 4.6 Amount of remittance received per month in Birr

Amount	Frequency	Percentage
≤350	78	28.5
351-550	87	31.9
551-750	48	17.6
≥751	60	22.0
total	273	100

Source; field survey, 2010

4.3 HOUSEHOLD DIFFERENTIALS IN LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

In this part, the difference in livelihood strategies refugee households pursue is examined. To assess household differentials vis-à-vis some socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, bivariate analysis particularly chi-square test (χ^2) was used. Unlike t-test and F- test (analysis of variances), χ^2 is used to examine whether significance association exist or not between independent categorical variables (Brace, et al., 2006; Chandan, 2007).

4.3.1 Ethnic Groups and Livelihood Strategies

As can be seen from table 4.7, out of the total Tigrigna ethnic group respondents who engaged in gainful livelihood strategies, 81.2 per cent involved in non-farming, whereas 18.8 per cent participated on farming livelihood strategy. On the other hand, the corresponding value for kunama tribe was 38.2 per cent and 61.8 per cent respectively. Furthermore, for the Saho ethnic group, 60 per cent participated in non-farming, 30 per cent engaged in farming livelihood strategy. Generally, the proportions of respondents engaged in non-farming livelihood strategy were higher for both Tigrigna and Saho ethnic groups compared to kunama. The χ^2 test result also shows significance association between ethnicity of the household heads and the types of livelihood strategies they employed ($p < 0.01$). The background experience they had might be attributed to this observed disparity in their livelihood strategies.

Table 4.7: Ethnicity of respondents by livelihood strategies

Ethnicity	Livelihood strategies				X^2	df	<i>p-value</i>
	Farming	Percent	Non-farming	Percent			
Tigrigna	25	18.8	108	81.2	46.9	2	0.000
Kunama	63	61.8	39	38.2			
Saho	3	30	6	60			

Source; computed from survey data.

4.3.2 Literacy Status and Livelihood Strategies

Difference in literacy status creates variation in the type of economic activities upon which people rely for their living.

Table 4.8 presents the literacy status of respondents and the livelihood strategies they employed. From the total household heads covered and participated in gainful livelihood strategies, 80.2 per cent and 19.8 per cent who involved in non-farming and farming activities respectively, were literate. In contrast, 72.2 per cent and 27.3 per cent participated on farming and non-farming respectively, were illiterate. The proportions of respondents who were literate and participated in non-farming activities were 80.2 per cent, whilst the percentage for their illiterate counterparts was 27.3 per cent. In general, over three-fourth of the literate respondents were engaged in non-farming, whereas slightly more than one-fourth of the illiterate respondents were involved in non-farming livelihood strategy. This observed difference is also significant ($p < 0.01$). The possible justification is that literate people have greater access to livelihood assets particularly human. The possession of this livelihood asset might permit them to involve in non-farming activities which requires relatively technical know how and skills.

Table 4.8: Literacy status of respondents and livelihood strategies

Literacy status	Livelihood strategies				X^2	df	<i>p-value</i>
	Farming	Percent	Non-farming	Percent			
Literate	35	19.8	142	80.2	59.9	1	0.000
Illiterate	48	72.2	18	27.3			

Source; computed from survey data

4.3.3 Previous place of Residence and Livelihood Strategies

In addition to other parameters, place of residence of refugees in their place of origin determines the type of livelihood strategies they would like to involve in the host country. Hence, table 4.9 shows significant association ($p < 0.01$) between the place of residence of respondents in their home country and the types of livelihood strategies pursued in the camp. Majority of the respondents (88%) who came from urban areas participated in non-farming livelihood strategy, while 12 per cent were involved on farming activities. On the other hand, 69.9 per cent and 30.1 per cent of the respondents participated on farming and non-farming livelihood strategies respectively, were rural residents in their place of origin.

Table 4.9: Previous places of residence and livelihood strategies

Place of residence	Livelihood strategies				X ²	df	p-value
	Farming	Percent	Non-farming	Percent			
Urban	18	12	132	88	85.5	1	0.000
Rural	65	69.9	28	30.1			

Source; computed from survey data

4.3.4 Sex and Livelihood Strategies

Among the household heads covered in the survey, 36.7 per cent and 63.3 per cent of the male heads who participated in gainful livelihood strategies stated that they involved on farming and non-farming activities respectively; while the respective figures for female heads were 31 per cent and 69 per cent. There exists discrepancy in the proportions of male and female involvement among the two livelihood strategies, the difference was also statistically significant ($p < 0.01$).

Table 4.10: Sex of respondents and livelihood strategies

Sex	Livelihood strategies				X ²	df	p-value
	Farming	Percent	Non-farming	Percent			
Male	79	36.7	136	63.3	4.56	1	0.00
Female	9	31.0	20	69.0			

Source; computed from survey data

4.4 Correlates of Determinants of Households' Participation in Gainful Livelihood

Strategies

Households employ different livelihood strategies and livelihood assets to earn income by means of which they can sustain their life. However, households' effort to engage in gainful livelihood strategies, in one or other way round depends on the demographic characteristics and livelihood assets owned by them. In this section, the association between the dependent and the sets of explanatory variables is examined. The outcome variable is participation in gainful livelihood strategies which was assumed to be influenced by the aforementioned factors. To examine whether significant association exist between the dependent and a set of predictor variables chi-square test was used.

4.4.1 Demographic Variables and Participation in Gainful Livelihood Strategies

Age and sex of the household head are among the other demographic parameters which were expected to have significant effect on households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. The corresponding percentages of households headed by individuals in the age groups ≤ 33 and greater than or equal to 34 that were participated in gainful livelihood strategies were 48.5, and 78.6. Concerning the sex of the heads, male headed households were found to be more participants compared to their female counterparts. Thus, the chi-square test also indicated statistically significant association between the age and sex of the household heads and participation in gainful livelihood strategies ($P < 0.01$), (Table 4.11). Duration of stay in camp and family size of the households are among the geographic and demographic variables respectively; which were found significantly associated with households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies at 5% level of significance.

Table 4.11: Association between demographic variables and participation in gainful livelihood strategies

Variables	Participation in gainful livelihood strategies				
	Participate	Not participate	X ²	df	P-value
Sex					
Male	215(63.2)	125(36.8)	12.2	1	0.000
Female	29(49.2)	30(50.8)			
Age category					
≤33	112(48.5)	119(51.5)	37.1	1	0.000
≥34	132(78.6)	36(21.4)			
Family size					
≤3	82(38)	134(62)	106.6	1	0.000
≥4	162(88.5)	21(11.5)			
Duration of stay					
≤5	78(36.8)	134(63.2)	112.9	1	0.000
≥6	166(88.8)	21(11.2)			

Source: computed from survey data

Figures in parenthesis are percentages

4.4.2 Livelihood Assets and Participation in gainful Livelihood Strategies.

In addition to the demographic parameters, the livelihood assets possessed by households are essential for the livelihood sustainability of a household (Dula, 2007). Literacy and health status of the household heads are among the human capitals related to household heads participation in gainful livelihood strategies. As shown in Table 4.12, literacy status was insignificantly related to household heads participation in gainful livelihood strategies ($p>0.05$). However, health status of household members was significantly associated to participation in gainful livelihood strategies ($p<0.01$). From the total number of household heads participated in gainful livelihood strategies, 90.5% of them had no health problem during the last twelve months before the survey.

Participation in skill training as one of the human capitals, was found significantly associated with participation in gainful livelihood strategies ($p < 0.01$). Out of the total sample household heads engaged in gainful livelihood strategies, 86.6% of them were participated in skill training. Furthermore, previous employment status of the household heads was significantly related to participation in gainful livelihood strategies ($p < 0.01$).

Participation in community based organizations (CBOs) was among the social capitals associated with participation in gainful livelihood strategies. Households for which the heads were members of certain CBOs might permit them to develop some sort of social networks with refugees and/or local communities. Hence, this in turn might allow refugees to get opportunities to participate in gainful livelihood activities. It was significant at 5% level of significance (Table 4.12). Remittance received by households is one of the financial capitals. In this regard, among the households which received remittance, 76.6 per cent of them were participated in gainful livelihood strategies. The respective figure for those who did not participate was 23.4 per cent.

Table 4.12: Livelihood assets and participation in gainful livelihood strategies

Variables	Participation in gainful livelihood strategies				
	Participate	Not participate	X^2	df	P-value
Health problem					
No	221(80.4)	54(19.6)	137.4	1	0.000
Yes	23(18.5)	101(81.5)			
Literacy status					
Literate	184(57.1)	138(42.9)	4.21	1	0.825
Illiterate	60(77.9)	17(22.1)			
Pervious employment status					
Employed	196(83.1)	40(16.9)	116.6	1	0.000
Unemployed	48(29.4)	115(70.6)			
Skill training					
Yes	207(86.6)	32(13.4)	162.6	1	0.000
No	37(23.1)	123(76.9)			
Participation in CBOs					
Yes	164(86.8)	25(13.2)	99.2	1	0.000
No	60(28.6)	150(71.4)			
Remittance					
Yes	209(76.6)	64(23.4)	86.3	1	0.000
No	35(27.8)	91(72.2)			

Source: computed from survey data. Figures in parenthesis are percentages

4.5 Multivariate analysis

The chi-square test or the bivariate analysis which was done in the previous section is only used to show whether there is association between the dependent and predictor variables without considering the effect of other variables in the analysis. Here, multivariate analysis particularly binary logistic regression analysis was used to predict the likelihood of being participated in gainful livelihood strategies. As clearly described in the methodology part, it is applied when the outcome variable is dichotomous which takes 1 for success and 0 for failure. In this research, the household heads participated in gainful livelihood strategies in the last twelve months before the survey took the value of 1 otherwise 0. Before simply proceeding to run the model, it is recommended to assess the appropriateness of the model to the data set at hand. To do so, the Hosmer and Lemeshow test and classification table were used.

The Hosmer and Lemeshow test of model appropriateness was used to test the null hypothesis which stated that the model does not fit the data against the alternative hypothesis which stated it accurately fits the data. The null hypothesis is accepted if the significance value (p-value) is less than 0.05 otherwise rejected. Accordingly, the p-value in this research was 0.661. Hence, the alternative hypothesis which stated that the model accurately fits the data was accepted.

The other procedure used to assess model appropriateness was the classification table. Classification table depicts the percentage of subjects that are correctly or incorrectly classified. As can be seen from the table below, 85.8 per cent of the household heads who did not participate were accurately predicted. On the other hand, 86.9 per cent of the household heads participated in gainful livelihood activities were correctly classified. Overall 86.5 per cent of the household heads were correctly classified by the model (see table 4.13)

Table 4.13 Classification table that shows model fitness

Observed		Predicted		
		Participation of respondents in gainful livelihood strategies		Percentage Correct
		not participate	participate	
Participation of respondents in gainful livelihood strategies	not participate	133	22	85.8
	participate	31	213	86.9
Overall Percentage				86.5

Source: Field survey, 2010

To assess the multicollinearity between the set of predictor variables, collinearity diagnosis statistics such as tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) were computed. As a rule of thumb, if tolerance is less than 0.20 and VIF is greater than or equal to 4 a problem with multicollinearity is indicated (Wright, 2004). Accordingly, in this study the minimum tolerance value found was 0.30, while the maximum value for VIF was 3.33 (see appendix c.). Furthermore, before proceeding to run the model, test of association between the dependent and sets of predictor variables was made using chi-square test. Accordingly, only the predictor variables that had significant association with the dependent variable were entered to the model. In addition to this, variables that had small cases were also omitted.

4.6 Results of Regression Analysis

A logistic regression model was used to predict the probability factors which determined the refugee household heads' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. As indicated earlier, the dependent variable was participation in gainful livelihood strategies; for this, those participated were assigned the value of one, while zero was assigned if the respondents were not participated. The independent variables were classified as demographic related factors and livelihood asset related variables.

Consequently, out of the eight variables entered to the model, seven were found to be statistically significant. The maximum likelihood estimates of the logistic regression model

shows that demographic variables (family size, age, and duration of stay) and livelihood asset variables (skill training, previous employment status, health status, and remittance received) were important factors that were found to influence household heads' participation in gainful livelihood strategies.

4.6.1 Results of demographic variables

Age is one of the demographic variables which was found to be significant ($p < 0.01$) to determine refugee households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. The sign of the coefficient of age of the household head shows a negative relationship with participation in gainful livelihood strategies. This means that an increase in the age of the household head decreases the likelihood for the household head to participate in gainful livelihood strategies. Compared to the reference category (≤ 33) household heads aged greater than or equal to 34 years were less likely to participate in gainful livelihood strategies by a factor of 0.067. Study conducted on refugees in Greece reveals that refugees aged 20-39 had unemployment rates half (20%) the level for those over 40 (39%) or aged 15-19 (40%), (Black, 1994).

Family size is found to be highly significant to determine households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies in the study area. This demographic factor reveals a positive relationship with participation in gainful livelihood strategies indicating that the odds ratio in favor of the probability of being participated increases with an increase in the family size. More specifically, the odds ratio in favor of participating in gainful livelihood strategies increases by a factor of 7.510 as the family size increases by one member compared to the reference category. As family size increases, consumption as well as expenditure increases proportionally. Hence, in the context of refugees reside in camp; individual refugees in a given household could be forced to engage in different income generating activities though the amount of money they earn is low, in order to supplement their food ration and other needed materials.

Duration of stay of refugees in camp was found significantly related to their participation in gainful livelihood activities. Household heads who have stayed in camp greater than or equal to 6 years were 5.123 times more likely to participate in gainful livelihood strategies compared to

the reference category (≤ 5 years). This could be due to the fact that the longer time they spent in the camp the more they become familiar with the local environment and develop social network with local communities. Similar study undertaken on refugees in Nigeria indicates that refugees who have stayed in camp as refugees for more than four years were more participants in gainful livelihood strategies compared to those who have stayed less (Meludu and Emerole, 2009).

4.6.2 Results of Livelihood Assets

Health is one of the human capitals. In this study, health was found significantly related to participation in gainful livelihood activities. The negative coefficient indicates that household heads who had encounter health problem during the last twelve months prior to the survey year had less likelihood to participate in gainful livelihood strategies compared to those who were healthier by a factor of 0.146. Thus, the hypothesis which stated that household heads who have health problems are less participants in gainful livelihood strategies is accepted.

Households who did not receive remittances had lower probability of participation in gainful livelihood strategies compared to those who have received ($p < 0.05$). Their likelihood of participation in gainful livelihood strategies was lower by 70.3% than those who have received. As mentioned in the preceding section, over 68 per cent of the respondents have received remittance from their relatives and/or friends resettled in other countries. Hence, the money they received could allow them to involve in small business activities. Study undertaken on Congolese refugees in Nairobi, similar to the current result, indicates that 80 per cent of them were received remittance and this financial resource permitted them to invest in different business activities (Campbel, et al., 2006).

The result of the logistic model shows that previous employment status of the refugees had a significant influence on household heads' participation in gainful livelihood strategies in the study area. Refugee household heads who were not involved in income generating activities in their country of origin had lower likelihood to participate in gainful livelihood strategies in the camp compared to their counterparts by a factor of 0.233.

In this study, skill training was also hypothesized to influence household heads' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. Similarly, the result of the model indicates that refugee sample household heads who did not attend skill training since their arrival were less likely to participate in gainful livelihood strategies by 86% compared to their counterparts.

Participation in CBOs was found to be related to participation of respondents in gainful livelihood strategies. Households for which the heads were members of certain CBOs had 1.689 times higher likelihood of participating in gainful livelihood strategies. The relation is, however, not statistically significant.

Table 4.14: Results of logistic regression analysis

Variables	Parameters			
	β	S.E	P -value(SIG.)	Exp(β)
Age of respondents				
≤ 33 (Re.)				
≥ 34	-2.710	0.605	0.000*	0.067
Health problem				
No(Re.)				
yes	-1.923	0.430	0.000*	0.146
Duration of stay in camp in complete years				
≤ 5 (Re.)				
≥ 6	1.634	0.482	0.001*	5.123
Family size				
≤ 3 (Re.)				
≥ 4	2.016	0.562	0.000*	7.510
Remittance received				
Yes(Re.)				
No	-1.213	0.378	0.001*	0.297
Previous employment status				
Employed(Re.)				
unemployed	-1.457	0.639	0.023**	0.233
Participation in CBOs				
Yes	0.529	0.446	0.236	1.698
No(Re.)				
Participation in skill training				
Yes(Re.)				
No	-1.962	0.555	0.000*	0.140
Constant	1.427	0.569	0.012	4.166
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 65\%$				

Source; field survey, 2010

Re. =Reference category

* Significant at 1%

** Significant at 5%

4.7 The role of humanitarian organizations on refugees' livelihoods

Although the extent may vary; directly or indirectly the lives of refugees depend on the humanitarian organizations' assistance. There are different humanitarian organizations which support refugees throughout the world. UNHCR is among the various organizations which have the mandate to protect and safeguard refugees worldwide. Similarly, this organization has been providing different assistance to Eritrean refugees starting from the initial emergency

time. Hence, concerning the role of humanitarian organizations on the livelihoods of refugees, participants reported that the mandate of UNHCR is to ensure effective protection and quality assistance to refugees and other persons of concern and to implement durable solutions in a consistency manner. In line with this participants stated that the organization undertake its mandate in collaboration with international and national partners. The key international partners found in the camp to assist refugees were World Food Program (WFP), ZOA Refugee Care and IRC. The WFP coordinates the provision of food (general food rations) for the refugees, as well as, supplementary food rations for the selective feeding programs.

The other humanitarian organization found in the camp to assist refugees was ZOA Refugee Care; an international NGO. The organization was setup in the camp in 2004 and since then it has been trying to support refugees on various livelihood issues such as environmental protection, providing vocational skills development and training, organizing refugees to participate in income generating activities by providing the necessary start-up capitals.

Table 4.15: Income generating activities and beneficiaries for the year 2009

Income generating activities	Beneficiaries		Total
	Refugees	Locals	
Poultry production	112	38	150
Gardening	75	25	100
Total	187	63	250

Source: ZOA refugee Care, 2009

As shown in Table 4.15, the beneficiaries of the programs were from local communities and refugees. In total, 250 individuals (187 from refugees and 63 from local communities) were participated in poultry production and gardening activities.

Table 4.16: Trainings given by ZOA to refugees and number of trainees

Trainings provided	Trainees		
	Male Refugees	Female Refugees	Total
Tailoring	7	5	12
Masonry and carpentry	21	0	21
Hair dressing	45	17	62
Business skill training	76	16	92
Total	151	38	189

Source: ZOA refugee Care, 2009

Table 4.16 display the numbers of refugees participated in different skills training with the help of ZOA Refugee Care in the year 2009. As shown in the table majority of the trainees were trained in hair dressing and business skills.

The other international partner of UNHCR found in the study area was IRC. It was set up in the camp in 2004, but it was functioning in other camps found in the country. Discussants pointed out that the organization has been committed to support refugees in giving health care, environmental health, gender based violence prevention, providing education and community service programs. Besides this, discussants elaborated that the organization has been provided special assistance for vulnerable groups such as elderly, women at risk and children.

4.8 Vulnerability context

It is evident that livelihood opportunity can be enhanced or limited by factors in the external environment. These factors determine the vulnerability context in which households have to operate. The vulnerability context is the range of factors in the external environment that makes people vulnerable. The external environment is an influencing factor on a refugee's livelihood (De Vriese, 2006).

As mentioned in the literature review part, vulnerability context comprises shocks, trends, and seasonality. Natural disaster and conflict are two of the most common shocks to affect displaced populations (WRC, 2009). However, in this study, only conflict with local

communities was considered to investigate its effect on refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies.

4.8.1 Conflict with local communities

Conflict among refugees and host community could arise due to enormous reasons. However, most of the time, disputes among refugees and local community happen in the case of natural resources use and Martin (2005) named such type of conflict as 'unproductive conflict'. In this study, from the whole sample households surveyed, 27 per cent reported that they have faced conflict with local communities in the last twelve months prior to the survey year.

Table 4.17 Causes of conflict among refugees and local communities

Causes	Frequency	percentage
Population pressure	16	15
Completion over NR	77	71.9
Political reasons	6	5.6
Others	8	7.5
Total	107	100

Source: Field survey, 2010

NR = Natural Resources

As it clearly seen from table 4.17, 71.9 per cent of the respondents who have encountered conflict with local communities reported that natural resource use competition was the main cause that triggered conflict among refugees and local communities. Thus, this by far hampered refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies which demands natural resources use such as selling of fuel wood and /or charcoal and grazing land for fattening livestock.

Table 4.18 Conflict over natural resources use among refugees and locals

Environmental resources	Frequency	Percentage
Competition on water resource	7	9
Competition on fuel wood and/ or charcoal	32	41.6
Competition on grazing land (Range land)	21	27.4
Competition on soil resource	17	22
Total	77	100

Source: Field survey, 2010

Table 4.18 demonstrates the prevalence of conflict in the case of natural resources use. Competition for fuel wood and/ or charcoal either for selling or home use was the main reason which exacerbated conflict among locals and refugees. 41.6 per cent of the respondents who have faced conflict reported that they encountered disputes while they involved in the collection of fuel wood and /or produce charcoal. This is also confirmed by the qualitative data obtained from the FGD participants. According to most of the discussants, competition for fuel wood was the main cause which exacerbated disputes among refugees and local communities. The participants further explained that sometimes, refugees were snatched the collected fuel wood by the local communities and were also asked to offer money and if they did not give the amount of money they were asked, they were taken into prison at Shiraro town. Besides this, most of the participants in the FGD also reported that rapping was a serious problem that refugee women encountered while collecting fuel wood by traveling long distance from the camp. Discussants believed that women and girls were targeted for sexual violence when they had left the confines of their camp or settlement to forage for firewood in order to cook food for their families or to sell what they gather for supplementing their fragile livelihood.

Competition over range land was another problem which exacerbated conflict among refugees and local communities. As can be seen in Table 4.18 above, 27.4 per cent of the respondents who have faced conflict reported that they have faced conflict due increasing competition over range land. The result from the qualitative data also indicates the same thing with the data obtained quantitatively. Hence, discussants reported that some refugees particularly Kunama

were highly dependent on range land to graze their livestock. However, as time went the capacity of the grazing land around the camp become depleted. This forced herders to go beyond the limit in search of grazing land, which probably used by local communities either for farming or pasture causes conflict. The other challenge that some discussants of FGD reported in relation to this was that some livestock owned by the refugees were stolen by thefts from the grazing areas. Having emphasized the seriousness of this problem, one discussant explained what his neighbor had encountered by saying:

The story was happened four months ago...and, there was a man [refugee] who had three goats. By that time, the man did not have matured son or/and daughter to rise his goats in the field. Then one day in the morning, the man released his goats to feed themselves around the camp. By then, the goats traveled long distance from the camp to search fodder. Then in the evening, the person went out his home to bring back his goats to their pen. Unfortunately, his goats were not around. The man became sad and tried to search them in the next day. However, none of them was found. Now [at the time of the survey] he has become dependent only on food ration.

As clearly seen in Table 4.18 above, completion for soil resource for making bricks for the construction of houses was other problem which triggered conflict among refugees and local communities. Therefore, the continuous dwindling of environmental resources coupled with continuous influx of refugees and increasing population size of the local communities could be the main reasons behind conflict among refugees and local communities. This in turn might impede refugees' participation in gainful livelihood activities particularly on those activities which requires natural resource base.

To alleviate the problem and to promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and local communities, discussants [from local and international organizations] reported that to promote peaceful coexistence among the refugees and local communities, refugees were informed to use the environmental resources wisely and economically. Moreover, an alternative source of fuel (stove) was introduced to mitigate the problem. Besides this, the IRC (International Rescue Community) coordinator stated, "in our part we have tried to support refugees in all

aspects which concern us". In relation to this, the coordinator explained that one of the issues which concern them was preventing Gender Based Violence (GBV). According to him, in order to tackle the problem they (staff IRC) had designed programs. The programs were relating to preventive and responsive approaches. For instance, to inhibit the problem they developed 16 days campaign (Nov. 25-10 Dec.) to raise mass awareness about the consequence of the evil action.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The main objectives of this study were to assess the livelihood strategies refugees deployed to supplement the disbursement of food rations and to identify the determinant factors that hold back or foster refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. To attain these objectives, both primary and secondary data was used. Therefore, in the following section an attempt has been made to draw concluding remarks based on the main results of the study.

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents indicate that the overwhelming majority of them were in the economically active age group, sex selective (male dominated), single and came from urban areas. The age selectivity of the refugees in the study area might be resulted from the fact that young people could tolerate for various hardships that they face during their displacement compared to the elderly. Moreover, unlike the elder people, young adults are mostly exposed to multifaceted challenges like unlimited military conscription as well as detentions. Hence, to escape from these difficulties they might decide to flee.

The analysis of the livelihood strategies of refugees employed to generate income clearly reveals that they were not only completely dependant on the assistances of humanitarian organizations but also they have been participating in different livelihood activities. Like other marginalized groups refugees are experts in the arts of survival. Therefore, despite the predicaments prevailed in the camp, majority of the refugee household heads covered were engaged on economic activities, often for very small return so as to supplement the non-food requirements which are not granted by humanitarian organizations.

Since refugees covered were diverse in terms of their socio-demographic characteristics, variation in the livelihood strategies they employed to earn income was observed. Accordingly, respondents from Tigrigna ethnic group, those who were literate and came from urban areas were involved in non-farming livelihood strategies, while those who were illiterate and originated from rural areas were engaged on farming livelihood strategies. The background experience they had might be attributed to this observed disparity in their livelihood strategies deployed.

Similar to other people, refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies depends on the demographic characteristics of the refugees, the livelihood assets possessed and the external environment upon which they could activate their activities. Therefore, in this study, both the demographic characteristics of the respondents and the livelihood assets owned by them were found significant to influence refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study the following points are considered as essential areas of intervention that needs due consideration.

Demographically, majority of the refugees lived in the camp were in the economically active age group category and relatively educated. Therefore, UNHCR and other partners in collaboration with host government should create conducive environment which enable refugees to participate in gainful livelihood strategies and will become actors of development in the area they reside during their stay in the camp.

Compared to males, female refugees were less participant in gainful livelihood strategies and solely dependent on the hand-out approach provided by humanitarian organizations. Hence, this vulnerable group of the refugee population should be encouraged to participate in economic activities through the provision of technical assistance such as skill training as well as financial support.

The provision of refugee livelihoods by humanitarian agencies is of little use unless refugees are empowered to develop their own livelihood strategies. Therefore, humanitarian organizations and other stakeholders should not only rely on the mere supply of food rations but also they should shift their assistance from the provision of livelihood perspective to livelihood promotion perspective program activities. They should explore other livelihood interventions: small grant schemes, small business management training, and technical skill.

Though some of these activities were in practice in the study area, they should be strengthened. However, the adoption of these approaches does not mean that the notion of durable solution is abandoned.

The camp management should establish regular community and institutional consultation and involvement with stakeholders to promote peaceful coexistence among the refugees and local communities. Dialogue and free flow of information would help to correct misperceptions that people have about settlement and other similar things. To attain these, the administrator (ARRA) should ensure proper public relation with local communities and refugees through different campaigns.

The area where the camp located is characterized by harsh conditions. Hence, this might make refugees vulnerable to different health problems and this by far could hinder their participation in gainful livelihood strategies. Therefore, UNHCR in collaboration with ARRA and other humanitarian organizations should promote the health facilities in the camp.

The study gives emphasis to examine the effects of some demographic parameters as well as livelihood assets on refugees' participation in gainful livelihood strategies than the effects of host government policies and the role of international organizations in facilitating refugees' livelihoods. Hence, further investigation is needed that consider in depth analysis of these issues.

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Appendix A

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Household survey questionnaire

- **Objective of the questionnaire:** this data collection instrument is designed for the sake of gathering information pertaining demographic characteristics, livelihood asset, livelihood strategies household employ and the determinants of households' participation in gainful livelihood strategies. So you are kindly requested to provide us accurate information as much as possible. The final result that will be produced based on the information you provide will be used by different development actors that needs to improve the wellbeing of refugee households. Your response would be treated with the highest confidential possible.

General direction:

- A. Please, answer by circling the number before the alternatives or write the necessary responses in the space provided if the responses are out of the alternatives.
- B. Respondent should be household head (representative of household heads)

Household survey questionnaire

1. General Information

101. Location identification Zone _____ Camp name _____

102. Data collector's name _____

103. Date of data collection _____

104. Time of data collection: starting _____ finishing _____.

2. Household Demographics

201. Sex of head of household: 1. male 2. Female

202. Age of the household head (in completed years) _____

203. Marital status of head of household: 1. single 2. Currently married
3. Widowed 4. Divorced 5. Separated

204. Have you ever attended formal /informal/ education?

1. Yes, formal 2. Yes, informal 3. Not at all

205. If your response to No. 204 is alternative 1st, what is the highest grade that you have completed? _____.

206. Can you read and write? 1. Yes 2. No

207. Ethnic background of the household head:

1. Tigrigna 2. Kunama 3. Saho 4. Others (specify) _____.

208. Where did you live before you came to this camp in your home country?

1. Rural 2. Urban

209. What is your Religion? 1. Orthodox 2. Protestant

3. Catholic 4. Muslim 5. Others (specify) _____

210. How long have you stayed in this camp? (Please put in complete year) _____

211. When did you come here? (Specify your year of arrival) _____

212. Did you participate in any gainful activities before your arrival?

1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q. 214)

213. What was your occupation in your country?

1. Government employee 2. Self employee 3. Trader 4. Farmer
5. Pastoralist 6. Others (specify) _____

214. Number of permanent household members (including household head) during the last twelve months ____ male ____ female ____

215. Number of household members aged; 1. <15 years ____ 2. 15-64 years ____
3. >64 years ____

3. Livelihood Assets

301. Do you have livestock? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q. 308)

302. How many of the following livestock do your household own?

No	Livestock owned	Size (in number)	Value per unit(estimated)
1	Oxen		
2	Cow		
3	Sheep		
4	Goat		
5	Horse		
6	Donkey		
7	Mule		
8	Heifer		
9	Bull		
10	Camel		
11	Chicken		
12	Other(specify)_____		

303. How did you own these livestock?

1. Self bought 2. Donated from international NGOs
3. Donated from local NGOs 4. Others (specify)_____

304 .For what purpose do you use these livestock and livestock products?

1. Consumption 2. Generate income (selling)
3. Saving (in kind) 4. Others (specify) _____

305. How do you assess the trend in the number of livestock owned?
1. Increasing 2. Decreasing 3. Remained unchanged
306. Where do you sale your livestock and livestock products?
1. With in the camp 2. host community 3. Far in urban area 4. others _____
307. How do you see the demand for your livestock and livestock products in the market?
1. Increasing 2. Decreasing
3. Remains the same 4. Others (specify) _____
308. Why do you not own livestock? 1. Lack of grazing land
2. Lack of breeding animals 3. Livestock disease 4. Water shortage
5. Others specify _____
309. Did you or any member of your family encounter health problem and unable to participate in gainful livelihood strategies in the last twelve months?
1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q. 311)
310. For how long did you unable to work? months _____ days _____
311. Did you participate in any community based income generating activities in the last twelve months? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q.313)
312. On which of the following did you participate?
1. Gardening (vegetables) 2. Bee keeping (honey production)
3. Production of hens and eggs 4. Hand craft 5. Others (specify) _____
313. Have you ever participated in skill training programs since your arrival?
1. Yes 2. No (skip to 316)
314. On which of the following were you trained?
1. Computer skill 2. Hand craft
3. On poultry and gardening production 4. others (specify) _____
315. For how long were you trained? months _____ Days _____
316. Have you received remittance (financial) from some one living elsewhere since the last twelve months? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to Q. 322)
317. How much birr did you receive on average per month? Birr _____

318. From whom did you or your household receive remittance?

1. Relatives
2. Friends
3. Relatives and/or Friends
4. Others (specify) _____

319. From where did you receive remittance?

1. from your country
2. from other foreign country other than host
3. from individuals who reside in the host country other than camp
4. Others (specify) _____

320. How often does your household receive remittance?

1. Every month
2. Occasionally (not regular)
3. Only when asked for
4. Others (specify) _____

321. What do you do with the money you have receive?

1. Consumption (food)
2. For investment on petty trade
3. for investment on livestock
4. To invest on personal and household materials
5. others _____

322. Did you participate in community based organizations during the last twelve months?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to Q. 401)

323. In which of the following organizations did you participate? 1." Idir " 2." Iqub"

- 3."Mahber"
4. Religious institutions
5. Others (specify) _____

4. Livelihood Strategies.

401. Did you participate in gainful livelihood activities in the last twelve months?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to Q.402)

402. On which of the following livelihood strategies did you participate primarily in the last twelve months?

1. On farming
2. Non-farming
3. Others (specify) _____

403. If your response to No 402 is alternative "1", please provide your primary source of

1. Livestock rearing and sales
2. Poultry production (chicken and egg)
3. Bee keeping/honey production/
4. Gardening (vegetables)
5. Others (specify) _____

411. How do you compensate?

1. Petty trade
2. Daily labor
3. selling of wood (charcoal)
4. Selling of livestock
5. Remittance
6. others (specify) _____

412. Did you or any member of your household participate in any livelihood activities outside the camp during the last twelve months? 1. Yes 2. No

413. If your response to number "412" is No, why?

1. Limited freedom of movement outside the camp
2. No employment opportunity
3. Place where work is available is too far
4. Low wage for work
5. To work only with in the camp and around
6. others (specify) _____

Thank you.

Appendix B

An outline for focus group discussion

- The types of livelihood strategies refugees used to generate income in and around the camp.
- The problems refugees face while involving in different livelihood activities
- The types of skill training program provided for refugees
- The sufficiency and distribution of food ration on time
- The role of local and international organizations in facilitating refugee livelihoods
- On the various host government rules and regulations which facilitate/impend/access and resource use

Thank you.

Appendix C

Table of multicollinearity diagnosis

Variables used	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Sex of respondents	0.866	1.154
Age of respondents	0.425	2.354
Health status of respondents	0.438	2.284
Literacy status of respondents	0.660	1.515
Duration of stay of respondents in camp	0.456	2.194
Previous employment status of respondents	0.354	2.857
Family size of respondents	0.358	2.793
Participation of respondents in skill training	0.303	3.333
Remittance received	0.595	1.681
Participation of respondents in CBOs	0.475	2.107

Source: Field Survey, 2010

VIF = Variance Inflation factor

Appendix D



Figure 1: Gardening activities practiced by the Refugee in Shimelba Camp (March, 2010)



Figure 2: Important achievements that the refugees' gained from sack vegetable in Shimelba Camp (March, 2010)



Figure 3: Group based Poultry production, Shimelba Refugee Camp (ZOA, 2009)



Figure 4: Trainees on sandal shoe making and dress pattern and tailoring (ZOA, 2009)



Figure 5: Refugee Trainees on men's Hair dressing (ZOA, 2009)



Figure 6: Shopping Activities performed by the refugees in the camp (March, 2010).

Declaration

I, the undersigned, announce that this study is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and all the sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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This thesis has been submitted for the examination board with my approval as a university advisor.

Name: Dr. Amare Gebre-Egziabher

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